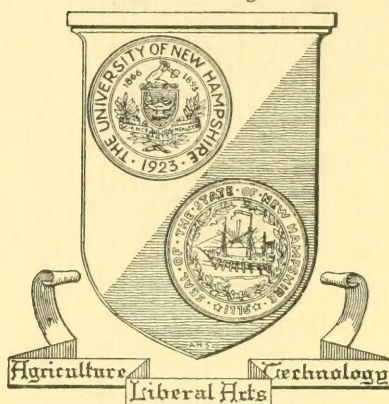


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W. A. Whitcomb

HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF HAVERHILL
NEW HAMPSHIRE

By
WILLIAM F. WHITCHER

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PREFACE

In 1840 Grant Powers caused to be published "Historical Sketches of the Coös Country and Vicinity." The major part of this history was devoted to the early settlement of Haverhill.

Bittinger's "History of Haverhill," published in 1888, served to show the need of a carefully prepared authentic history of the town that would preserve for future generations a record of their ancestors who suffered so many privations that their descendents might enjoy the comforts of civilization.

At the urgent request of his friends, William F. Whitcher consented to undertake the work and for some years devoted his time to interviewing aged people, visiting cemeteries, looking up records, etc. It was his aim and hope to fully complete and publish this history, but before he could finish the work he was stricken with what proved to be his last illness. His earthly career closed on the thirty-first day of May, 1918.

As a public speaker Mr. Whitcher was often called upon to deliver orations and addresses; if not a graceful he was a strong and impressive speaker. When much interested he spoke with animation and at times with an eloquence which rarely failed to stir the feelings of his hearers.

He took a prominent part in the legislative work during his services in the State Legislature both in the committee room and in debate.

He did naught to extenuate his faults, nor did he magnify his virtues. He suffered no man to prevent him from exercising his own judgment and expressing his own opinion. He was independent in forming his convictions and positive and outspoken in advocating them. He suffered at times from the misjudgment of his fellow citizens.

He contributed liberally to the support of the church; a constant attendant upon divine service and listened with attention to the sermon. A great reader, he collected a large and valuable library. His collection of books bearing on genealogy, history and biography was one of the most extensive and valuable in the state.

In politics he was true to his political friends and fair with his political enemies.

In private life his genial manners and fine conversational powers made him a most desirable and interesting companion.

His death left a void in the community which will not soon be filled.

The history is almost wholly as it came from the author's hands. A few expressions have been changed and some parts have been slightly

rearranged, but these changes are only such as the author himself would doubtless have made in the final revision. To him belongs the credit of the whole.

It was not possible to give full genealogies, many of the biographical sketches are regrettably incomplete and no history ever was free from errors.

Had Mr. Witcher lived to publish this work proper credit would have been given to the many who assisted him in collecting information. As it is the thanks must be general.

The publication of the history is made possible through the public spirit of the town, as shown by the vote at the annual meeting of March, 1918:

"*Voted*, That a committee consisting of Henry W. Keyes, E. Bertram Pike and George E. Cummings be appointed to purchase the History of Haverhill manuscript by Hon. William F. Witcher and cause the same to be printed and placed on sale."

G. E. C.

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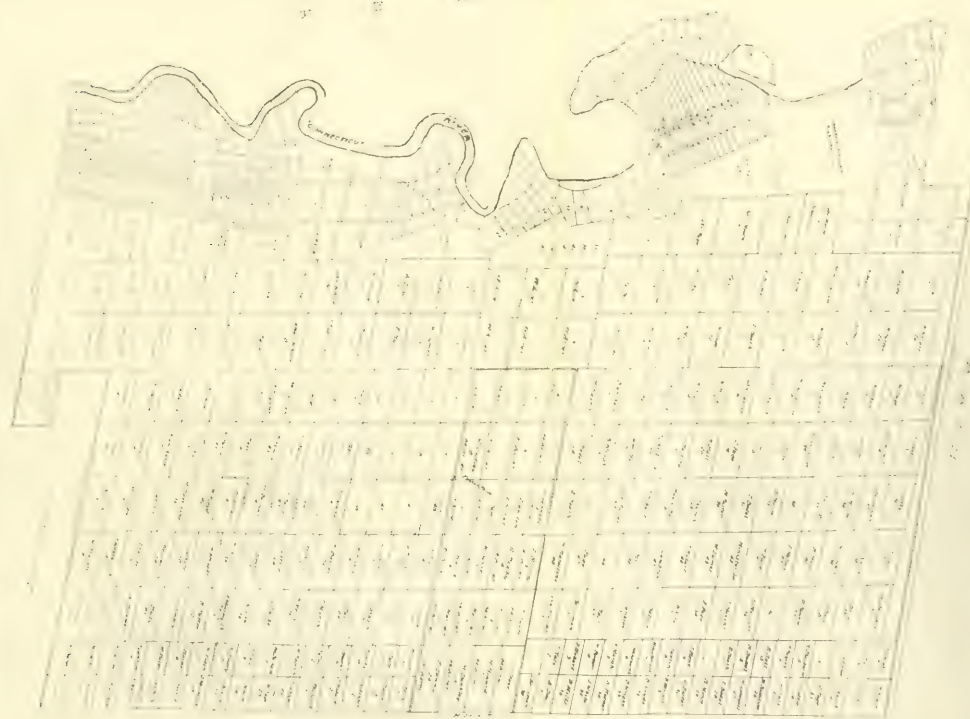
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HISTORY

PLAN
OF
THE TOWN OF
BENTON
IN THE COUNTY OF
MISSISSIPPI



BENTON

CHAPTER I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

HAVERHILL—ONE OF SIX IN 170,000 NAMES—NAMED FOR HAVERHILL, MASS.—JOHN HAZEN A DISCOVERER—FORTUNATE ON LOCATION—RICH IN DRIVES—IRREGULAR IN SHAPE—HITCHCOCK'S DESCRIPTION—DEARTH OF LAKES AND PONDS—ORES AND METALS—THE WHETSTONE INDUSTRY—LIME AND SOAPSTONE—ROADS—LOCAL NAMES—FARMING TOWN BUT FILLED WITH VILLAGES.

The number of names of places and localities found in the "Century Dictionary Atlas" is about 170,000, and of these there are six Haverhills: One in England, and five in the United States. It is an English name.

The English Haverhill is an ancient parish and market town in Essex and Suffolk counties, on a branch line of the Ancient Eastern Railway, eighteen miles southeast of Cambridge. It is delightfully situated in a valley and consists of one long street. It has a population of about 4,500, and "a more typical or picturesque English town of its size—with its chequered lawns, its quaint shops, its pretty church and graveyard, and the fine trimly kept estates of its gentry and wealthier folk—it would be difficult to find."

John Ward was born in Haverhill, England, November 5, 1606. He was the son of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, who came to New England in 1634 and became the pastor of the church at Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay, then called Agawam, and the grandson of Rev. John Ward, a worthy and distinguished minister of the English town. John Ward, the younger, received the degree of A. B. in 1626, and that of A. M. in 1630, and in 1639 followed his father to New England, where it was hoped that he might secure a settlement as pastor of some church. No opening appearing, Nathaniel Ward conceived the idea of a new settlement on the Merrimack at a place called Pentucket, and in 1640 twelve families from Ipswich and Newbury worked their way up the river to the locality agreed upon and began the work of building homes in the wilderness. The new settlement grew rapidly, and in October, 1641, John Ward became the first minister. The Indian name of Pentucket was dropped, and in honor of their minister the name of his English birthplace was given to the new town—Haverhill.

John Hazen (Hazzen) was born in Haverhill, Mass., August 11, 1731, the son of Moses and Abigail White Hazen. He was resident of that part of Haverhill known as Timberlane, which was found to be on the north side of the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, on the settlement of that line in 1741. A part of this tract,

sometimes called Haverhill District, was incorporated by the New Hampshire government as the town of Hampstead January 19, 1749. John Hazen was one of the leading citizens of the new town and rendered valuable service in the old French war as an officer. He stood high in estimation of the Province authorities, and when in consideration of such service, he, with a large number of friends and relatives, was granted a township in the Cohos country on the Connecticut River, which he promised to settle, the township was given, at his request, the name of his native Massachusetts town, Haverhill.

There are three other Haverhills in the United States, all small towns. Haverhill, Ohio, is in the southernmost county—Lawrence—was settled by a party led by Asa Boynton who went from Haverhill, N. H.; while the leading spirits in the settlement of the little towns of Haverhill, Iowa, and Haverhill, Kan., were from the Massachusetts town.

The New Hampshire Haverhill is like no other New Hampshire town. Indeed, no two of these towns are alike. Towns, like people, differ. Each has a life peculiarly its own, depending upon geographical location, physical features, time and manner of its founding, character of its founders, the industries and customs of its people, its institutions, social, religious, educational and political. Haverhill has little or nothing in common with other Haverhills mentioned. It differs from the other towns of the state and county, indeed, from its next-door neighbors, Bath, Benton and Piermont. Newbury, Vt., is its twin sister. The charters of the two towns bear the same date. The leading grantees of each town were the same. John Hazen and Jacob Bayley headed the list of the Haverhill grantees and Jacob Bayley and John Hazen the list of Newbury proprietors. The twin towns were settled by the same class of people; their first church was the Haverhill and Newbury Church. They had for nearly a quarter of a century but one meeting house. Peter Powers was the minister of the two towns, but their growth and development has been along different lines. Each town has had its own peculiar life; each town has its own individuality. Haverhill is fortunate in location. Lying on the east of New England's great river, the Connecticut, it is bounded on the west by Newbury, Vt., north by Bath, east by Benton, and south by Piermont, though a glance at the map will show that a small area in the southwestern section of the town is also bounded on the north and east by Piermont, an explanation of which will be given later. The parallel 44 degrees north latitude crosses about a mile below the southern boundary, and the meridian 72 degrees west longitude passes through the town about a mile east of the river. The length of the town on the river side is about ten miles and on the east about eight miles, with an average width of a little over six miles, the width on its northern boundary exceeding somewhat that of the south-

ern. The narrowest part, that from the village of North Haverhill eastward, is something less than six miles. The western boundary, conforming to the winding of the river, is very irregular.

Few if any towns in New Hampshire, a state famous for its scenic beauty, have more of which to boast in natural attractiveness and charm than has Haverhill. Its ten miles and more of winding river down the valley from "the Narrows" of the Connecticut and the mouth of the Ammonoosuc at Woodsville, flanked on the right a part of the way in the broad intervals of the Great and Little Oxbow, and by the wooded hills of Newbury, the villages of Wells River, Newbury and the hamlet of South Newbury, and on the left by like Oxbow intervals, the rich uplands and the villages of Woodsville, North Haverhill and Haverhill Center, furnish Connecticut Valley prospect than which there is none more beautiful the entire length of the noble river. The Mount Gardner range stands at the north like a sentinel overlooking the town. The drive down the river to North Haverhill, through the Horse Meadow street, on over Brier Hill if one chooses, gives views unsurpassed. From the North Haverhill Village plateau, there is to the west the superb view of the beautiful Oxbow intervals, and to the east Black Mountain, Sugar Loaf, and, in the background overtopping all, grand old Moosilauke, finest of all the mountains of New Hampshire, standing solitary guard over the two beautiful valleys of the Connecticut and the Merrimack.

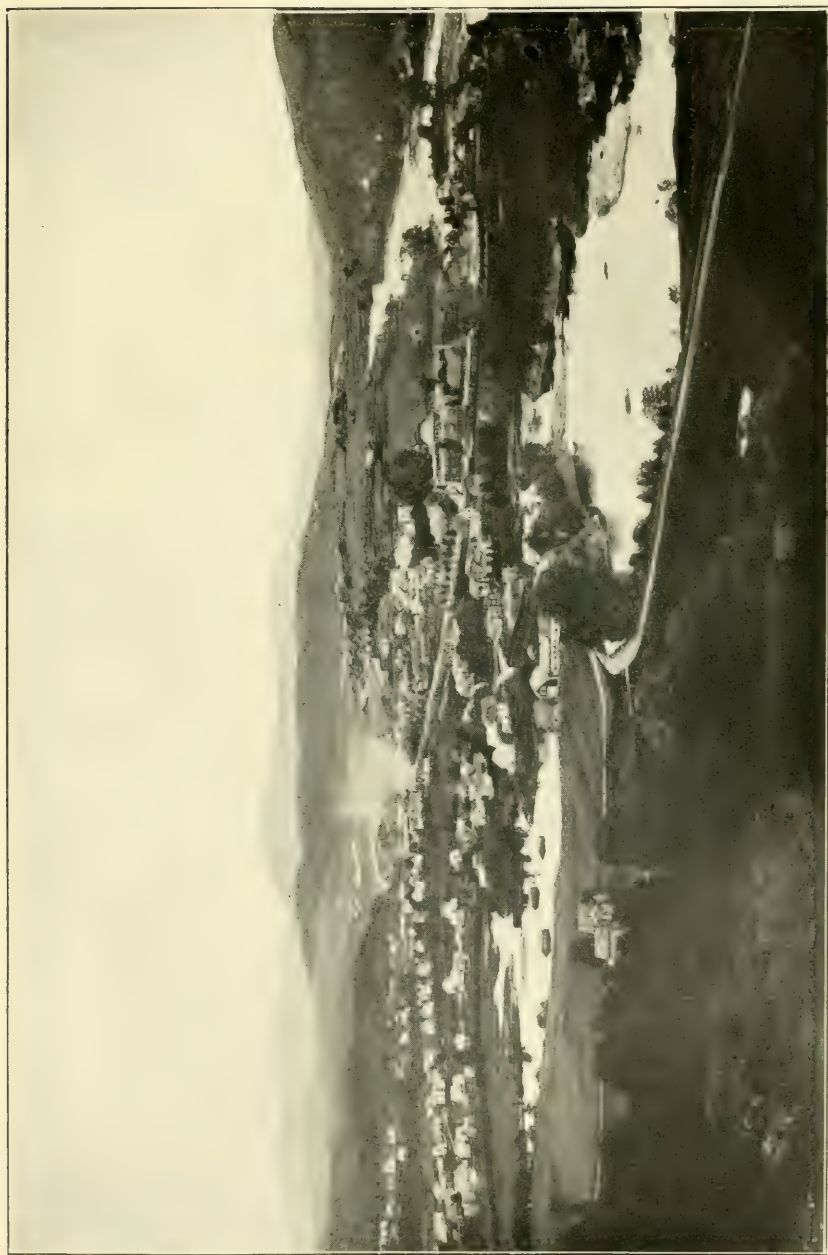
The valley views from Ladd Street and Powder House Hill at "the Centre" are of unsurpassed loveliness, while the drive up through the valley of the Oliverian to East Haverhill, thence over the Limekiln road, or Brushwood road to the Centre then over the Pond road to Swiftwater just on the border of Bath, and thence over the hill to Woodsville, in case one did not choose to go from Swiftwater up over Bradley Hill to Benton, and turning there almost under the shadow of Moosehillock take the old County road to North Haverhill—this drive, or this series of drives, will be found all the way a wonder and delight. Haverhill, with its rivers, its ponds, French and Woods, its hills and near mountains, its valleys and uplands, is a gem of beauty among beautiful New Hampshire towns. It has not, like the English Haverhill or its nearer godmother, the Massachusetts Haverhill, mills and machinery, manufactures and commerce of which to boast, but it has its unrivalled scenery, its fertile acres, its productive farms, its thrifty and prosperous villages, and its honorable history in which it may justly take worthy pride.

The old historic Corner and Ladd Street, as well as Horse Meadow, are rich in old-time associations if not in modern hustle and business enterprise. East Haverhill, a little hamlet on the Oliverian—the railroad station is now named Oliverian—nestles at the foot of the hills, gateway

on the east from Warren and Benton. Pike is Pike, that is all, the center of an industry known the world over for its manufacture of scythe stones, and in fact all stone sharpeners of edge tools, an industry which with its ramifications from Pike is a monopoly, if not indeed a trust. North Haverhill—once “Swasey’s Mills,” later “Slab City,” now North Haverhill post office but “Blackmount” railroad station—beautiful village of residences and farm houses, centre of town official life, with town hall and town clerk’s office, is no unimportant part of the town, and is the business centre for the Brier Hill and Centre sections. Then, in the extreme northwest corner, on a peninsula jutting down between the Ammonoosuc on the north and east, and the Connecticut on the west, lies Woodsville, alive, bustling, optimistic always, county seat, railroad centre, business resort for a large surrounding territory which patronizes its wholesale houses, with its concrete streets, sidewalks, its electric lights, its water and fire department service, opera house, high school, hotels, free postal delivery, its—well,—everything up-to-date—one of the most beautiful of northern New Hampshire villages. It would be an ideal summer resort had its residents time to make it such, but they are looking after things which they deem of more importance. Woodsville, with more than half the population of the town, the growth of a little more than a single generation, is in a sense the new Haverhill. It has as a village but little past. Its annals require but little space in a town history. Woodsville’s history lies in the future.

The area of the town is about 35,000 acres, much more than one half of which is under profitable cultivation, and in the value of its agricultural products it maintains the highest rank, in some decades standing first in the state, according to the official census returns. It has a large acreage of excellent pasturage, and its woodland, such as has escaped the lumberman’s axe, has a constantly increasing value. Much attention has been given in recent years to caring for the second growth of white pine, birch, maple and hemlock which has come up where the original forest has been cut by the lumberman, and increasing attention will be paid in the future. There are but few acres which are not valuable either for farming purposes or for the growth of wood and timber.

The most extensive intervals or meadows on the Connecticut River in the state are to be found in Haverhill, and in Newbury, Vt., where they are from one half to more than a mile in width. These lands are very fertile, being composed of the finest silt, and are enriched nearly every year by a coating of mud from the turbid spring freshets. Back of these intervals are terraces of greater or less width. The lower terraces are of the same material as the intervals, very productive, but are not overflowed. There are higher terraces, commonly known as plains, which usually show an intermixture of sand or



WOODSVILLE FROM MOUNT GARDNER IN 1900

gravel. As to the extent and formation of these terraces, Professor Hitchcock says:¹

From Wells River to Wait's River, at Bradford, the lowest terrace or interval is one half mile to one mile in width; and the river sweeps in broad curves from side to side between its bordering upper terraces. By the largest of the bends called the Oxbow, the river traverses three and a half miles to make one half mile of entrance, by which a beautiful expanse of interval is added to Newbury. An old channel formerly left this and as much more on its east side. . . . North Haverhill is situated on the highest normal terrace, 107 feet above the river and 27 feet higher than the corresponding terrace opposite on which Newbury is built. This difference may be partly due to the fact that here was one of the principal outlets of the melting ice-sheet that continued to cover Moosilauke and the high water shed after it had withdrawn from the Connecticut Valley. East of North Haverhill, where there are now only insignificant brooks, we find an abundance of sand and coarse gravel which came from this source. It is disposed in irregular slopes, in some portions mounded or ridged, and rising in about one mile 250 feet, beyond which the same materials extend nearly level to French pond. Taking the road to Haverhill town house,² we pass a ridge of coarse gravel or slightly modified drift, which rises from 40 to 100 feet above the village. Northeast from this, there is a nearly level plain of fine alluvium, with beds of clay. A short distance further east we come to a sand ridge which extends about half a mile along the road, rising 80 feet by a gentle slope, and then abruptly 75 feet more, like the face of a terrace to a level plain on which the town house stands, 247 feet above North Haverhill, and 752 feet above the sea. This plain, its western steep slope, and the first ridge below are all of sand, with none of the coarse gravel characteristic of kames. Similar deposits of fine material reach for a half mile on each side of this road, sometimes in level plains of small extent, but generally in varying slopes, by which they are continuous from the town house to the upper terrace by the river.

The remainder of the way to French Pond, is comparatively level, being at first a plain of stratified, coarse-grained sand, which extends north one half mile to the brook; thence for a mile and a half further, sand or coarse rounded gravel extends along the road on its east side as far north as French Pond. Immediately about this pond the modifying action of the water is not apparent, but the surface is composed of heaped and ridged morainic drift, over which the road passes. This material is, however, in the main, level with irregular hollows and depressions of over 10 to 20 feet. Its rock fragments are angular, but small in size, seldom exceeding two feet. A coarse morainic ridge extends more than a mile on the east side of this level alluvial valley, with a height of about 125 feet above it, while on the west rises the precipitous face of Brier Hill. Three miles southeast are the serrated mountains which extend north from Owl's Head; and nine miles southeast is the high massive ridge of Moosilauke.

By estimate French Pond is about 770 feet above the level of the sea, and the watershed on the road northwest is from 40 to 50 feet higher. This hollow, bounded on both sides by high hills, seems to have been for a time the outlet of the melting ice at the north, before the way was opened westward for the Lower Ammonoosuc River. The glacier which covered the mountains at the southeast also contributed to these deposits of modified drift, as is shown by the high moraine mentioned, and by others, three fourths of a mile from the town house, at the mouth of a gap in the first high range of hills. The highest of these last has been modified by a current of water. It presents on the west side a steep escarpment of clear sand, reaching from 980 to 12,00 feet above the sea. The rest are at the east against the hillside. On the northwest nothing intervenes to

¹ "Geology of New Hampshire," Vol. 3, pp. 29, 30.

² The old town house which was located at Centre Haverhill.

the town house and North Haverhill, 300 and 550 feet below, where we find the sand and clay which were brought down by these glacial streams.

At Haverhill there are only scanty remains of modified drift above the interval, which is nearly a mile wide. The highest terrace, best shown on the Vermont side, is 80 feet above the river; enough of it is left on the east side to indicate that it was once continuous across the valley. Hall's Brook and Oliverian Brook, which have their mouths here opposite to each other, have brought down large amounts of modified drift, which is deposited along the lower portion of their course. On the former this slopes in one mile to 125 feet above the upper terrace of the Connecticut. On the east side only slight vestiges of this terrace are found, and we have a direct rise of 220 feet from the interval to the modified drift of Oliverian Brook, which thus commences at a greater height than is reached in the first mile on Hall's Brook. In two miles this slopes upward 100 feet, or to 340 feet above the river, being well shown all the way, and at one place nearly a mile wide. These streams are both of large size, but the deposits along their source cannot be attributed to their ordinary action, any more than the modified drift east of North Haverhill is due to the brooks there. All these deposits are plainly of the same date and from one cause—the melting of the ice sheet.

The glacial period was generous to Haverhill. It gave the town its fertile soil, interval, terrace or plain and hills, a diversified and somewhat irregular surface, but with hardly an acre useless and valueless. Unlike the neighboring towns Haverhill has no elevations which can be dignified with the name of mountains. Black Hill on the east, a part of which is in the town of Benton, is the highest of Haverhill's hills, and this, perhaps as well as Catamount Hill and Iron Ore Hill in the southern part of the town, would be regarded as mountains if located in the southern sections of the state, but they are only near mountains in the northern region. There is a range of hills in the northwest part of the town lying to the east of Horse Meadow and running northerly to the Bath line, and another quite well defined range, of which Brier Hill is the highest elevation, traverses the central part from north to south.

Haverhill, unlike many of its neighbors, does not abound in lakes or ponds. Woods Pond in the southern part and French Pond in the northern part are the only bodies of still water, and these are each comparatively small.

Equally unimportant are its streams aside from the Connecticut which has so slight a fall within the town limits that it furnishes no power which can be utilized. For a few rods above its mouth the Ammonoosuc flows through Haverhill, and its excellent power is utilized at the present time in supplying the village of Woodsville with water, electric lighting and other service.

There are two brooks emptying into the Connecticut: Poole Brook, the mouth of which is a little to the south of the village of North Haverhill, is formed on the union of two brooks, the Clark having its rise in the northeast part of the town near Benton line and forming a junction near the centre of the town with another flowing out of French Pond and thence

to the south of Brier Hill through North Haverhill Village to the Connecticut. This brook in former years furnished power for sawmills and potato-starch mills, but these no longer exist, and its power is now utilized only by a sawmill and gristmill at North Haverhill. The Oliverian has its rise on the western slope of Moosilauke in Benton, flows through the Benton meadows and enters Haverhill near its southeast corner. It is joined at East Haverhill by a tributary known as the North Branch, which also has its rise in Benton near Sugar Loaf. The Oliverian flows through a valley containing excellent farms falls precipitously between Ladd Street and Haverhill Corner to the Meadows and enters the Connecticut near Bedel's bridge. In the past the power of this stream has been utilized both on the North Branch and the main stream for sawmills, tannery, paper-mill and other manufactures now extinct. It is still utilized in connection with steam at Pike, and also in a comparatively small way at what is known as "The Brook" at the southerly end of Ladd Street. The power furnished by these streams is variable, there being a full volume in the spring and rainy seasons while in the summer it is of little account. It is believed, however, that both streams would give steady power of great value by the construction of reservoirs, the cost of which would be small as compared with the electric power which could be generated. It is safe to predict that such utilization will yet be made.

As is seen from Professor Hitchcock's description, the soil is varied. Along the Connecticut it is alluvial, as it is in some sections of the Oliverian Valley. On the North Haverhill terrace or plain it is a clayey loam, while the remainder possesses the qualities of the ordinary uplands of New Hampshire. The general rock area is what is known as Bethlehem gneiss, but other varieties are granite, common gneiss, hornblende schist, limestone and soapstone. Granite of fine quality has been quarried, and the French Pond granite, both pink and gray, is of fine quality, as is also that in the southern part of the town near Haverhill Corner. It is quite extensively used in monumental work. A fine quality of limestone is found along the north branch of the Oliverian and, previous to the construction of the railroad, lime of the best quality was preserved in large quantities. There is a vein of soapstone in the northern part of the town, but an attempt to quarry and market it, made nearly half a century ago, was not found to be practicable or profitable. The whetstone quarries on Cutting Hill near Pike, in Haverhill and Piermont, have been worked successfully for half a century or so, with large profit, and the immense beds of this stone show no signs of exhaustion.

The town, however, can hardly be called rich in ores and minerals. Native arsenic is found in small quantities on the Frank Kimball farm, and iron from Iron Ore Hill, near Haverhill Corner, was at one time hauled to a smelting furnace on the Vermont side of the river. What-

ever the future may reveal, Haverhill is today as it has been from its beginning, essentially a farming town, and has just reason to be proud of her rank among the agricultural towns of the state.

The town has an excellent system of roads. The three principal ones are the River road from Haverhill Corner through Ladd Street, North Haverhill and Horse Meadow to Woodsville, now a part of the state boulevard system, the County road from Ladd Street through the centre of the town to what is known as the Union Meeting House, where turning to the right it continues to Benton, to the left to North Haverhill, and over Brier Hill to near the Bath line, and in the same direction changing its name to the Pond road to Swiftwater. Then there is the Brook road up the Oliverian Valley to Benton Flats; the Limekiln road running irregularly over the hills and joining the County road at two different points; then "over the Hill" road from Woodsville to Swiftwater; the Brushwood road from Pike to the County road and North Haverhill, and several short roads intersecting into these named. A liberal policy has been pursued in their maintenance.

Local names have been applied to different sections of the town. "The Corner" is, indeed, the corner at the southwest. "The Brook" designates the smaller village in the valley on the north of the corner and formerly the location of various manufactures. A little further up the river is "Ladd Street," among the first localities to be settled. Then "Dow Plain," now the residence of Governor Keyes, opposite Newbury Village, and so called because long owned by Gen. Moses Dow. Still further, "Swasey's Mills," "Slab City," now North Haverhill. Northerly and still along the river "Horse Meadow," early settled, and at its northerly end the county farm, almshouse and jail. "Cobleigh's Landing," where the Cottage Hospital now stands, was the starting point of the lumber rafts down the river in the ante-railroad days, and in the northwest corner is Woodsville, once a dense forest of big pines, now a railroad centre, county seat and the most important village in the town. Following up the Oliverian from "the Brook" is Pike, seat of the famous whetstone industry, and further up towards the east, East Haverhill. Northerly from East Haverhill are the "Jeffers Neighborhood," "Morse Hill" and "Lime Kiln," to the east from North Haverhill is the "Centre," with its Union Meeting House, now Advent Church, some times known in former days as "Bangstown," and to the northeast, beautiful for situation, "Brier Hill." These are names which will more or less often occur in the following pages, and this word of explanation may not be amiss at the beginning.

CHAPTER II

INDIANS, AND FIRST VISIT OF WHITES

LITTLE KNOWN OF INDIANS—"THE SWIFT DEER HUNTING COÖSUCKS"—HERD DECREASED—PENHALLEN TELLS US IN 1704 OF CORN PLANTED HIGH UP THE RIVER AT COÖS—CAPT. JOHN STULK—CAPT. PETER POWERS IN 1754—MAJ. ROBERT ROGERS IN 1759—SURVEY MADE BY THOMAS BLANCHARD.

BUT little is definitely known of the Indian dwellers in the Upper Valley of the Connecticut, known to the people of the Massachusetts and Connecticut towns in the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century as Coös, or the Coös country. There were Indians, however, and the name given to the section is of Indian origin, and has various spellings: Corvass, Cohass, Cohos, Coös, the latter being the more modern. Upper Coös embraced the broad intervals near the present town of Lancaster and the territory to the northward, and Lower Coös embraced that portion of the Connecticut Valley extending from the Narrows above Woodsville as far south as Lyme and Thetford, Vt. The name, according to tradition, signifies "a place of deer," "a place of tall pines," "wide valley," "crooked river," but tradition is not very trustworthy.

Relics of Indian occupation of various kinds have been found in Haverhill. Certain mounds along the meadows have been regarded by experts as the work of Indian hands. Stone arrow and spear heads, stone mortars and pestles, as well as other implements and utensils used by Indians have been found on the meadow and upland farms bordering on the river. About a mile north of the Haverhill railroad station and but a short distance from the track is a smooth ledge of rock on which is drilled a hole about two feet in diameter and two and a half feet deep, which it is claimed was used by Indians as a mortar in which was pounded the corn raised on the Oxbow meadows. The first white man visiting Coös found a cleared space on these meadows, on both sides the river, which had been used by Indians as a planting ground and there were numerous other indications that this locality had at some time been quite extensively occupied before its settlement by whites.

It is not probable, however, that Haverhill, or for that matter, Coös, either upper or lower, was ever the permanent home of any Indian tribe. The Indians of the interior of New England were of the great Algonquin race, and were called by the seashore tribes of the race, Nipmucks, or fresh water Indians, and the places they occupied were always in the

vicinity of ponds, lakes and rivers. There were twelve tribes or families of these Nipmucks. The Pemigewassets occupied the valley now bearing that name; the Nashuas, one of the most powerful of the tribes, were found in the southern part of New Hampshire; the Amoskeags were at the falls on the Merrimac, now bearing that tribal name; the Souhegans were on the Souhegan River; the Penacooks on the Merrimac intervals above and below Concord; the Swamscotts near Exeter; the Piscataquakes on the Piscataqua; the Ossipees had a wigwam city at Ossipee lake; "the beautiful Winnepissaukies" were found by the great lake; the Pequakes had villages in the fertile valley of Pequaket; "the death-dealing Androscoggins" had lodges on the banks and at the sources of the Androscoggin, while "the swift deer hunting Coösucks" were those who hunted their game on the hills and cultivated in their rude way the Connecticut intervals of the Coös County. It is not believed that these Nipmuck tribes or families dwelt for any considerable length of time in one place, but were nomadic in their mode of life. It is also believed that previous to the settlement of Coös, the numbers of the Coösucks had been greatly decreased by disease. In any event the few degenerates who lingered in the valley when settlement by the whites began soon disappeared.

The first visits of white men to the Coös meadows were involuntary. When the village of Deerfield, in Massachusetts, was destroyed by French and Indians February 29, 1704, among the one hundred and twelve captives, men, women and children, carried to Canada, was the Deerfield minister, the Rev. John Williams. He lived to return, and under the title of "A Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion," published an account of his captivity and sufferings. He says that at the mouth of the White River, the company divided, a part of the captors and captives going up that stream, while the others ascended the Connecticut and spent some time at the Coös meadows, where their provisions giving out, they only escaped starvation by hunting and fishing, and where two of the captives, Daniel Hix and Jacob Holt actually died of hunger. The significance of his narrative lies in the fact that he mentions Coös as if the region were well enough known, even at that time, to need no other description than the mere name. Penhallow also in this same year, 1704, mentions a French Indian fort, and corn planted high up on the Connecticut River at Coös. Just how and when the section had previously become known to the whites is still unexplained.

In February, 1709, five years after the burning of Deerfield, the town was again attacked by Indians, and one Thomas Baker was taken captive, and was carried up the Connecticut through Coös to Canada. Ransomed the next year, he returned by the same route to his home, and thus gained some knowledge of the route, and of the different families of Indians

in the sections through which he passed. In 1712, with the purpose of destroying a body of Indians having their encampment somewhere in the Pemigewasset Valley, he raised a company of thirty-four men and with a friendly Indian for a guide started northward on his expedition. He proceeded directly to the Coös meadows, in what is now Haverhill and Newbury. Then following the lead of his Indian guide, he passed up the Oliverian, thence over the height of land south of and in plain sight of Moosilauke and then down the Indian Asquamchumauke, in Warren—now bearing the name of Baker's River—through Wentworth, Rumney and Plymouth. In Rumney he surprised an encampment of Indians, some of whom he killed while others escaped. He destroyed their wigwams and secured a large amount of furs. He departed hastily southward pursued by the Indians, but by strategy suggested by his Indian guide he evaded his pursuers and arrived in Dunstable without the loss of a single man. Whiton, in his history of New Hampshire, gives the date of Baker's expedition as 1724, but he is manifestly in error since the journal of the Massachusetts Annual Court shows that the claim of Lieut. Thomas Baker, as "commander of a company in a late expedition to Coös and over to Merrimack River and so to Dunstable," for Indian scalps brought in was allowed and paid in 1712, and an additional allowance for the same was made in June of that year, with the promotion of Lieutenant Baker to the rank of Captain. This fixes the time of Baker's visit to Coös beyond question.

It may be asked why no steps were taken in the direction of the settlement of what was thus early known to be a desirable country. The answer is not far to seek. From about the year 1665 to 1760 there was almost unbroken warfare between France and England, with consequent hostilities between the French colonists and their Indian allies, and the English colonists in America. The danger of pushing onward the English frontier settlements was too great to be undertaken. But there were brief periods of respite. One of these followed the treaty of peace between France and England signed at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Taking advantage of the comparative quiet the New Hampshire government began to prepare for the settlement of the Connecticut Valley. Settlement had been made at Charlestown—known as Number Four—and had become established after repeated assaults upon it and after having been once abandoned. The question of the settlement of Coös began to be agitated.

In the summer of 1751, several hunters went up the river from Number Four as far as the mouth of the Ammonoosuc, making somewhat careful examination of the country on both sides the river. In 1752 Governor Wentworth began making township grants in the valley, and Captain Symes of North Hampton made application for charters for townships

six miles square at Coös, these charters to be granted to four hundred men who proposed to become actual settlers. In his petition he said that several of the three hundred and forty men already engaged in the project had been to Coös and were favorably impressed with the possibility of settlement. The would-be settlers were for the most part from the towns of Newmarket, North Hampton, East Hampton, Rye and South Hampton. It was proposed to cut a road from Number Four to Coös, to lay four townships, two on each side the river, opposite to each other, where the towns of Haverhill and Piermont on the east side and Newbury and Bradford on the west now are. The settlers were to have courts of judicatory and other civil privileges of their own and were to be under strict military discipline. The French authorities in Canada learned of this plan, and a deputation of French and Indians appeared at Number Four, remonstrating in threatening terms against it and in the interest of safety it was for the time being abandoned. Other plans came into being. In the spring of 1752 John Stark,—the General John Stark of the Revolution,—William Stark, Amos Eastman of Hollis and David Stimson of Londonderry, while on a hunting expedition in the Baker's River country were surprised by a party of Indians in what is now the town of Rumney. William Stark escaped by flight, Stimson was killed, and John Stark and Eastman were taken prisoners, and were carried to Canada captives. They were led up over the height of land from the Baker's River valley, down the Oliverian and directly through the already much talked of Oxbow meadows. They returned home the same summer over practically the same route. The account they gave of the country increased the desire to explore and settle it. But the renewal of hostilities between France and England was inevitable, and plans of settlement were postponed. Fearing, however, the establishment of a French garrison at Coös, Governor Wentworth determined to send a company to explore the region, not this time by way of Number Four, but over the trail by which Stark and Eastman had been taken when captured the year before. Accordingly on the tenth of March, 1753, a company of sixteen men officered by Col. Zaccheus Lovewell and Maj. John Talford, with Capt. Caleb Page as surveyor and John Stark as guide left Concord—then called Rumford—proceeded up the Merrimac, the Pemigewasset and Baker's rivers, marking out a road and cutting out the fallen trees, and, after crossing the height of land at what is now Warren Summit, proceeded westerly reaching the Connecticut at Moose meadow in Piermont March 17. They remained but one night there, for fearing an attack from Indians, they returned hastily over the same route reaching Concord after an absence of thirteen days. The Lovewell expedition was a failure except for the fact that it had marked out a route from Concord to Coös.

The next year, 1745, Capt. Peter Powers of Hollis, Lieut. James Stevens and Ensign Ephraim Hale, both of Townsend, Mass., led another company for the exploration of Coös. A somewhat detailed account of this expedition was recorded in a journal kept by Captain Powers, which is now in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society, and from which the Rev. Grant Powers in his "History of the Coös County" makes liberal quotation. The company rendezvoused at Concord and left for their expedition June 15. They went by way of Contoocook up the Merrimac to the mouth of the Pemigewasset, and thence up that river following the path marked out the previous year by Colonel Lovewell, reaching the Connecticut at Moose Meadow in Piermont, June 25. Proceeding thence northward through the wide intervals of the river, they "encamped on the banks of a large stream which came out of the east," and which is described as "furnishing the best of falls and conveniences for all sorts of mills." This stream was the Oliverian, and the place of encampment was undoubtedly at "the Brook," and very likely on the plot near the Gen. John Montgomery house. The next day they proceeded up the river, Captain Powers making note of the clear intervals on both sides the river later known as the Great Oxbow in Newbury and the Little Oxbow in Haverhill. (In these pages the term Oxbow will be used for convenience sake as meaning the latter, the Haverhill tract.) On reaching the Ammonoosuc just north of what is now Woodsville, they found it too wide and deep for fording, and they were obliged to build a canoe before they could cross. They continued their journey northward through the highlands lying between the Connecticut and the Ammonoosuc, on through the present towns of Bath, Monroe, Littleton, Dalton, over the intervals below and above Lancaster as far as Northumberland where they arrived July 2. Their stock of provisions had become much reduced and Captain Powers made his preparations to return. They had met no Indians on their march, but a little to the north of their Northumberland encampment they found a place where Indians had been making canoes and which had been abandoned but a little before. The fifth of July found them on their return just below the mouth of Wells River on the west side of the Connecticut when they camped for the night. July 6, they went down through the cleared interval crossing into Haverhill below the Newbury Oxbow at what is now the Keyes farm. Thence they marched south by east about three miles and camped on high ground near the Oliverian, on what Captain Powers called "the best of upland covered by some quantities of large white pine." This place of encampment was probably at what later became Haverhill Corner, since Captain Powers description answers to that given the Corner by its first settlers. The remainder of their march to Concord was over the route they had previously taken on their journey northward.

Captain Powers brought back glowing reports of the wonderful fertility and great resources of Coös, but the threatened French and Indian war soon broke out, and with New England frontiers exposed to the incursions of the French and their savage Indian allies, any plans which had been made for the occupancy of the new country were delayed.

In 1759, a portion of the command of Maj. Robert Rogers, who had been sent by General Amherst from Crown Point to destroy the Abenaki village of Indians on the St. Francis, a little above its junction with the St. Lawrence, fearing retreat to Crown Point had been cut off after the purpose of the expedition had been successfully accomplished, attempted to return by way of Lake Memphremagog and the Connecticut River. It had been arranged that provisions for his command would be sent up the river from Number Four. Reaching the spot designated, supposed to be the at mouth of the Ammonoosuc, with his men nearly perishing from hunger, he found that the relief party had come up the river, and after waiting a little had returned taking the supplies with them. The situation was desperate. Rogers with two others made his way down the river on a rude raft and returned with boats for his men, but many of them had wandered into the forests and perished. Of the one hundred and forty-two men who left St. Francis, no less than forty-nine died from starvation and exposure in the wilderness or were tortured to death by the Indians. Remains of some of these were found by the early settlers some years later on the meadows and nearby uplands.

In the early spring of 1760, Thomas Blanchard of Dunstable was employed by Governor Wentworth to make a survey of Connecticut River between Number Four or Charlestown and the mouth of the Ammonoosuc. At the end of each six miles in a straight line, he was to erect a boundary or mark a tree on each side the river, these boundaries marking the north and south limits of townships to be granted later. This survey was made in March, the surveying party going up on the ice. Boundaries were duly set each six miles, except for the northernmost pair of towns, these being about seven miles, the Ammonoosuc having been previously determined upon as the northern boundary.

All this was in anticipation of settlement, but the dangers threatening from the north had made the actual undertaking of settlement unadvisable. With the surrender of Montreal to the British in September, 1760, and the consequent downfall of French Empire on the American continent, these dangers were practically ended and the coveted Connecticut Valley region, especially the meadows and uplands of Lower Coös were open to occupancy.

CHAPTER III

THE CHURCH AND PROPRIETARY

JOHN HAZEN AND JACOB BAILEY IN COÖS IN 1760—THE PROMISED CHARTERS BY GOVERNOR WENTWORTH—BEGAN SETTLEMENT IN 1761—CHARTER GRANTED MAY 18, 1763—HAZEN LOOKED OUT FOR FRIENDS—FIRST MEETING HELD IN PLAISTOW IN JUNE, 1763—TWENTY-FIVE MORE HELD—DIVISION OF LAND—GRANTS FOR MILLS—THE PIERMONT CONTROVERSY.

IN the spring of 1760 a regiment of New Hampshire troops, under command of Col. John Goffe of Bedford, was sent by Governor Wentworth to Canada to aid in the completion of its conquest. It took part in the siege of Montreal and was present at its surrender September 8, 1760. Four officers of this regiment were destined to have large influence in the settlement and early history of Coös, and especially of the towns of Haverhill and Newbury. Lieut.-Col. Jacob Bayley, Capt. John Hazen, First Lieut. Jacob Kent all of Hampstead, and Second Lieut. Timothy Bedel of Salem, on their return home, after the surrender passed through Lower Coös. The Oxbow meadows, on both sides the river, of which they had doubtless previously heard, attracted their attention, and they spent several days in the vicinity giving them and the adjacent uplands a somewhat careful examination.

They determined to secure, if possible, charters of two townships on opposite sides of the river, in which they might make permanent homes for themselves, and on their arrival home they lost no time in making application to Governor Wentworth for such charters. Bayley and Hazen had each rendered valuable military service which gave them favor with the governor, and they also had influential friends whom the governor wished to please. There is little doubt that they were given assurance by the governor that the desired grants would be made, since it is highly improbable that in the absence of such assurance they would have begun the settlement of the towns, as they did, two years in advance of the issue of the charters. Furthermore, it is known that in the summer of 1762 Maj. Joseph Blanchard and Oliver Willard made application to Governor Wentworth for charters of these same Oxbow townships, but the governor recognized Bayley and Hazen as having prior claims and, the application of Blanchard and Willard, though strenuously supported, was denied.

Settlement was begun in 1761, and vigorously pushed in 1762, but the desired charters were not given till May 18, 1763. They were each issued the same day. In the charter for Newbury the list of grantees is

headed with the names of Jacob Bayley and John Hazen (or Hazzen) and the list of Haverhill grantees is begun with the names of John Hazen and Jacob Bayley. This was in accordance with an understanding that Bayley was to lead in the settlement of Newbury and Hazen in that of Haverhill.

The Haverhill charter was couched in the following terms, and the spelling, punctuation, capitals and abbreviations in the original list are here followed:

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

HAVERHILL

L. S.

GEORGE THE THIRD

By the Grace of God, Grate Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith &c &c.

To all Parsons to whom These Presents shall [come] Greeting—

Know yee that we of our special Grace Certain Knowledge and mere motion for the Due Encouragement of Setting a New Plantation within our said Province by and with the advice of our Trusty and well Beloved Benning Wentworth Esq Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province of Newhampshire in New England and Our Council of the said Province, Have Upon the Conditions and Reservations herein after made Given and Granted and by These Presents for our Our Heirs and Successors Do Give and Grant in Equal Shares unto Our Loving Subjects Inhabitants of Our said Province of Newhampshire and Our Other Governments and their Heirs and assigns for Ever whose Names Are Entered on this Grant to be Divided to and Amongst them into Eighty one Equal Shares all that Tract or Parcel of Land Situate Lying and being within Our said Province of Newhampshire Containing by Admeasurement

Acres which Tract is to Contain more Than Six Miles Square Out of which an allowance is to be made for high Ways and unimprovable Lands by Rocks Ponds Mountains and Rivers One Thousand and Forty Acres free according To a Plan and Survey thereof made by Our said Governors Order and Returned into the Secretary's Office and here unto anexed Budtted and Bounded as follows viz. Beginning at a Tree marked Standing on the Bank of the Eastern side of Connecticut river and on the southerly or south westedly side of the mouth of the Amonuck River Opposite to the South westedly Cornor of¹ Bath from thence Down Connecticut river as that runs Till it comes to a marked Tree Standing on the Bank of the River and is about Sevn (7) Miles On a straight Line from the mouth of Amonuck River aforesaid from thence south Fiftey Three Degrees East five Miles and Three Quarters to a Stake and Stones Thence North Twenty Five Degrees East about Eight Miles Until it Coms upon a line with the Lro Side Line of Bath Thence North Fiftey Five Degrees West as Bath Runs to the Tree by the River The Bounds Began at

and that the Same be and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the name of HAVERHILL and the inhabitants that Do and Shall hereafter inhabit the said Township are hereby Declared to be Enfranchized with and Intitled to all and Every the Priviledges and Immunities that Other Tounds within Our Province by Law Enuse and enjoy and further that the said Tound as soon as thire Shall be Fiftey Families Resident and settled Therein shall have the Liberty of Holding Two Feares one of Which shall be held on the

and the Other on the
annually which Fairs are not too Continue Longer then the Respect-
ive Following the said and that as soon as the said

¹ Bath was one of the towns chartered in 1761, though settled later than Haverhill.

Tound shall Consist of Fiftey families a Market may be Opened and Kept one or More Days in Each Week as may be Thought most advantageous to the Inhabitants also that the first Meeting For the Choice of Tound Officers agreeable to the Laws of Our social Province Shall be held on ye Second Tuesday in June Next.

Which sd meeting Shall be Notified by Capt John Hazzen who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said First Meeting which he is to Notify and Govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of Our said Province and that the Annual meetings forever hereafter for the Choice of such officers for the said Tound Shall be on the Second Tuesday of March annually—

To Have and To Hold the said Tract of Land as Above expressed together with all Privileges and appurtenance to them and Thire Respective heirs and assigns forever upon the following Considerations viz—

1. That Every Grantee his heres or assigns shall Plant and Cultivate Five acres of Land within the Tern of Five Years for Every Fiftey acres Contained in His or Thire Shares or Proportion of Land in said Toundship and Continue to Improve and Settle the Same by additional Cultivation on Penalty of Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in said Toundship and of its Reverting to us Our Heres and Successors to be by us and them Regranted to Such of Our Subjects as shall Effectually Settle and Cultivate the same—

2ly. That all White and Other Pine Trees within the Said Toundship Fit for Mast-ing Our Royal Navy be carefully Preserved for that Use and not to be Cut or felled with Out our special Licence for so Doing First had and Obtained upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of Sutch Grantee his Hiers and assigns to us Our hiers and Successors as well as Being Subject to the Penalty of an act or acts of Parliament that Now are or here after Shall be Enacted—

3ly That before any Division of the Land be Made To and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the s^d Township as the land will admit of: Shall be Reserved and marked Out For Tound Lotts one of which shall be allotted to Each Grantee of the Contents of One Acre.

4ly, Yielding and Paying therefore to us Our heirs and Successors for the Space of Ten Years to be computed from the date hereof the rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only on the Twentey Fifth Day December annually if Lawfully Demanded the First Payment To be made on the Twentey Fifth Day of December: 1763.

5ly. Every Proprietor Settler or Inhabitant Shall Yield and pay unto us Our Heirs and Successors—yearly and Every Year forever from and After the Expiration of Ten Years from the above said Twenty Fifth Day of December which will be the Year of Our Lord 1773 One Shillings Proclamation Money for Every Hundred acres he so owns Settles or Possesses and So in Proportion for a Grater or Lesser Tract of the said Land: which money shall be Paid the Respective Parsons abovesaid thire Hiers or assigns in Our Council Chamber in Portsmouth or to sutch Officer or Officers as shall be appointed To Receive the Same and This To be in Lien of all Other Rents and Serviceses Whatsoever—

In Testimony whereof we have Caused the Seal of Oursaid Province to be hereunto Witness Benning Wentworth Esq^r Our Governor and Commander in Cheaf of Our said Province the 18th Day of May in the Year of Our Lord Christ One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Three and in the Third Year of Our Reign—by his Excellenceys Command With the advice of Council

B. WENTWORTH

T. AKINSON Junr, Secry—

Province of New Hampshire May the 18 1763 Recorded in the Book of Charters Page 397 & 398

T. ATKINSON Junr, Secry—

THE NAMES OF THE GRANTEES OF HAVERHILL

John Hazzen	Jaasiel Harriman
Jacob Bayley Esq	Jacob Kent
Ephraim Bayley	Eleazer Hall
James Philbrook	Samuel Hubbard
Gideon Gould	John Haile Esq
John Clark	Maxey Hazelton
John Swett	Thomas Johnson
Thomas Emery	John Mills
Benoney Colbourn	John Trusial
Reuben Mills	Abraham Dow
John Hazzen Junr	Uriah Morse
Edmond Copley	Enoch Hall
Danil Hall	Jacob Hall
Lemuel Tucker	Benoney Wright
Edmond Moores Esq	John Page
John White	Josiah Little
Benjamin Moores	John Taplin Esq
William Hazzen	Jona Foster
Moses Hazzen	Joseph Blanchard Esq
Robert Peaslee	Richard Pittey
Timothy Bedel	Moses Foster
John Spafford	The Honorable
Enoch Heath	James Nevin Esq
William Page	John Nelson Esq
Joseph Kelley	Theodore Atkinson Junr
Aaron Hosmer	Nathaniel Barrel
John Harriman	Col William Symes
John Lambson	William Porter
Stephen Knight	John Hastings
John Hall	Capt George Marsh
David Hulbart	Maj Richard Emery
Simon Stevens	Capt Nehemiah Lovell
John Moores	Hon Henry Shorbern Esq
William Toborn	Maj John Wentworth
David Page	Samuel Wentworth Esq
James White	Boston
Benj Merrill	Burfeld Lloyd Boston
Nathaniel Merrill	And his Excellency
John Church	Governor Barnard

His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq, a Tract of Land to Contain Five Hundred Acres as Marked B: W: in the Plan which is to be accounted two of the within shares. One Whole Share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts One Whole Share for a Glebe for the Church of England One Share for the First Settled Minister of the Gospel and One Share for the Benefit of a School in said Tound

Province of New Hampshire May the 18th 1763 Recorded in the Book of Charters Page 399 &c.

T. ATKINSON Junr Secry

Of these grantees most of whom were selected by John Hazen, Jacob Bayley, Ephraim Bayley, Jaasiel Harriman, Jacob Kent, Samuel Hubbard, Moses Hazen, Timothy Bedel, Simon Stevens, Theodore Atkinson, Jr., Col. William Symes and John Hazen were named also among the grantees of Newbury, and some of these, notably Jacob Bayley, Ephraim Bayley and Jacob Kent were among the first settlers of that town. Jacob Bayley became one of the most conspicuous men of Coös. The massive monument of stone and bronze on the Seminary park in Newbury, erected to his memory in 1912 by his descendants, bears testimony to his primary influence in his town and section in matters civic, religious and military in the settlement of Newbury, and during the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary period. In selecting his grantees Captain Hazen named many who were not prospective settlers, among them friends and relatives whose rights in the new township he could doubtless secure for himself at a fair price and without great difficulty. John Hazen, Jr., at that time not more than six or seven years of age was a grantee. Robert Peaslee, a brother-in-law, Moses and William Hazen, brothers, were others. His sister had married Moses Moores, and the names of Edmund, John and Benjamin Moores appear in the list. The name of Nathaniel Merrill, his future son-in-law, also appears. Captain Hazen early acquired the rights of John Spofford of Charlestown, Thomas Emery, Gideon Gould, John Clark and Benoni Colburn of Hampstead; John Swett of Haverhill, Mass., and Maj. Edmund Moores. He also acquired the rights or parts of rights of David Halbart (Hobart) of Hampstead, Enoch Heath, Robert Peaslee, William Toburn and John Nelson. But ten of the grantees, aside from himself, settled in Haverhill: Jaasiel Harriman, Maxi Haseltine, Thomas Johnson, Uriah Morse, John White, Timothy Bedel, Nathaniel Merrill, John Page, John Taplin and William Porter, and of these Harriman, Johnson, Morse and Taplin remained but a short time.

Of the larger number of the grantees named in the charter, little or nothing is known. James Philbrook, Gideon Gould, Thomas Emery, Benoney Colburn, Eleazer Hall, David Hall, Samuel (or Lemuel) Hubbard, John Mills, Stephen Knight and David Hulbart (Hobart) were of Hampstead, fellow townsmen of Captain Hazen. John Church was of Hartford, Conn., Enoch Hall and Jacob Hall were of Newbury, Mass. Joseph Blanchard was of Merrimac, and he sold his right to Samuel Ladd. George Marsh was of Stratham, Richard Emery was of Exeter, John Trusial and John Hall were of Plaistow (Hall sold his share to Joshua Haywood also of Plaistow). Joseph Kelley of West Nottingham disposed of his right to John Corliss; Simon Stevens, to John Hurd; Abraham Dow and John Wentworth, to Joshua Howard; Aaron Hosmer, to John Locke; Benjamin Merrill to Ezekiel Ladd; John Foster and Moses

Foster to Samuel Way, and James Nevin to Moses Little. These purchasers, except Way and Little, became settlers, but these latter became prominent in the affairs of the proprietors, especially Little, who acquired large interests, the valuable governor's right (now Woodsville) passing into his possession.

The meetings of these grantees or proprietors of the town were held from time to time for a period of more than thirty years. They were entirely distinct from the annual meetings of the voters. An abstract of the proceedings of these various meetings can but aid in an understanding of the methods employed in dividing lands of the township among the proprietors and securing the permanent and successful settlement of the town.

First Meeting.—The charter provided that the first meeting of the proprietors should be held on the second Tuesday of June, 1763, for the choice of town officers, and John Hazen was authorized to call and govern said meeting. The proprietors met accordingly June 13, 1763, at the house of John Hall, innholder, in Plaistow. Though settlement of the town had been begun more than a year previously, few of the proprietors were in Haverhill, and meetings were not held in town till more than a year later. Officers chosen were: Town clerk, Jesse Johnson; constable, Stephen Knight; selectmen, John White, Jacob Bayley, Edmund Moores. These officers were chosen to serve until the voters of the town should choose their own officers, at the annual meeting the succeeding March.

It was voted, in order to facilitate settlement, that a part of the township be laid out immediately in lots, and John Hazen, John White, Jacob Bayley, Robert Peasley and Benjamin Moores were appointed a committee with discretionary power to bound out the township and lay out one lot of meadow and one lot of upland to each proprietor in a manner to comode settlers.¹ They were instructed to proceed with the work immediately after the town of Newbury should be laid out, and John

¹ In numbering and laying out the lots, thus authorized, the lots were numbered from north to south, except the meadow lots, and these were numbered according to the meadows in which they were situated. There were seven of these, designated as follows, beginning at the north: (1) Upper, (2) Horse, (3) Wheeler, (4) Oxbow, (5) Moores, (6) Bailey, (7) Hosmers—afterwards called Oliverian Meadow. The one-acre house lots were laid out along the high ground. When the division of the town into lots was completed, there were three ranges of lots of 100 acres each, with 100-acre lots within ranges, then north and south divisions of 80-acre lots and south divisions of 40-acre lots. The owners of rights or shares obtained their holdings by drawing lots, except where by special vote. Captain Hazen, Colonel Bayley and a few others who had been instrumental in obtaining the charter, or had specially aided in the settlement, were allowed to "pitch" their rights or to take their entire rights in meadow lots. Governor Wentworth's right of 500 acres was in the extreme northwest corner of the town, and the right of Secretary Theodore Atkinson, Jr., was next south.

Hazen was appointed a receiver of the money to be collected to defray the expense of establishing boundaries and running lot lines.

Second Meeting.—Question arising as to the legality of some of the action of the first meeting, a second was called to meet September 26, 1763, at the same place as before, for the purpose of choosing proprietor's clerk, assessors, collector and treasurer; to ratify and confirm action taken at the previous meeting; to see if any part of shares deficient in paying expense already incurred shall be sold to meet such expense; to see what encouragement will be given proprietors making immediate settlement or who have already settled, and to provide for the drawing of lots.

At this meeting officers chosen were: Moderator, Jacob Bayley; clerk, Jesse Johnson; assessors, Edmond Moores, Timothy Bedel, James White; collector, Hezekiah Hutchins; treasurer, John Hazen.

"Voted to accept and confirm the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to lay out the township."

"Voted to sell part of the shares of the delinquent proprietors to pay the charges that have arisen."

"Voted that John Hazen take meadow lots numbered 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and house lots numbered 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, reserving the mill and mill yard privileges for the use of the proprietors."

Mr. Whiting, the surveyor, was allowed 4s per day for services in laying out the town.

"Voted that proprietors who pay their proportion of charges as assessed by the Committee, heretofore appointed, at or before the next meeting shall be entitled to draw their lots at such meeting, and that all others be excluded until a further vote of the proprietors."

The expense of the meeting was made chargeable to the proprietary.

At an adjourned meeting held in the same place October 3, Major Edmond Moores was appointed a committee to conduct the drawing of "such lotts as may be drawn this day," and also "voted that Uriah Morse have for his pitch No. 1 Meadow lott in Moores Meadow and No. 44 house lott."

"Voted that the proprietors of Haverhill join with the proprietors of Newbury to look out and clear a road through Haverhill." John Hazen, Jacob Bayley and Jacob Kent were made a committee to do this work.

"Voted to join with Newbury in paying for preaching one or two months this fall."

A committee of five, headed by Jacob Bayley, was appointed to lay out 100 acre lots "as soon as may be."

At an adjourned meeting October 16, "voted that the committee that laid out the house and meadow lots be paid £5,10s, old tenor, they finding themselves and horses going and coming."

Then proceeded to draw lots, which was continued at adjourned meetings, held December 14, December 27 and January 2, 1764, but there is no record of business transacted at these meetings.

Third Meeting.—This was also held at the house of John Hall, innholder, in Plaistow March 1, 1764. Jesse Johnson was appointed to draw the remainder of the lots, and adjournment was taken to March 13, when it was voted to sell the right to build two mills, and Jacob Bayley, Hezekiah Hutchins, Ebenezer Mudgett, Jesse Johnson and Joseph White were appointed a committee of sale. The charges of sale were to be paid down and the remainder within nine months. These rights were sold at public auction and were bid off by Capt. Hezekiah Hutchins for \$520 at an adjourned meeting in Hampstead, March 27.

Captain Hutchins evidently did not fulfill the conditions of the sale, since at an adjourned meeting, held April 2, the right to build mills was set up anew and was purchased by Jesse Johnson, John Hazen and Jacob Bayley in partnership. The drawing of the house and meadow lots was completed. An indication of the value of a proprietor's right is seen in the purchase at this meeting at vendue sale of the right of John Nelson for the sum of fifty one dollars.¹

Fourth Meeting.—This was held at the house of John Marshall, Hampstead. John Hazen was chosen moderator, and it was "voted to assist the town and proprietors of Newbury in having preaching for the next next six months and that Timothy Bedel be a committee to join a like committee in Newbury to secure this result." Adjourned to meet October 16, at the house of John Hazen in Haverhill. At this adjourned meeting, the first held in town, Benjamin Whiting was chosen "extemporary clark."

"Voted that 200 acres of land be laid out next to the river for a parsonage for this parish."

"Voted to give Glazier Wheeler one full right of land provided he give sufficient bond to set up a shop and follow the trade of blacksmith ten year's from date, by himself or some other person, and be obliged to work for the people of Haverhill before any others."²

At an adjourned meeting at Captain Hazen's, November 20, 1764, "voted to give Timothy Bedel and Elisha Locke the whole privelege of the lower falls on Hosmers (Oliverian) brook, with the land laid out for such privelege, provided they complete two mills by November 20, 1765, one a sawmill, the other a gristmill."

¹ By the term dollars as then used was meant Spanish milled dollars.

² There is a tradition that this Glazier Wheeler turned his skill as a worker in metals to illegitimate uses, and was employed in making counterfeit dollars, that he was detected and had his ears cropped as a part of the penalty for his crime. There is also a tradition that years later, after leaving Haverhill, he was employed in the government mint in Philadelphia.

Fifth Meeting.—This was held at the house of John Hazen April 1, 1768, more than three years having elapsed since the previous meeting. John Taplin was moderator, Timothy Bedel, clerk. Timothy Bedel, Ezekiel Ladd and Joshua Haywood were appointed a committee to lay out 100 acre lots, one lot to each right. Timothy Bedel, Simeon Goodwin and Enos Bishop were chosen assessors. John Hazen, Ezekiel Ladd and John Way were appointed a committee to lay out and make a road through the town.

“Voted to give privelege to build a sawmill on Hosmer’s (Oliverian) brook and one half of land laid out for that purpose forever, provided the mill is fit to saw boards by April 1, 1769, and owner of the mill to saw for the proprietors of the town for the first five years, and to deliver 400 boards out of a thousand to the man that draws the logs to the mill and after the said five years to deliver the one half of boards to the man that draws the logs, forever, and to keep the mill in good repair or forfeit the privelege in case of neglect of same.”

John Hazen entered his dissent to this vote.

“Voted to give Elisha Lock the one quarter part of the privelege left for mills on Hosmers brook, and the quarter part of the land left to accommodate the privelege that is eighteen acres to said Lock.”

It was voted to leave a privelege for mills on the Mill Brook so called above the old saw- and gristmill which were built by the proprietors of Haverhill and Newbury. [This was Poole Brook or Hazen’s Brook as it was sometimes called.]

Sixth Meeting.—At John Hazen’s in Haverhill, March 30, 1769. Moderator John Hazen; clerk, Andrew Savage Crocker. Simeon Goodwin, Joseph Hutchins and James Woodward were made a committee to run out and measure the south and east lines of the town.

“Voted to pay 4s a day for what has been done on the roads and for what shall be done the present year.”

At an adjourned meeting April 20 it was voted to give Enoch Hall \$65 in lieu of a half right of land formerly voted him by the proprietors.

Seventh Meeting.—Held at John Hazen’s. Moderator, James Bailey; clerk, Asa Porter.

“Voted to pay for planning the river in this town.”¹

“Voted to give the Rev. Elitzer Whelock, D. D., fifty acres of land in

¹ At a meeting held March 30, 1769, a committee had been appointed to run the southern line of the town, and its report revealed the fact that a serious dispute existed with the proprietors of Piermont concerning this line. It was, therefore, voted that Jacob Bayley be a committee to wait on the governor and council to petition him to settle and determine the boundary between the two towns. This controversy extended over a period of several years, and frequently occupied the attention of the proprietors. An account of this will be given later under a separate head.

Haverhill lying on Capt. John Hazen's Mill brook where there is a convenient waterfall for a mill and to be laid in a convenient form for a mill provided Dartmouth College shall be located in Haverhill."

Eighth Meeting.—Held at the house of John Hazen, November 12, 1770. John Hazen, Moderator; Andrew Savage Crocker, clerk.

"Voted to raise the sum of \$10 upon each share of land to pay proprietors debts and that Ezekiel Ladd be Collector."

Ninth Meeting.—Held at John Hazen's, January 4, 1771. Moderator, John Hazen; clerk, A. S. Crocker. At this meeting action was taken, which created or set up the tract of land known as "the Fisher Farm," and which had an important influence on the settlement of the town. An account of this will be given at the close of this chapter.

Tenth Meeting.—Held at John Hazen's, February 4, 1771. Moderator, James Bailey; clerk, Andrew S. Crocker. Charles Johnston was elected treasurer; Ezekiel Ladd, collector, and it was voted that he receive two pence per pound for collecting.

"Voted that John Herd in behalf of the proprietors divide the mill privilege on Hosmer's brook, between Jonathan Sanders, Charles Johnston and Elisha Lock."

A large number of accounts for work performed in laying out 100 acre lots, for work on roads, etc., were presented and allowed. Major Willard's account for surveying and planning the one hundred acre lots amounted to £10, 18s. An account was also allowed for four and one half gallons of rum furnished the surveyor and his men. An adjournment was had to February 11, when it was voted to sell all the common and unappropriated lands within lines of second division of 100 acre lots, and Simeon Goodwin was appointed vendue master. Five lots within the ranges were accordingly sold. Adjourned to February 21, when the time was devoted to the consideration and allowance of sundry accounts.

Eleventh Meeting.—At John Hazen's. Moderator, Ezekiel Ladd; clerk, A. S. Crocker. A proposition to petition Governor Wentworth to regrant the town as it is now bounded or any part thereof was negatived, and adverse action was also had upon a proposition to lay out a tract of land for use of the school in Haverhill and clear a part thereof.

Voted to give Elisha Lock the privilege of building a gristmill on Hosmer's brook between said Lock's mill and the sawmill belonging to Jonathan Sanders and Charles Johnston on condition that the mill be completed in one year and that Lock will grind for the proprietors in preference to any others, and will grind their grain faithfully and well.

Twelfth Meeting.—At Hazen's, February 22, 1772. Moderator, James Abbott. Made choice of Collector and other officers.

Thirteenth Meeting.—Held May 12, 1772. Action was taken relative to a county seat, and John Hurd was appointed agent to secure its

establishment in Haverhill. An account of such establishment will be found on the chapter devoted to Courts and Court Houses.

Fourteenth Meeting.—Held at Hazen's, August 7, 1772. Moderator, James Bailey. This was a meeting of refusals. Refused to advance money in the matter of litigation over the Piermont boundary. Refused to assess money or choose a collector. Refused to give titles to lands previously sold at vendue sale. Refused to dispose of right of land granted to first settled minister.

Fifteenth Meeting.—At Hazen's, April 19, 1773. A committee of six was appointed to open and mind roads. Adjourned to April 25, at which time John Hurd was appointed agent to devise some method to recover back the common land then in possession of Luther Richardson. Charles Johnston, James Woodward and Joshua Haywood were chosen a committee to lay out school and other public lots agreeable to the charter.

Reuben Foster was given the privilege of building a gristmill and sawmill on the falls above the bridge or Oliverian Brook, so called, for twenty years, "allowing the sawmill if needed an equal right to falls and stream." This is the first appearance in the records of the name Oliverian as applied to this brook.

Sixteenth Meeting.—At house of Luther Richardson, June 17, 1773. Moderator, James Bailey; clerk, Simeon Goodwin. Voted to record the plan of the town.¹

At an adjourned meeting June 24, the time was largely devoted to allowing accounts. At an adjourned meeting June 28, it was voted "to give the road through the town to the town as it is now trode." Col. Asa Porter entered his dissent to this. The remaining privilege on Hosmer's Brook was given to Reuben Foster, on condition that the mill be erected within eighteen months and that he saw logs at the halves. John Fisher petitioned for the 100 acre lot reserved for mill privilege on Hazen's Brook. "Voted to grant petition on condition that he will set up a saw and gristmill with in fifteen months and saw logs for the proprietors, who shall haul them to the mill, for one half the boards, and shall keep the mill in good repair for twenty years."

Seventeenth Meeting.—Met at house of John Hazen, August 16, 1773. Chose Ephraim Wesson, moderator, and adjourned to house of Luther Richardson. Refused "to lay out the society right and glebe to the 'exceptence' of minister and church wardens in town of Haverhill." This refusal had to do with a somewhat persistent attempt to secure these rights for the benefit of the Church of England.

Eighteenth Meeting.—Held at the house of Luther Richardson, February 25, 1774. The sale of the following rights for taxes was conducted by Ezekiel Ladd, collector.

¹ This plan is missing from the records.

Right of Samuel Wentworth sold to Asa Porter for Jno. Wentworth, for	\$19
Right of William Porter sold to Asa Porter, for	\$19
Right of John Hastings sold to Jacob Bayley, for	\$19
Part right of John Nelson sold to John Hazen, for	\$14
The two rights of Benning Wentworth sold to Moses Little, for	\$38
House and meadow lot of James Nevin sold to Moses Little	\$8
Meadow lot of Gov. Bernard sold to James Lad, for	\$19
Right of Aaron Hosmer sold to John Hall, for	\$19
Right of Uriah Morse sold to Nathaniel Merrill for Timothy Bedel Jr.	\$19
Right of Maxi Hazeltine sold to Asa Porter and Jona. Hall, for	\$19
Right of George Marsh sold to Jona. Hall, for	\$19
Right of James Philbrook sold to Jona. Hale, for	\$19

It was at this meeting that the proprietors refused to carry into effect their vote of May 12, 1772, promising 1,000 acres of land to Col. John Hurd, for services in securing the county seat.

Nineteenth Meeting.—At house of Luther Richardson, January 27, 1775. A committee was appointed to lay out public rights. The time of the meeting was mostly devoted to consideration of the Piermont boundary question.

Twentieth Meeting.—July 5, 1779, at the house of William Moors. Moderator, Charles Johnston; clerk, Simeon Goodwin. The Piermont matter was again considered.

Voted to give the privilege of building a fulling-mill on Hosmer's Brook either above the great bridge, about three rods at a little island, or below said bridge, as builder may choose, to be built within six months.

At an adjourned meeting, August 18, Joseph Pearson made his pitch for a fulling-mill on the little island three rods above the bridge and it was ordered recorded.

Voted to lay out the undivided land and Stephen Haywood, Timothy Barron and John Rich were appointed a committee to lay out.

Twenty-First Meeting.—At house of William Moors, November 30, 1779. Moderator, Charles Johnston.

Voted that Timothy Bedel, Timothy Barron and John Rich be a committee to run the south and east lines of Haverhill and establish corners."

"Voted to Col. Timothy Bedel liberty to erect two sawmills on Hosmer's Brook, one of said mills opposite the fulling-mill and the other opposite the flaxmill, and to improve said mills during the pleasure of the proprietary, provided said mills are completed in one year from this time, and logs sawed for half the boards. Said mills are not to injure any privileges already granted."

Voted to Capt. Joseph Hutchins liberty to erect a gristmill on Hosmer's Brook on the South Side of said brook below the bridge, and to improve the same during the pleasure of the proprietary, provided said mill is

completed in one year from date and not injure any privilege already granted."

Twenty-Second Meeting.—At State House in Haverhill, December 28, 1779. Moderator, Charles Johnston.

"Voted to lay out the land said to be claimed by Col. John Hurd into lotts to be drawn as other lands."

At adjourned meeting at house of Capt. Joseph Hutchins December 29, 1779, it was voted to resume nine 100 acre lots for the public rights on the south side of the Fisher farm.

"Voted that no proprietor shall draw his lots in the third division till he has paid the collector the tax due to him."

"Voted to Capt. Timothy Barron 21s for 7 quts, rum. Voted to give Elisha Lock one gallon rum."

At an adjourned meeting at the house of Timothy Barron, January 27, 1780, it was voted to raise £30 on each right to be collected by James Woodward. Adjournments were had to February 17 and February 22, but there is no record of business transacted.

Twenty-Third Meeting.—At house of Joseph Hutchins, May 4, 1780. No record of business.

Twenty-Fourth Meeting.—At State House, April 25, 1781. Asa Porter, Ezekiel Ladd and James Woodward were appointed to take care and charge of proprietor's land and mill privilege on Oliverian Brook.

Twenty-Fifth Meeting.—Held October 11, 1781, "at house where Bryan Hay now lives." Moderator, Moses Dow. Piermont boundary matters considered.

Twenty-Sixth Meeting.—At dwelling house of Col. Joseph Hutchins, January 20, 1785. Moderator, Asa Porter.

This meeting and subsequent adjournments till July 7, 1785, dealt exclusively with the Piermont boundary Controversy and matters connected with it. The adjustment of land titles made necessary by the issue of the controversy was finally settled and confirmed at the last meeting of the proprietors, of which there is record December 22, 1808.

THE PIERMONT BOUNDARY DISPUTE

By the terms of the charter of Haverhill, the southern boundary of the town ran in a straight line southeasterly from the Connecticut River parallel with the north line. The map of the town at present shows that about two miles from the river this line is broken, forming an irregular tract on which the village of Haverhill is located, and which, because of the dispute that for years raged concerning the ownership of this tract, was designated as "the Corner." Referring again to the charter it is found that the eastern boundary of the town *should be* about seven miles in length in a straight southerly line from the mouth of the Ammonoosuc.

Referring again to the present map of the town, this western boundary actually is more than eight miles in length.

When Thomas Blanchard in 1760 made his survey designating pairs of towns each six miles north from Charlestown, he marked the northerly limit of the eighth pair of towns, now Piermont and Bradford, Vt., near the southwest corner of the present Bedel's bridge. From thence to the mouth of the Ammonoosuc it is about seven miles, the charter length of the towns of Haverhill and Newbury. When Simeon Goodwin, Joseph Hutchins and James Woodward who had been appointed by the Haverhill proprietors in March, 1769, to run out and measure the south and east lines of the town, came to the south line which had been run and marked at the instance of the proprietors by Surveyors Caleb Willard and Benjamin Whiting in 1763, they found the validity of this line disputed by the proprietors of Piermont, the charter of which had been granted in 1764, a year later than that of Haverhill. Moretown, Vt. (now Bradford), made the same claim as Piermont, founding their claims on their charters, which called for six miles in a straight line on the river, north of Oxford and Fairlee. The Piermont proprietors further averred that when Willard and Whiting surveyed and marked the boundaries of Haverhill and Newbury in 1763, acting under the private orders of John Hazen and Jacob Bayley, and came to the boundary corner near Bedel's bridge, established and set up by Thomas Blanchard in 1760, they wholly disregarded this, and kept on into the then unsettled and ungranted land below, establishing new boundary corners for both towns a mile and sixty eight rods to the south. By so doing they enriched Haverhill and Newbury at the expense of the subsequently granted towns of Piermont and Bradford, in case the latter should acquiesce in the new boundaries. But there was no acquiescence, and a long and bitter controversy followed. The Haverhill and Newbury case has been very fully stated by Mr. F. P. Wells.¹ Governor Wentworth had promised charters of Haverhill and Newbury to Hazen and Bayley and their friends on account of services rendered by them in the colonial wars; and previous to the date of the charter they had actually begun settlement. When it came, however, to the delivery of the charters, the governor insisted on adding to the list of grantees prepared by Hazen and Bayley, a score or so of names of personal friends and others to whom he was under obligations. Land was plenty, money was scarce; and such a course was an easy way of discharging obligations. Hazen and Bayley naturally objected, claiming that they had personally been at considerable expense in exploring the town, cutting roads, and beginning settlement and that a division of the land among eighty grantees instead of sixty as, according to custom, they had expected would be the case, would detract from the value of each of their

¹ History of Newbury, Vt., page 24.

shares. The governor insisted, however, that the names of his friends should go into the list, but Hazen and Bailey claimed they were told by the governor that they might take from the ungranted lands south enough to make up for the twenty additional shares. Accordingly this strip one mile and sixty-eight rods wide was taken. This claim of theirs was at least plausible, but the proprietors of Piermont and Bradford would not admit its validity. The Haverhill proprietors had surveyed the meadow, house lots, and the first division of 100 acre lots in the disputed territory and these had been drawn and settlement begun on some of them previous to the survey of the boundary in 1769. At a meeting of the proprietors, April 10, 1770, it was voted to pay the committee who had run out the boundary line the previous year for their services, and Col. Jacob Bayley was appointed a committee to wait on the governor and council to petition for a settlement of the bounds between Piermont and Haverhill. John Hazen, Jonathan Sanders and Maxi Hazeltine were also appointed to instruct Colonel Bayley "as they shall think proper" on the matter. The governor and his council did not see fit to interfere, and in the meantime the Piermont proprietors had brought suits of ejectment against Jonathan Sanders, named above, and William Eastman who had settled on lands in the disputed strip. The proprietors had a common interest with these parties, and showed this by voting at a meeting held November 26, 1770, "to pay Sanders and Eastman for any charge or costs which hath or may arise to said Sanders and Eastman in defending themselves against any action or actions which the Proprietors of Piermont have commenced against them or either of them."

At the proprietors meeting, held February 4, 1771, a proposition to submit the dispute to referees was voted down, and Asa Porter was appointed agent "to attend the most Inferior Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Portsmouth to assist Jonathan Sanders and William Eastman in any action or actions which the proprietors of Piermont have commenced against them," and it was also voted that Ezekiel Ladd advance Colonel Porter, as such agent, the sum of \$20 to be expended in securing attorneys and evidence in behalf of Sanders and Eastman.

A proposition was made at a meeting held February 7, 1772, to petition the governor and council to regrant the township "as it is now bounded or any part thereof to the present proprietors," but this method of circumventing Piermont was voted down. A sense of discouragement is next evident, since, August 7, the same year, it was voted not to raise any money to carry on litigation. Piermont, however, had proceeded against others besides Sanders and Eastman and when men like Charles Johnston and John Page became involved the proprietors saw new light. So, June 17, 1773, they voted to take the burden on themselves and "carry on the several actions the proprietors of Piermont have commenced

against Charles Johnston, Jonathan Sanders, Jonathan Elkins, John White, George Moor, John Page and Simeon Elkins." "They chose Moses Little and Jacob Bayley agents to defend the actions to final judgment at the charge of the proprietary" and empowered them to employ one or more attorneys. Another step was taken January 27, 1775, when a committee, headed by Capt. Moses Little, was chosen by the Haverhill proprietors and given full power to join with a like committee from Piermont to settle the boundary question each by themselves or by a committee of disinterested men to whom the matter should be referred. Four years and a half later July 5, 1779, this same committee was appointed to meet with a Piermont committee at Colonel Webster's in Plymouth September 15, 1779, "in order to come into some measure to settle the boundary line." Nothing satisfactory came of this meeting, and December 29, 1779, another committee, consisting this time of Timothy Bedel, James Woodward, Charles Johnston, Joshua Howard and Asa Porter, was appointed to make settlement. Correspondence was carried on without avail, and on April 25, 1781, still another committee consisting of Asa Porter, Charles Johnston, Moses Dow, James Woodward, John Page, Amos Fisk and John Rich, was chosen to reach a final settlement September 18, 1781, with the representatives of the Piermont proprietors; Jonathan Moulton of Hampton and Richard Jenness of Rye.

The conditions of this settlement were as follows: "All the meadow lots, all the house lots, and all the first division of 100 acre lots as laid out and bounded by the proprietors of Haverhill shall be and remain with the township and proprietors of Haverhill, and that all suits of law already commenced relative to the premises and now pending shall cease, and be no further prosecuted than is necessary to carry this agreement into execution." The remainder of the disputed strip was to be left within the bounds of Piermont.

The Haverhill proprietors doubtless congratulated themselves in having the better of the bargain in thus dividing the disputed territory and unquestionably it seemed so then, if division was to be made. Since the meadow lands were wide and fertile and were much the more valuable part of this territory: but the proprietors were not aware of the value of the whetstone ledges which were left to Piermont, and which, in the years since, have paid richer dividends than the much coveted meadow lands.

The Newbury proprietors would listen to no proposition of settlement from Bradford, and the final result justified their obduracy. Newbury's claim that the strip in dispute belonged to it by direct authority of Governor Wentworth was finally allowed by the Vermont legislature, and Bradford lost its entire case. By the Haverhill and Piermont settlement certain parties who had drawn 80 acre lots in the third division lost them

to Piermont, and in order to reimburse them the 80 acre lots in the fourth division were reduced to 70 acre lots, thus giving each shareholder who lost by the settlement an equal portion of land with the others. This plan was presented by a committee consisting of Asa Porter, Charles Johnston, James Woodward, Simeon Goodwin and Daniel Stevens, at a meeting held July 7, 1785, but was not finally ratified and confirmed until December 22, 1808.

This settlement of a long continued controversy was not only of importance to the proprietors, but it had an important bearing on the development and subsequent history and life of Haverhill, and of Piermont as well. Had Piermont gained its entire contention the larger part of the historic "Corner," with its academy, county seat buildings, stage coach taverns, etc., would have been lost to Haverhill, and possibly, if not indeed probably, would never have existed in Piermont.

CHAPTER IV

SETTLEMENT AND FIRST SETTLERS

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN HAZEN AND BAILEY: HAZEN CAME UP IN 1672—HIS CHARACTER SEEN IN FIRST SETTLERS—BRIEF SKETCHES OF EACH—JOSHUA HOWARD, TIMOTHY BEDEL, JOHN PAGE, JOHN HUNT, ASA PORTER, CHARLES JOHNSTON, AND OTHERS—TOWN MEETINGS—CENSUS GROWTH FROM 1767 TO 1773.

IN the list of names of the early pioneer settlers of Haverhill there is one which must always stand out prominent—that of John Hazen, or as it is spelled in the charter, Hazzen. Jacob Bayley has been rightly accorded the honor of being the founder of the town of Newbury, Vt. In the annals of Haverhill, a like honorable place must be accorded to John Hazen. In the list of the grantees of the town of Newbury the name of Jacob Bayley stands first, that of John Hazen second. In the list of the grantees of the town of Haverhill the name of John Hazen is first, that of Jacob Bayley second. Bayley was a native of the town of Newbury, Mass., Hazen of the town of Haverhill. It was but natural that the township granted to Bayley and his associates should be given the name of Newbury, and also that the township granted to Hazen and his associates should be named Haverhill.

There was a warm and intimate friendship between the two men formed in boyhood and early manhood and which, cemented by intimate association in adventures of hardship and danger, continued until the death of Hazen at the comparatively early age of forty-three years. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., August 11, 1731. His early home was in that part of the Massachusetts town known as Timberlane or Haverhill district. When the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was established in 1741, this part of Haverhill together with a part of Amesbury fell within the limits of New Hampshire, and in 1749 these tracts were elected by the New Hampshire government into a township under the name of Hampstead. The Bayley family had removed to this district from Newbury about 1747. During the French and Indian wars, Hazen and Bayley saw much service together, and as previously noted both men more than once held commissions in the same command. Captain Hazen was active in the affairs of Hampstead serving as selectman and in other official positions, and also resided for a time in Plaistow from which town he was enrolled in the Provincial Militia. Having obtained from Governor Wentworth promise of charters, they at once began preparation for settlement. The early summer of 1761 found them on the ground, where

they made a more careful and extended examination of their proposed settlement and arranged more definite plans. It was agreed that Hazen should settle and have his township on the east side of the river, and Bayley on the west. Bayley went on to Crown Point on military business and Hazen returned to Hampstead by way of Charlestown, where he engaged several men to go to Coös, cut and stack the hay on the Oxbow clearings. There is a tradition to the effect that they secured on both sides the river no less than ninety tons.

In the meantime a stock of cattle, mostly young cows and steers, were purchased, and in August Michael Johnston, John Pettie and Abraham Webb started with these from Hampstead by way of Charlestown and, following the line of spotted trees made by Blanchard the previous year, reached their destination in October. They built for themselves a rude improvised shelter, and, as the advance guard of settlers who were to follow a few months later, they spent the winter alone. The winter was exceptionally long and severe, but the time was employed in caring for the cattle, and in breaking the steers to the yoke that they might be ready for the plough and the other work in the spring. It is to be regretted that one of these three, Johnston, who was the better educated, did not keep a journal of the happenings of this first winter of white men in Haverhill, though the happenings were probably few. One day was much like another. Charlestown, seventy miles distant down the river was the nearest settlement. The meadow clearings, by the side of the frozen river were surrounded by the unbroken forests of giant pines; the nearby hills were covered with the old time depth of snow; Black Hill and Sugar Loaf could be discerned to the east, and Mount Gardner to the north and Moosilauke in the east glistened bare and white on sunny days as now, but the three passed the lonely winter in what must have seemed a silence which could be felt, a solitude which made loneliness something real.

Their welcome for Captain Hazen and the men who arrived in the early spring of 1762 must have been a hearty one, and it is little wonder that Johnston and Pettie were ready to make use of the canoe they had constructed during the winter and go down the river where there were people. Johnston, whose home was in Hampstead, was drowned by the capsizing of the canoe at Olcotts Falls, but Pettie made his way safely to Charlestown. So far as known he never returned to Haverhill. The experiences of that memorable first winter were probably enough for him.

Captain Hazen came, by way of Charlestown, up the river with a small force of men. They brought with them the necessary material for constructing a primitive saw- and gristmill, and the work of building at once began. This first mill was built on Poole Brook, on the site, as near as can be ascertained, of the mills afterward erected by Obadiah Swasey,

just north of the iron bridge on Depot Street at North Haverhill, and he made his "pitch" for a home on the Oxbow Meadow, which later the proprietors by special vote authorized him to select as his share in the division of land. Of Captain Hazen's party in 1762, Joshua Howard and two others came up the Baker's River trail over the height of land and down the Oliverian.

John Hazen was much more than an ordinary man, and was well fitted for the pioneer task he undertook. He came of excellent family, was fourth in descent from Edward Hazzen who came from England and settled in Rowley, Mass., about 1640. He had the genuine soldier's spirit. He was a lieutenant in the company of Capt. Jacob Bayley, his townsman, in the Crown Point expedition of 1757. The next year he was a captain in Colonel Hart's regiment, and in 1760, he was as previously noted captain in Colonel Goffe's regiment, of which his friend Bayley was lieutenant-colonel. In each of these expeditions in which he served he distinguished himself for bravery and capacity. He was a man of undaunted courage, of great physical strength and of wise foresight. This latter quality he evinced not only in securing the naming as grantees of the new town those whose rights he might without difficulty secure for himself, but also in immediately beginning settlement without waiting for the issue of the charter, and in the desirable class of men he was instrumental in securing as early settlers most of whom were not numbered among the grantees. Among the more prominent of those who became settlers prior to 1774 were: Timothy Bedel, John Page, Joshua Howard, Joshua Poole, John White, James Bailey, Maxi Hazeltine, Elisha Lock, Uriah Stone, James Woodward, Jonathan Elkins, Ezekiel Ladd with his six brothers, Jonathan Goodwin, Edward Bayley, Jonathan Sanders, James Abbott, Joseph Hutchins, Simeon Goodwin, John Hurd, Willaim Eastman, Joshua Hayward, Timothy Barron, Nathaniel Weston, Asa Porter, Andrew Savage Crocker, Charles Johnston, Ephraim Wesson, James Corliss, Jonathan Ring, Thomas Simpson, Amos Kimball and Charles Bailey. Some of these men would have had marked influence in any community in which they might be placed. Captain Hazen had doubtless an ambition to become a large land owner, and he became one, but he did not attempt the formation of a community in which a single personality, and that his own, should be dominant. Some of these men named were his superiors in culture and qualities of leadership, and none recognized this more clearly than he, but these were men who could secure for his town county seat honors, who could establish schools and churches, who could give the new town enviable prominence, and they did it.

From the very beginning Haverhill was the first town in Coös. These men above named and such as these gave tone and character to the

Haverhill of their day, and the Haverhill of subsequent years as well. They were of sturdy English stock, of Puritan ideals and training, of frugal habits and virtuous life. They were possessed of the pioneer spirit, born of the racial hunger for land ownership. Among them were men of liberal culture, like John Hurd and Asa Porter, graduates of Harvard; men of rugged integrity and devout piety, like John Page and Charles Johnston; men of indomitable purpose, like Ezekiel Ladd, James Woodward, Timothy Barron and Jonathan Elkins. There were no weaklings among them. The War of the Revolution gave proof of their courage, endurance and self-sacrificing, undying patriotism.

Captain Hazen from the time of his arrival to begin settlement in 1762 till his death September 23, 1774, was a man of incessant activity. The burdens were to be borne, the herculean tasks accomplished at the very beginning. He was a leading spirit among the proprietors, and served on their important committees in dividing the town into lots, in the cutting out of roads, and the erection of mills. Active in the civic affairs of the new town, he was the first moderator of the town meetings, and served in that capacity most of the time till his death. He served also as town clerk and selectman and filled the various other town offices. His burial was probably in the grave yard at Great Oxbow though this is uncertain. The bond of the administrators on his estate, William Simpson of Plymouth and Abigail Hazen, his widow, was filed in the Probate Court of Grafton County October 22, 1774. Charles Johnston, Andrew Savage Crocker and Joseph Hutchins were appointed appraisors November 4, 1774 and made return of the inventory of the estate six days later November 10. Though he had disposed of his Oxbow farm and the large tract adjoining it, extending to the Coventry line, in 1771 and 1772 to John Fisher, he still had large holdings of real estate. These consisted of one right through the town and 8th lot House appraised at Meadow £100; a part of two rights without the meadow and house lots Nos. 27 and 28 on it with undivided land £120; 100 acres upland £8, 8s. He still occupied the Oxbow farm as is indicated by the inventory of his personal estate, which amounted to £729, including notes of hand for £360, 6s. The list of property making up the remaining £368, 14s; is worthy careful perusal indicating as it does the manner of life, and character of possessions of the more prominent of the early settlers. [See Genealogy, Hazen.]

Just how many and who came with Captain Hazen in the settlement near 1762 is not definitely known, but among them were Thomas Johnson, who after a brief stay went to Newbury; John Page, Simon Stevens, Joshua Howard, Jaasiel Harriman, John White, who probably did not become a prominent resident, Uriah Morse and Joshua Poole. In 1763, the year of the charter, Nathaniel Merrill, James Bailey, Maxi Haseltine,

Elisha Locke, Jonathan Sanders, Uriah Stone, James Woodward and John Taplin were among the new comers. Taplin and Stone remained but a short time, the former removing to Newbury and the latter to Piermont. Jonathan Elkins, Edward Bayley, James Abbott, Jonathan Goodwin, and Joshua Hayward were among those who came in 1764. In 1765 Ezekiel Ladd of Haverhill, Mass., purchased a lot on what is now Ladd Street, and settled there and was immediately followed by his six brothers, Daniel, Samuel, John, David, James and Jonathan. They settled near each other, and the family became one of large influence in the first half century history of the town. Others who came this year were Joseph Hutchins, Asa Bailey, Richard Young, Simeon Godwin, and William Eastman. Reuben Young settled in 1766. Timothy Barron, John Mills, Ebenezer Rice, John Way and Nathaniel Weston came in 1767. In 1768 came John Hunt, Asa Porter, Andrew Savage Crocker, brother-in-law, Charles Johnston, Ephraim Wilson, Joseph Haines; 1769, James Corliss, Jonathan Ring, John Chase, John Hew; 1770, Thomas Simpson, Amos Kimball, Leal Crocker; 1771, Charles Bayley, Daniel G. Wood; 1772, Luther Richardson, Stephen Smith, Samuel Hall, Daniel Stevens, Jonathan Hale; 1773, Ebenezer Sanborn and Bryan Kay.

The settlements were for the most part along the river. There had not been time as yet to undertake the subduing of the forest and wilderness country to the east. There were sixty-six families. They were comparatively young people. But one male member of the population was over sixty years of age. They were men and women, boys and girls of stern stuff who were facing hardships and facing them cheerfully. And there were hardships; life was simple, but its simplicity did not detract from its strenuousness. The first log cabins had begun to be succeeded by frame houses, but these were small and scantily furnished. The Hazen house on the Oxbow, still standing, seems small and inconvenient today, but it was one of the most pretentious then. Colonel Porter and Colonel Johnston perhaps had larger and better furnished dwellings, but the difference was hardly appreciable. Money was not plenty. Each home was a center of numerous industries. There were a few pieces of furniture here and there brought by great effort from the old homes in Haverhill, Hampstead, Salem, Hampton, Newburyport and Newbury, Mass., but the larger part were of home manufacture. Clothing was for the most part the product of the home, and was for protection and comfort rather than ornament. The spinning wheel and the hand loom were in evidence in nearly every household.¹ Calf skins, deer and moose skins and hides from cattle were dressed at home. The shoe-

¹ Items taken from various accounts filed against the estate of Captain Hazen may be of interest as showing wages paid and cost of articles purchased for the household. The dates of charges are in the years 1773 and 1774. Ebenezer Dame and his wife worked

maker journeyed from house to house or turned his own kitchen into a shop. Ebenezer Sanborn and Ebenezer McIntosh were the shoemakers of the settlement. Jonathan Ring and Glazier Wheeler, the blacksmiths. Maxi Haseltine made the machinery necessary for the primitive mills. Nails for building were made by hand, and all building material except glass for windows was of home manufacture. Ornamentation of dwelling was practically unknown. The soil was fertile, and food though plain was plenty. The first ten years of town life subsequent to the charter were years of strenuous endeavor, but in that time the town had become established. There were in spite of hardships comparatively few deaths. Births were numerous. It was the day of large families. Race suicide had not become a question. Hardships and privations were borne cheerfully, since those by whom they were borne believed in the future of their town.

The character of any community is, of course, influenced by soil and climate, by mountain, lake and river, and Haverhill has been fortunate in these; but underlying these in any town or community are the lives and characters of its men and its women, and Haverhill has also been fortunate in these, doubly fortunate in the character of John Hazen, and those associated with him in her founding, establishing her churches and schools, building her roads and transforming her forests into fertile fields.

Captain Hazen married November 30, 1752, Anna Swett of Haverhill, for Captain Hazen during the summer of both years. In July and August, 1774, there is a charge for 36 days at 3s per day, and some of the charges for the work of his wife were: spinning 9 skeins wool yarn, 2s, 6d; knitting 2 pairs stockings, 2s; making pair "britches," 2s, 6d; making 2 pairs trousers, 2s; footing 4 pairs stockings, 8s; spin and make 2 pairs mittens, 2s, 6d. Here is a charge without date, but not earlier than September, diggin grave for Captain Hazen, 3s. Elisha Cook had a charge for sawing and stacking up 2,000 boards, 18s, and for dressing two deer skins, 8s. Jonathan Ring presented a long account for shoeing horses. The last item in his bill was September 12, 1774 "shoein horse," 2s. In the account of Daniel Clark, items were for 1 pound tea, 5s; 1 ax, 6s; 1 bread trough, 4s; 1 almanac, 6d. Captain Hazen had dinner at Ezekiel Ladd's tavern for which including a bowl of toddy he was charged 9d. Joshua Sanders charged 5s for 3 pounds of "loaf shugar." In the account of Ebenezer McIntosh in 1773, these items appear: "making shoes for John, 3s"; "making shoes for Anna, 2s, 6d," "making shoes for wife, 3s." The leather was of course furnished by Captain Hazen. His daughter Anna was at school in the spring of 1774, where does not appear, but at a private school as appears from the account of Seth Wales: "Boarding your daughter, 16½ weeks at 3s, £2, 9s, 6d; cash paid for schooling, private school, 9s." In the same account were charges for "½ case knives and forks and making 2 gowns, 6s, 6d." "Four yards Tanny and 2 skeins silk, 14s, 6d; 9 yards camblet, £1, 7s; 3 yards quality, 6d." Asa Porter in his account included "3 yards Baize, 10s, 6d; 2 yards serge, 18s; 1½ yards shallow, 6s; 1 breeches pattern, 13s. 4d; 8 yards quality, 3s; 1½ quire paper, 3s." John Ward presented an account for 40 panes 7 by 9 glass omitted in previous settlement, £1, 3s, 4d. Flip and toddy and rum frequently appear in the charges made by Luther Richardson, Ezekiel Ladd, Asa Porter and Andrew Savage Crocker. A quart of rum was 3s, a mug of flip 3d, a bowl of toddy the same price.

Mass., who died soon after their removal to the Oxbow, September 19, 1765. Of their four children [see genealogy] two died about 1759. Sarah, born 1754, married October 10, 1771, Nathaniel Merrill [see genealogy, Merrill] and John went to reside with his Uncle William Hazen in New Brunswick. John Hazen married, second, 1766, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Josiah Cotton. They had one child Anna, born August 1, 1768, who came under the guardianship of her Uncle Moses Hazen after the death of her father and the remarriage of her mother, January 23, 1775, to Henry Hancock of Lyman. Mr. Hancock was one of the first settlers of that town.

Moses and William Hazen, brothers of John, were each grantees of both Haverhill and Newbury but neither settled in either town. Moses had a somewhat distinguished career. He rendered conspicuous service in the French and Indian Wars, and for special gallantry on the Plains of Abraham under Wolfe, where he was severely wounded, he was retired on half pay in the British army. He settled at St. John, married a French lady, and became a large owner of land. The outbreak of the Revolutionary War found him in warm sympathy with the patriot cause. He sacrificed his large Canadian estates and his half pay for life, raised, partly in Canada and partly in the Northern Colonies, by his own personal exertions, a regiment, the service of which he tendered to Congress, which he commanded and which won distinction as "Hazen's Own," or "Congress' Own." At the close of the war he held a commission as Brigadier-General. He cut out and constructed, in conjunction with Gen. Jacob Bayley, the larger part of the military road from Wells River in through Peacham and through a notch in the Green Mountains to Montgomery, Vt. The notch and road still bear his name. He died without issue in Troy, N. Y., February 4, 1803. William Hazen, though, like John and Moses a grantee, never visited Haverhill. He conveyed his holdings to his brother John, August 24, 1764, and October 19, 1770. Soon after this latter date he went to New Brunswick when he became owner of extensive tracts of land and held high official position. He was a member of the Governor's Council from the organization of the Province till his death in 1814. He had a large family of sixteen children and his descendants have been prominent in Provincial and Dominion affairs.

With the death of John Hazen the name passes out of the records and history of the town of which he was preeminently the founder. The house which he built about 1769 is still standing on the Oxbow farm, his only visible monument. It is to be regretted that the location of his grave is unknown. It has been generally supposed that he was buried in the Oxbow graveyard on the Newbury side of the river, but the charge in the account of Ebenezer Dame, the hired man, of 1774 for "diggin' a grave for Captain Hazen" raises the inquiry whether the grave may not have

been on the farm he had cleared and made. His descendants, however, through his daughter Sarah Hazen Merrill and her ten daughters, bearing the names of Hibbard, Swasey, Runnells, Pearsons, Morse and Page have been and are still numerous in Haverhill and Newbury and other sections of the old Coös County.

An exceptionally long time was taken for the settlement of Captain Hazen's estate, if indeed it was ever really settled. There is no record of settlement. After the return of the inventory, a commission of insolvency was appointed to allow claims against the estate, but the War of the Revolution came on and the functions of the newly established courts of Grafton County were suspended until nearly its close. In April, 1783, the administrators petitioned for the appointment of a new commission in insolvency, and in May, 1784, Asa Porter, Ezekiel Ladd and Andrew Savage Crocker were named as the new commission. They made report in October, 1792, eight years and more later, allowing claims to the amount of £762, 19s, 8d. The administrators were apparently slow in settling these claims. In February, 1798, Moody Bedel, administrator of the estate of Timothy Bedel, a creditor of the Hazen estate petitioned the court for leave to bring suit against Asa Porter, one of the bondsmen of the Hazen administrators, and in June the same year, John Page, Joshua Howard, Ezekiel Ladd, Josiah Burnham, James Ladd, Simeon Goodwin and David Weeks, other creditors, presented a like petition, alleging that the estate had been and was being wasted by the administrators. As late as May 23, 1816, more than forty-one years after the death of Captain Hazen, the administrators were cited to appear at a probate court to be held in Enfield in July for settlement, but the probate records are silent as to action taken. A settlement of some kind was doubtless made since there is a family tradition that Sarah Hazen Merrill finally received the sum of twelve dollars as her share of her father's estate, with which sum she purchased a large family Bible, which is still in the possession of her descendants and known as "the Hazen Bible." The name is appropriate though the imprint bears the date of 1817.

Simon or Simeon Stevens came to Haverhill with Captain Hazen's party in 1762, but remained only a short time, choosing rather to settle in Newbury of which town he was also a grantee. He sold his Haverhill lands in 1765 and later to Joseph Blanchard of Merrimack, Robert Rogers of Portsmouth, James Wyman of Woburn, Mass., and David McGregor of Londonderry. Blanchard was also a grantee but it does not appear that he ever came to Haverhill. He sold his original right to David Page of Petersham, Mass. The descendants of Simeon Stevens became prominent in Newbury. He rendered valuable service in the French and Indian and in the Revolutionary wars. One of his daughters married Capt. Uriah Stone of Haverhill and Piermont.

Thomas Johnson, Haverhill grantee, came to Haverhill with Hazen in 1762, but soon after settled in Newbury on the Great Oxbow, of which town he was, in the early days, next perhaps to Jacob Bayley its leading citizen. He rendered distinguished service in the War of the Revolution. One of his sons, Moses Johnson, married, first, a daughter of Gen. Moses Dow of Haverhill, and second, Betsey Pierson also of Haverhill. A daughter Hannah Johnson married David Sloan of Haverhill, a leading lawyer of the section for nearly half a century. [See Genealogy, Sloan.]

JAASIEL HARRIMAN was one of the three who came up by the Baker's River and Oliverian trail in 1762 and was a grantee of Bath as well as of Haverhill and Newbury. Until 1765 he lived for a part of the time in Haverhill and a part in Newbury but in 1765 his was the first family to settle in that part of Bath now known as Lower Village. He cleared land and established his home on the meadow just south of the village and tradition has it that the first vegetables raised in that town were from seed planted on the great rock in the upper end of the meadow and near the present highway. One of his daughters married Jesse Carleton who lived for years in Haverhill as did also their son Isaac Carleton. [See Genealogy, Carleton.] Jaasiel Harriman, while living in Haverhill, followed his trade of blacksmith, using a hard rock for an anvil.

JOHN WHITE of Haverhill, Mass., was chosen by the proprietors selectman at their first meeting in 1763, and is thought to have been among those who came with the first settlers in 1762, but if he was of their number he probably did not remain long at that time. He disposed of a part of his rights as proprietor to Joshua Howard in 1764. He returned to Haverhill later, however, and held a commission as first lieutenant in Colonel Bedel's regiment in the War of the Revolution.

URIAH MORSE not only came with Hazen in 1762, but he brought his family with him, the first white family in town. He was born January 7, 1730-31, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Morse of Halliston, Shrewsbury and Worcester, Mass. He was a descendant in the fifth generation of Samuel Morse of Dedham, Mass. He married previous to 1760 and settled in Northfield, Mass., from which town he came to Coös and settled on the bank of Poole Brook west of the bridge on the main road and a little southwest of the house now owned by W. H. Ingalls. This was the first house built in town and here in the spring of 1763, the first white child was born. Here also occurred the first death in the settlement, that of Polly Harriman, a young woman of eighteen, a death the records say "much lamented." Here Captain Hazen and his men boarded while they were building mills and dwellings, and clearing land until Captain Hazen moved his family to town two years later. Uriah Morse is described in the conveyances of the time as "taverner," and his house was the stopping place of such strangers as came to Coös, the first tavern as well as first dwelling house in town.

At a proprietors meeting in 1763, it was voted that Morse be allowed to have pitch Number One in the Meadow, which later bore his name, the meadow below the Oxbow which was given to Captain Hazen. This was accorded him in consideration of his services in boarding the men who came up in 1762, and as being the head of the first white family in town. After a few years residence in Haverhill, Morse removed to Newfane, Vt., where other descendents of Samuel Morse had settled. The name of Morse has been prominent in the history of Haverhill, but with the exception of Uriah it is believed that all others bearing the name were descendants of Anthony Morse who settled in Newbury in 1635. [See Genealogy, Morse.]

JOSHUA HOWARD, born in Haverhill, Mass., April 24, 1740, was a grantee of Newbury, but by consent of Colonel Bayley entered the employ of Captain Hazen and settled in Haverhill. He came in April, 1762, by the Baker's River and Oliverian Indian trail. He purchased land of Abraham Dow and John White, original proprietors in 1764, and subsequently of John Hazen, John Wentworth and Hezekiah Hutchins. He established his home on the large island in the Connecticut just north of the county farm, an island which still bears his name.¹ He was a quiet man, of the strictest integrity, liberal in his religious views and became one of the most highly respected and substantial citizens of the town, living to the advanced age of ninety-eight years and nine months. He filled most of the various town offices, and with Col. Timothy Bedel was a member from Haverhill in April, 1781, of the Assembly held under what was known as the Second Vermont Union at Charlestown, an assembly or legislature in which thirty-five New Hampshire and thirty-six Vermont towns were represented. This abortive attempt to establish a state composed of the towns in the Connecticut Valley on both sides of the river will be described in another chapter. Colonel Howard, who rendered good service during the struggle for independence, was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1776, and was lieutenant in a company of Rangers.

¹Grant Powers in his "History of the Coös County," says of him: He was a man of strict veracity, and at the time when he gave his narration of events in the earlier settlement of these towns (July 27, 1824), he was of sound mind and good memory. I am much indebted to him for material in these sketches. Howard labored that first season, 1762, in preparing the timbers for the mills and was present at the raising of them. He relates one providential escape from death at the raising of those mills which deserves notice. One of their company, John Hughs, an Irishman, fell from the frame, sixteen feet, and struck perpendicularly upon the mud sill, head downwards, without anything to abate the force of the fall. He was taken up without sign of life, but Glazier Wheeler from Newbury, found a penknife with the company and opened a vein, and after the loss of blood, he revived and soon recovered from the tremendous blow. Physicians and surgeons, those comfortable adjuncts to an improved state of society, were then out of the question, and every mind in such an emergency was put upon its own resources. [History Coös, p. 44.]

He was much interested in the militia from service in which he obtained his title of Colonel. [See Genealogy, Howard.]

Bittinger in his history of Haverhill states that TIMOTHY BEDEL was one of the 1762 company that came up with Captain Hazen, his authority probably being the statement of Grant Powers that "Bedel boarded with the family of Uriah Morse in the autumn of 1762." Bedel was unquestionably with Jacob Bayley, John Hazen and Jacob Hunt in the autumn of 1760 when they spent a few days at the Oxbows and vicinity on their return from the siege and surrender of Montreal. It is, however, unlikely that he came to Haverhill for any permanent stay until 1764 when he came up with his family and settled at first on Poole Brook, a little later near the Oliverian. He could hardly have come in 1762, since he went to Havana with the Royal Provincials in that year and was present at the six weeks' siege and capture of that place. He was commissioned captain under Sir Jeffrey Amherst April 13, 1762, and remained in the service until peace was made in 1763. A grantee of Bath as well as of Haverhill and Newbury and with the intention of becoming a settler at the earliest possible moment, his deep and abiding interest in the town dates from the beginning. From 1764 till his death in 1787, he was a dominant personality not only in the affairs of Haverhill and of Bath,—in which town he had his residence for a part of the time between 1770 and 1778,—but of the entire Coös County. He was in his fortieth year when he set up his home in Haverhill, and his large experience and strenuous service in pioneer and military life gave him a peculiar fitness for leadership. He had been in Captain Goffe's scouting campaign from the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers in 1745. In 1754 he was with Colonel Blanchard's regiment raised for service on these rivers, and was in the detachment of this regiment posted at Charlestown under Major Benjamin Bellows. In 1755 he saw service in the expedition against Crown Point and the next year was with William Stark's company of rangers in the second expedition against that post. In 1757 he had left his native town, Haverhill, Mass., becoming a resident of Salem, N. H., and that same year went to Halifax as lieutenant under Colonel Meserve. In 1758, he was with General Amherst at the capture of Louisburg, in 1759 he was at the taking of Quebec, and in 1760 was lieutenant in Captain Hazen's company in the campaign which ended with the surrender of Montreal. In 1762, as has already been noted, he was again with General Amherst at Havana. His distinguished service in the War of the Revolution will be noted in another chapter. He was a born soldier and his descendants followed in his footsteps. This varied service, coupled with great force of character, untiring energy, indomitable will and courage eminently fitted him to be a co-worker with Bayley and Johnson of Newbury and Hazen of Haverhill in the settlement and development of the new Coös County.

The records of Haverhill and Bath bear testimony to a constant activity in all the affairs of the settlement. He is supposed to have built the first mill on the Oliverian, at what afterwards came to be called "The Brook." He was the first on the committee appointed by the town to secure the settlement of Mr. Peter Powers as the first minister of Haverhill and Newbury; he was selectman with Jonathan Elkins and Jonathan Sanders in 1766, and in later years filled with efficiency and credit to himself every position of trust and responsibility within the gift of his fellow townsmen; he was a leader in the attempt to unite the Connecticut Valley towns into a separate commonwealth, but when this attempt failed, he gave his hearty and unswerving allegiance to New Hampshire. In 1784 he was representative in the General Court from Haverhill at that time classed with Piermont, Warren and Coventry for representation. There is due his memory more honorable recognition of patriotic service to his country in war, to his town and state in peace that has been awarded him. "His dust rests in the old cemetery near the Corner on that commanding eminence which overlooks the broad valley of the Connecticut which was the centre of his struggles, his leadership and his power." The inscription on the modest stone which originally marked his grave has been rendered nearly illegible by exposure to the storms of more than one hundred and thirty years, but this has been remedied by the Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Woodsville, which unveiled with simple but appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, May 29, 1915, a memorial tablet over his grave. The tablet, of United States standard bronze is inserted in a rough boulder, cut from new West-erly granite and was placed on the lot beside the original headstone.

The day was an ideally perfect one and the large company present found the occasion an inspiring one. The lot was appropriately decorated with evergreens and flags. Among the specially invited guests were many descendants of Colonel Bedel, members of Oxbow Chapter, D. A. R., Newbury, Vt., Coosuck Chapter, North Haverhill, Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, Littleton, the National Westgate Post, G. A. R., and Woman's Relief Corps of Haverhill.

Mrs. Norman J. Page, Regent of the Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. E. Eaton of North Haverhill and the tablet was unveiled by Miss Barbara Aldrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Aldrich of Brookline, Mass, granddaughter of Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States Court, and sixth in lineal descent from Colonel Bedel. Miss Luvia E. Mann of Woodsville recited most appreciatively and effectively Kipling's Recessional and this was followed by commemorative addresses by Judge Edgar Aldrich of Littleton, descendant of Colonel Bedel in the fourth generation, and by William F. Whitcher of Woodsville. Following the exercises at the grave, lunch

was served members of the Chapter and invited guests in the Ladd Street schoolhouse hall. [See Genealogy, Bedel.]

JOHN PAGE came to the Coös Meadows in September, 1762, and with one other man and a boy took charge of General Bayley's cattle on the Great Oxbow during that autumn and the following winter. For this service, coupled with his promise to become a settler, his name was included among the grantees of Haverhill. In 1763 he went to Lancaster and worked for his Uncle David Page for a time, for which service he was deeded another right in Haverhill. His uncle was one of the grantees of Haverhill, but was dissatisfied with the methods adopted by the proprietors in dividing the lands and pushed on to Upper Coös where he began a settlement in what is now Lancaster, incorporated in July, 1763. John Page built his first house on a little knoll on the meadows just south of the Bedel bridge road. Later he built a more substantial home on the site of the present Page homestead. He was born in Lunenburg, Mass., and came to Coös from Rindge where his family then lived. He had just passed his majority, and his earthly possessions consisted of an ax and a small bundle of clothing. He was, however, endowed with remarkable physical strength, sound common sense and rare tact which gave him great influence among the Indians yet remaining in Coös, and which made him from the first a valuable accession to the new settlement. He was thrice married. His first wives each died without issue. [See Genealogy, Page.] He married third, in 1786, Mrs. Hannah Green, widow of William Green, and daughter of Samuel Royce of Landaff. She was a woman of great superiority of mind and character and left her impress on the young community, and especially on the lives and character of her four sons, two of whom, as will be noted later, lived to old age, an honor to her memory and to the family name. Of the earliest settlers of the town, he alone with a single exception has descendants, bearing the family name, still living in town, his great grandsons, Charles P. and Frederick W. Page. The homestead farm at his death came into the possession of his eldest son, John—governor and United States Senator—thence to the youngest son and is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Edward L. Page. The farm is a valuable one, and, so far as known, furnishes the only instance where the farm and homestead of a first settler has not been alienated from the family.

In the Page family lot in the old cemetery at the Corner may be read epitaphs, which have the merit of being strictly truthful, something which is not always to be said of tombstone inscriptions.

Among the accession to the settlers in 1763, were Maxi Haseltine (name spelled in list appended to charter, Maxey), Elisha Locke, Jonathan Sanders, Uriah Stone and James Woodward.

MAXI HASELTINE was a grantee, came from Haverhill and entered at once actively into the affairs of the settlement. Aside from his own right, he purchased that of John Harriman a few weeks after the issue of the charter, and two years later added to his holdings by purchase from Hezekiah Hutchins. He was prominent in town affairs, served twice as selectman, filled various other town offices and in 1775 was chosen as one of the Committee of Safety "to see that the results of the Continental Congress were carried out." He served again on the Committee of Safety in 1778, but after the war he removed to Bath. While he seems to have enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen, he may have found himself in straightened circumstances, since there is a record of sale for taxes to Asa Porter and Jonathan Hale in 1771 of his one hundred acre lot and all subsequent divisions of his original right.

JAMES WOODWARD came from Hampstead at the age of twenty-two, and purchased the one hundred acre lot on the meadow below Ladd Street, which was a part of the right of William Page, a grantee. He was one of the young men whom John Hazen was successful in inducing to become a settler, and who was destined to have large influence in the community. He built his first house on the bank of the river, in which he lived for three years alone, engaged in clearing his land, and walking to what is now the Keyes farm for his meals. He married December 30, 1766. Grant Powers says it was the first marriage in town, but the record shows that John Page was married to Abigail Sanders, the daughter of his neighbor Jonathan Sanders, December 18, 1766, twelve days earlier, the first marriage of which there is record in town. He lived in his small log house on the Meadow until the flood of 1771 drove him back to the upland where he built his second house, a part of which is still standing, known as the Judge Woodward place, the second north of the residence of the late James Woodward on Ladd Street. He lived here until his death in his eightieth year in 1821. He became one of the most substantial citizens of the town and county, was the first representative from Haverhill to the New Hampshire legislature, elected in 1783, and on the reorganization of the Grafton County courts after the war, was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, an office he held for many years. He served five times on the Board of Selectmen, held many positions of trust and responsibility and enjoyed during his long and useful life the confidence and respect of all with whom he was associated. [See Genealogy, Woodward.]

ELISHA LOCKE is described in the deed of land which he purchased of Jacob Kent, a Haverhill grantee, November 14, 1763, as of Chester, but he was born in Rye, where the Locke family was numerous. [See Genealogy, Locke.] He was married in 1743 and six of his seven children

were born before coming to Haverhill. He probably came to Haverhill in 1763, though he may not have brought his family till the summer of 1764. He at once became prominent in the affairs of the town, was moderator of the annual town meeting in 1765, and was elected with John Hazen and Jonathan Elkins selectman that same year. He held other offices during the next few years but he was one of the older settlers, and the records give but little information concerning him after 1771. He was one of the committee appointed at the special town meeting in January, 1765, to secure the settlement of Peter Powers as minister and was a loyal supporter of religious services. He was town clerk in 1766 and 1767, and the records indicate that his education in penmanship had been somewhat neglected, and his spelling would delight those of the present time who believe in simplified methods. He was associated with Timothy Bedel in building and operating the mills early erected at the Brook.

JONATHAN SANDERS was a native of Hampton (see Genealogy, Sanders), but came to Haverhill in 1763, and purchased land for his farm a little to the south of that on which John Page established himself. His one hundred acre meadow lot and house lot he purchased of Ebenezer (Eleazor) Hale of Hampstead, a grantee, August 4, 1763. His purchase lay in the territory in dispute between Haverhill and Piermont, and he suffered much annoyance from this until his death January 1, 1775. The Haverhill proprietors, as has been seen, rendered him such assistance as they were able to do to protect his interests. He had a large family and two of his sons rendered service in the War of the Revolution. His eldest daughter, Abigail, became the first wife of John Page. He was selectman in 1766.

URIAH STONE came from Hampstead and built a log cabin for himself and wife on the bank of the river near the present Bedel's bridge. His house was carried away by high water about two years later, and tradition says it was landed on Piermont meadows. Be that as it may he followed his house and established himself in Piermont where he cleared and cultivated a large farm, conducted a tannery and established the first ferry for the accommodation of Haverhill and Piermont settlers, and those of Moretown, now Bradford, Vt. He reared a large family, and had numerous descendants in both Piermont and Haverhill. One of the sons of Uriah, George Washington Stone, removed to Canada. A daughter of his, Melvina, became the wife of Rev. William Arthur, and mother of Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States.

JONATHAN ELKINS was, like his neighbor, Jonathan Sanders, of a family numerous in Hampton, and was fourth in descent from Henry Elkins who came to New England previous to 1635, lived for a time in

Boston, was among the first settlers of Exeter, but removed to Hampton about 1650. [See Genealogy, Elkins.] Jonathan came to Haverhill in the early summer of 1764, and settled near what was afterwards known as the Dr. Carleton homestead. He had a large family of children six of whom were born in town. In 1775 he removed to Peacham, Vt., where he built the first house in town, and where, as during his residence in Haverhill he was an influential and prominent citizen. He was the first deacon of the Congregational Church there, and was the leading spirit in its organization and support. A man of deep religious convictions and consistent Christian character he was a valuable acquisition to the settlement. He was selectman in 1765 and 1766.

EDWARD and JAMES BAILEY, third in descent from James Bailey who settled in Rowley, Mass., about 1640, were among the new comers in 1764. Edward was constable in 1765 and selectman in 1767. His name does not appear on the records subsequent to 1768. James, born in Newbury, Mass., February 21, 1722, lived on what was later the Dow farm, now the Keyes farm, and was prominent in town matters during the War of the Revolution. He also lived in Newbury for a time, but later with his family removed to Peacham where he died about 1807. He was selectman in Haverhill in 1770-71, 1774-75 and held other town offices and was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1777. His service in the French and Indian War was especially notable, and in the early years of the Revolutionary War he had charge of several scouting parties sent out from Haverhill.

JAMES ABBOTT, born in Andover, Mass., January 12, 1717, third in descent from the emigrant George Abbott who came from Yorkshire, England, and was one of the first settlers of Andover, Mass., in 1643, came to Coös in November, 1763. He settled first on the Great Oxbow, but later sold his land to Rev. Peter Powers, and came to Haverhill where he lived till the close of the Revolutionary War when he returned to Newbury and bought the farm which has remained in the family since. While in Haverhill he was active in town affairs, was town clerk, selectman, member of the Committee of Safety. He and his wife and two of his ten children were original members of the Newbury and Haverhill Church, and he was one of its first deacons. Many of his descendants have at various times lived in Haverhill, and a daughter Abigail married Major Asa Bailey of Haverhill and Landaff. An autobiography published by her is in many respects a remarkable work, and has become one of the scarce volumes of American biography. [See Genealogy, Abbott.]

THE GOODWINS. Jonathan and Simeon who came from Hampstead were of good New England stock. Jonathan came in 1764, and is set up in the deed of land which he sought of Richard Potter of Salem as of Chester. He was elected to the then important office of tithing man in

1765, but he probably returned soon after to his old home in Hampstead since he went in 1777 from that town as a member of Capt. John Goffe's company to Ticonderoga and Saratoga. Simeon Goodwin purchased his land of John Mills of Haverhill, Mass., a grantee, and came to Haverhill to begin clearing and building a home in the latter part of 1764, or early in 1765. He probably spent a part of his time in Hampstead for two years or more and did not bring his family to Haverhill till 1767, as his son Philip was born in that town in February, 1767, and Susanna, the first of his children born in Haverhill, is recorded among the births February 28, 1769. He was selectman that year, also in 1772 and 1776, was repeatedly called to posts of responsibility. He served on the Committee of Safety, and on special committees of conference with like committees of other towns for the protection and defence of Coös during the Revolution. On the reorganization of county affairs after the war, he was appointed coroner for Grafton County.

NATHANIEL MERRILL, born March 2, 1747, was one of the grantees of Haverhill. He was from Plaistow, and came early to town. Just when is not certain, but there is a tradition that he came with the family of John Hazen whose daughter, Sarah, he married in 1771. He was then published as of Bath. He soon afterwards removed to Newbury of which town he was also a grantee, and settled on the farm afterwards owned for a long time by Moses Swasey and his son, George Swasey. He came to Haverhill about 1778, and settled on a farm on the plain, a part of which is now the homestead farm of Wilbur F. Eastman. In 1816 he removed to Vermont where he died in 1825. He was a man of strong character, and became one of the most influential citizens of the town. He served as selectman several times and represented the town in the legislature in 1794, '95, '96 and 1806. He was eccentric, brusque in his manner but possessed of strong common sense, and marked business ability. His education was limited, but the Rev. Ethan Smith said of him, "He knew more than any man who hadn't more education than he had." He was not an ardent believer in foreign missions. When asked for a contribution to civilize the heathen, he replied, "I'll give \$20 to civilize the heathen within five miles of my house." He rendered valuable service in the War of the Revolution and was also a major in the Militia. He was noted for the possession of a voice of great volume and it has been stated on good authority that Major Merrill and Capt. Joshua Hale of Newbury could carry on conversation when a mile apart with the greatest ease, and this in the days before the telephone had been dreamed of.

He had a family of twelve children, eleven of whom were daughters, all of whom are said to have been of rare attractiveness and charm. The son died at the early age of twelve. Nine of the daughters

married and had children. Through the daughters of Major and Mrs. Merrill, the descendants of Captain Hazen became numerous. [See Merrill Genealogy.]

Perhaps the most prominent of the arrivals in town in 1765 was that of EZEKIEL LADD, who was soon followed by his six brothers, Daniel, Samuel, John, David, James and Jonathan, who settled near each other in that part of the town bearing their name, Ladd Street. The Ezekiel Ladd homestead was on the east side of Ladd Street, between the schoolhouse and the residence of Henry S. Bailey, where he lived until his death in 1818. His brothers settled near him. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., April 10, 1738, the third of twelve children of Daniel and Mehitabel (Roberts) Ladd. His wife was Ruth Hutchins, also of Haverhill. Samuel Ladd lived on what is known as the James Woodward place, John Ladd built the Henry S. Bailey house, David Ladd lived in the Clifford house, James Ladd lived opposite the home of his sister who married Samuel Cross, and Jonathan Ladd's house was what in recent years has been known as the old gristmill house. The Ladd family was a numerous one, and for many years was a prominent one in the history of the town. No representative of the family is now in town. Ezekiel Ladd was the most prominent member of the family. He was active in all the affairs of the town, served several years as one of the selectmen, was town treasurer, judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1787 till 1812 for Grafton County, and rendered valuable service in the War of the Revolution holding a commission as captain. His brothers James, David and Jonathan also served as soldiers, David rendering service during almost the entire war and James serving as lieutenant in the company commanded by his brother. Judge Ladd was one of the earliest innholders in town and was a pioneer in the tannery business. [See Ladd Genealogy.]

JOSHUA HAYWARD (Haywood) came from Plaistow. He made his first purchase of land of Enoch Hale, Jr., and subsequently bought of James Abbott, John Hazen, John Taplin and John Hall. He settled at Horse Meadow in 1765, served in the various town offices, rendered honorable service in the Revolutionary struggle, and was later major of the 12th Regiment of Militia. His brother Jonathan came later, and during the war was one of the Committee of Inspection. Joshua was chairman of the Board of Selectmen in 1779 but after the close of the Revolution the names of neither Joshua or Jonathan appear in the town records. Joshua Hayward conveyed his real estate to Moses Porter and Asa Porter. His deed to the latter was dated December 13, 1788, to the former conveying the farm on which Col. John Hurd had lately lived at Horse Meadow, under date of June 10, 1779.

JOSEPH HUTCHINS came from Haverhill, Mass., in 1765. He purchased, July 3, a part of the right of Benjamin Merrill, a grantee, and settled near the Oliverian brook and at once became prominent in the affairs of the settlement. His name appears in the records, in connection with that of Ezekiel Ladd and James Woodward as a committee to build a pound for the benefit of the town. He was selectman in 1769, 1789 and 1791, and represented the town in the legislature 1788, 1789 and 1791. In 1788 he was delegate from Haverhill to the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution, voting against its adoption, and in 1791 he was delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that year. After this year his name does not appear in the records in connection with town affairs, though he owned real estate in town for several years later, when he appears to have suffered business reverses, much of his property being taken on execution. He removed with his family to Middlesex, Vt., residing there until his death. He took an active part in the struggle for independence, and was in command of a company of rangers in 1780. He was also colonel of a regiment in the state militia. The official positions held by him indicate his importance and influence as a citizen in the early history of the town.

WILLIAM EASTMAN settled on Ladd Street. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., October 3, 1715, removed to Hampstead. Married, first, Ruth Chase; second, Rebecca Jewett. He came to Haverhill in 1765, but two years later removed to Bath where he lived till his death. Many of his descendants, however, became prominent in the affairs of the town. Four of his sons were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. His son, James, first brought the news of the surrender of Cornwallis to Haverhill. [See Eastman, Genealogy.]

TIMOTHY BARRON came with his wife, Olive, and two eldest children in 1766 or early in 1767 and settled at Horse Meadow. He was active in town affairs, served as selectman, took a prominent part in the War of the Revolution, was captain of a company in Colonel Bedel's regiment in 1775, was one of the committee named to "see that the results of the Continental Congress were observed in Haverhill." He died in 1797 in his fifty-eighth year, and his tombstone in the Horse Meadow Cemetery records in detail the gift of the land which constituted the original cemetery to the town. [See Barron Genealogy.]

Among those settling in town in 1768 were four men who became prominently conspicuous in its early life, and in the conduct of its affairs: John Hurd, Asa Porter, Andrew S. Crocker and Charles Johnston.

JOHN HURD was descended from John Hurd who came from England and settled in Boston during the first decade of the settlement of that town. His father, Jacob Hurd, was a goldsmith by trade and appears to

have been a man of property and influence. John was the second of the ten children of Jacob and Mary (Mason) Hurd and was born in Boston December 9, 1727; graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1757. He remained for some years in Boston and was named as of that town in 1758 as administrator of his father's estate, the settlement of which must have occupied some time subsequent to that year. He went to Portsmouth, N. H., sometime near the beginning of the administration of John Wentworth, who called about him a coterie of young men of liberal education and ability, and from the numerous grants of land which he made to John Hurd in towns in the northern part of the state it is evident that he was regarded with high favor. Just when he settled in Haverhill is uncertain, but he was here in the latter part of 1768, and acquired real estate. In a conveyance dated April 1, 1768, he is named as of Portsmouth, but in another dated March 25, 1769, he is named as of Haverhill, these two dates indicating within a few months the date of his becoming a resident of the latter town. He was, however, much of his time for three or four years subsequently, in Portsmouth and in close touch with the Wentworth government. In May, 1770, he purchased the second division of excise, and in 1772 he held the office of receiver-general of quit rents, the duties of which must have kept him much of his time at the seat of government.

Grafton County was incorporated in 1771, but for two years no courts were established or county officers appointed, the county being treated as a part of Rockingham for judicial and kindred purposes. There was rivalry on the part of the proprietors and inhabitants of various towns in securing the establishment of courts of record and county seat. The towns of Lyme and Orford presented a petition to the General Assembly asking that one of them be designated for holding half the courts of record, but when in June, 1775, Israel Morey and Alexander Phelps presented their petition they were confronted by John Hurd who appeared in behalf of the towns of Haverhill, Bath, Lyman and Gunthwaite (now Lisbon) asking that Haverhill be made the shire town of the new county. "Legislative agents" it would seem served for a compensation then as now. The fourth and fifth articles in the warrant for the Haverhill proprietors' meeting, to be held May 12, 1772, were "to see if the proprietary will choose one or more agents to petition the General Assembly that part or all the courts for the county of Grafton should be held in Haverhill"; and also "to see what encouragement or premium they will offer said agent or agents in case he or they should succeed in procuring the establishment of said courts as aforesaid." At the meeting it was voted that John Hurd, Esq., be the agent, and as for the matter of "encouragement," it was agreed, with but one dissenting vote, "to give John Hurd, Esq., one

thousand acres of land in the undivided land in the township of Haverhill, and that he shall have liberty to pitch it in a square form in any part of the undivided land in said township, upon condition that he shall succeed and obtain one-half the inferior courts for the county of Grafton and one Superior Court for said county, to be held at Haverhill. Colonel Hurd was doubtless at this time in Portsmouth, since at this same meeting it was voted "that Asa Porter, Esq., shall take the earliest method to send a copy of this vote to Portsmouth." It is probable that Porter personally carried a copy of this vote to Portsmouth, as being the "earliest method," and certainly the surest. The proprietors felt so certain of the success of their agent, that at a meeting held March 25, 1773, they proceeded to fix the site of the court house and jail and make ready for the erection of suitable buildings. The mission of Colonel Hurd was successful, the courts were established and Haverhill was made a shire town in 1773. Gratitude, however, is sometimes "a lively sense of favors to come," and like many of his successors in the business of influencing legislation, Legislative Agent Hurd made the discovery that the agent would do well to receive at least a portion of the "encouragement" offered before the entire service bargained for was performed. An article in the warrant for the proprietors' meeting of February 25, 1774, was significant: "To see if the proprietors will bear their proportion with Asa Porter, Esq., Capt. John Hazen, Dea. James Abbott and Andrew Savage Crocker, Esq., of the thousand acres of land which they voted to John Hurd, Esq., or any part of it." The proprietors refused. It is, however, to the credit of the four above named that they were willing to meet the claim of Colonel Hurd. He evidently did not suffer the matter to drop. The vote granting him the land is recorded on the first page of the first book of the Grafton registry of deeds, but in 1779 the proprietary took final action in the matter and "voted that the thousand acres of land claimed by Col. John Hurd be laid out into lots by the committee chosen to lay out the third division of lots, and that these be drawn as other land by the proprietors."

It may be that the proprietors sought excuse for their action in the fact that Colonel Hurd had received sufficient "encouragement" for his services in the official recognition he received. He was appointed in February, 1773, recorder of deeds and conveyances for the county of Grafton, and subsequently was given the office of county treasurer. On the 18th of May, 1773, he was appointed chief justice of His Majesty's inferior court for Grafton County, and a little later was commissioned colonel of a regiment of militia in the northern towns. Dartmouth College honored him with the honorary degree of A. M. For the next six years he was in Haverhill the greater part of the time his only absences

being on public business. His home was at Horse Meadow, near that of Colonel Porter, and his was a part of that afterwards known as the Moses Southard farm. These six years were eventful years in the history of the town and in the career of Colonel Hurd.

As affairs in the colonies approached a crisis Governor Wentworth chose the side of the King rather than that of the people. He had been the generous patron of Colonel Hurd, who because of this and also because of his talents, natural and acquired, and of his experience in public affairs had doubtless more influence with His Majesty's government than any other man in Grafton County. But when it came to a choice between the cause of the colony and that of the King he did not hesitate, and refused to follow his patron. His position was pronounced, and was immediately recognized in the Revolutionary Provincial Congress of the Colony. He was named as colonel of the regiment of militia to be raised in Coös for purposes of defence. In June, 1775, he was made custodian of the Grafton court records, the Congress having determined that John Fenton, clerk of the court, was no longer fit to be trusted with them. He became a member of the Fourth Provincial Congress which met at Exeter, May 5, 1775—though when and by whom elected does not appear—and was designated to receive certain sums of money from Attorney-General Samuel Linermon, money which had been received from foreign vessels entering the port of Piscataqua, and which had been appropriated for the purchase of powder for the colony. He was elected from the towns of Haverhill, Bath, Lyman, Gunthwaite, Landaff and Morristown to the Fifth Provincial Congress which met at Exeter December 21, 1775, and in the proceedings of which he at once took prominent part. He was one of the committee of thirteen appointed December 26 "to draw up a plan of government during the contest with Great Britain," and to this committee belongs the lasting honor of having framed the first form of civil compact, or constitution for the government of New Hampshire. Two days later he was appointed first of a committee of six to draft a form of oath or obligation to be taken by members of the new government, and he also served on other important committees. The first article of the temporary constitution adopted by the Congress—and which went into effect January 5, 1776—provided that after the Congress had resolved itself into a house of representatives, that said house proceed to choose twelve persons, "to be a distinct and separate branch of the legislature, by the name of a council, for the colony, to continue as such until the third Wednesday in December next any seven of whom to be a quorum to do business."

Colonel Hurd was chosen, for Grafton County, one of the twelve councillors, also recorder of deeds and conveyances, county treasurer and first

justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Grafton County. He was appointed June 11, 1776, on the part of the council first on the committee to draft the declaration of the General Assembly for the independence of the united colonies. He was given almost the entire control of the military operations in Coös. He was to "fix off" all the companies from Coös, except two from the vicinity of Charlestown, with ten days' provision, "a quart of rum for each man" and six dozen axes, being sent from Exeter for this purpose. He was to receive of the quartermaster 300 pounds of powder, 750 pounds of bullets and 1,200 flints for the use of troops. There was paid him for the troops destined for Canada the sum of £350, and he was made one of a committee to receive \$10,000 from the Continental Congress. Haverhill was made the place of rendezvous for the troops intended for a Canadian expedition, and Colonel Hurd with Colonel Morey was to enlist the companies, muster and pay the soldiers, deliver commissions to persons chosen officers by the soldiers, and give orders to the several companies of rangers, raised to protect the western frontiers, as to the scouting routes to be taken by them.

It need not be said that the responsibilities placed on Colonel Hurd by the new government were heavy and burdensome, all the more so because of the existence of a serious disaffection on the part of a large majority of the people of Coös with the Exeter government, and of efforts which were being made to establish a separate and distinct state consisting of the towns in the Connecticut Valley on both sides the river. Haverhill while loyal to the patriot cause was in sympathy with this movement, and it is not difficult to see that Colonel Hurd, who was an intense partisan of the Exeter government, fell into disfavor in the town for the interests of which he had labored so ardently. The causes of this will be treated more fully in another chapter. He returned to his old home in Boston in the latter part of 1778 or early in 1779, but he left his impress on the town in which he had held so prominent position, and doubtless more than any other held Haverhill in the critical years of 1775, '76 and '77 in at least nominal allegiance to the Exeter government. His place in the history of Haverhill and of Grafton County is an honorable as well as important one. He filled important positions of trust with signal ability and discharged with fidelity the obligations imposed on him by his King, his state and his townsmen. His removal from state, county and town was more their loss than his own; and in so far as his removal was enforced, he was the victim of his loyal devotion to the state of New Hampshire, and to the conscientious performance of duty as he saw it. Subsequent events fully justified his course and proved his foresight, for within five years after his removal from Haverhill, both the leaders of public opinion and the people themselves were brought either willingly or unwillingly—but in any event were brought—to an acceptance of a situation which he,

from the outset, regarded as right and politic, foresaw to be inevitable, and for advocating which he was, by force of superior numbers and the persecution of those who should have gratefully recognized his eminently patriotic services, driven from town and county.

His wife died in Boston in 1779, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the old Granary burying ground: "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Hurd, the amiable and virtuous consort of John Hurd, Esq., who departed life the 14th day of November, 1779, ae. 48." Another inscription on a stone adjacent, is as follows: "To the memory of John Hurd, Jr., an officer in the late Massachusetts line of the Continental Army. Obit. 20 August, 1784, And Aek. 24."

Colonel Hurd died in 1809 at the age of eighty-two and was probably buried in the Granary ground though no stone can be found to mark his grave. After his removal to Boston he seems to have engaged in no public service, but to have pursued the business of broker and insurance agent.

COL. ASA PORTER was a different type than many of the early settlers. He descended from Samuel Porter who emigrated with his wife from the west of England to Plymouth in 1622. He was born in Boxford, Mass., May 26, 1742; graduated from Harvard in 1762. He established himself as a merchant in Newburyport, where he married Mehitable, daughter of John Crocker, Esq. He was remarkable for his fine form and manly beauty as well as for great moral purity of life and character. A man of culture, and of abundant means, he had the pioneer spirit, and the fertile meadows and rich intervals of Coös attracted him. He made his first purchase of land of John Hazen just north of the Hazen farm in April, 1768, and in the autumn of the same year he purchased additional tracts of Joshua Haywood and of Jonathan Hale of Hollis. The spot where he built his home a little later, probably the most commodious and substantial in the settlement and a part of which is still standing and occupied by Arthur C. Clough, is one of great attractiveness, situated as it is on one of the fairest and most graceful sweeps of the river. He entered at once into the life of the settlement, and became a marked figure in the Coös region. He had a well trained and intellectual family, and his home was favorite resort of the cultivated and refined. Francis Brinley, the biographer of his grandson, William T. Porter, says:

Colonel Porter was a model of affability and dignity; never laying aside the garb or deportment of a gentleman of the old school, but always preserving his courtly air and address without sacrificing a particle of his self-reliant energy and fearlessness. In politeness and civility he was excelled by none.

Such a man must have had a marked influence in the new community. Like his neighbor, John Hurd, he was an Episcopalian in religion, and in politics he was unlike him, in that when the War of the Revolution came

on his sympathies were royalist. Because of this he was for a time under a cloud suffering in person and property, though he later gained the esteem and respect of his patriot neighbors. His father, Moses Porter, was a zealous supporter of the cause of the colonies. When the son, Asa, was arrested on a charge of Toryism, he was later parolled on giving bond that he would repair forthwith to his father's farm in Boxford, and not depart for the term of one year, except to attend divine worship on the Lord's Day.

There is a family tradition that during the war business obliged him to visit Boston. He set out in his own sleigh, which had the arms of England emblazoned upon the back. As he drove into town, he found his sleigh an obnoxious mark of attraction. At first he was inclined to pay no other heed to it than starting up his horses a little, but the multiplied volleys of missiles and words admonished him to take counsel of his discretion, and he stopped at a painters shop and had the obnoxious blazonry effaced. On his return home his wife was at the door to welcome him. She soon perceived the discoloration on the back of the sleigh, and with ready intuition divined the cause. She was of remarkable spirit and entered into the political faith of her husband with all the animation of her character. She ordered her woman to bring soap and brushes and without a thought of the cold air, or too tender regard for her own fair hands, she picked her way on her little high heels to the sleigh and never stopped scrubbing until the old Lion and the Unicorn reappeared fighting for the crown as fresh as on the day they parted from her loyal eyes.¹

Colonel Porter was appointed one of the first judges of the Court of Sessions, when the Grafton County courts were organized, was entrusted with the erection of the first court house. He had a passion for land and at one time he owned at least one hundred thousand acres. He received from the King the grant of the township of Broome in Canada. He had also a fondness for fine horses. He spared no pains in purchasing blood of the purest strain, and obtained some of his best stock of his friend Governor Wentworth. A gentleman himself his associations were with such. His sons married gentlewomen, his daughters, brilliant and accomplished, educated in Newburyport and Boston, married gentlemen. [See Porter Genealogy.] He maintained an establishment in which the town might well take pride. His house was well furnished and his family, in style of living, was accustomed to luxury. Of the four negro slaves in Haverhill in 1790, three were owned by Colonel Porter.

MOSES and WILLIAM PORTER, brothers of Asa, came to Haverhill subsequently. After the grant of the township of Broome to Colonel Porter, Moses removed with his large family to that town. William lived at first near his brother at Horse Meadow, but later removed to a farm on the turnpike east of Haverhill Corner, on what was known as Porter Hill, where he was succeeded in its ownership and occupancy by his son William, well known as Billy Porter. No representative of the Porter family is now living in Haverhill. [See Porter Genealogy.]

¹ Life of W. T. Porter, pp. 6, 7.

ANDREW SAVAGE CROCKER came from Newburyport, Mass., at the same time with Colonel Porter, and purchased his real estate as did Colonel Porter of John Haywood and of Captain Hazen and John Hale of Hollis. As the date of the conveyances to both parties is the same, they were doubtless drawn to Haverhill by the same attractions. He was the brother of Mrs. Porter, and was married in 1770 to Shua Thurston of Newbury. He was born about 1743, and died in 1821. Aristocratic in his tastes and style of living, like his brother-in-law, he took a more active part in town affairs, was town clerk and served for twelve years as one of the selectmen. Few men took a more prominent part in the early development of the town, and in its early history few were more influential. He was evidently not in full sympathy with the patriot cause during the Revolution, and appointed a coroner for Grafton County in 1776, he declined the appointment on the ground that he "was not in sympathy with the form of government then in vogue." During these years his name seldom appears on the records as holding office. He was selectman in 1771 and 1773, but did not hold that office again till 1783, and was elected for nine times in subsequent years. His name, however, does not appear in the town records after 1801 when he was elected selectman. His only son, Edward Bass Crocker, lived on the Isle of Orleans just below Quebec in the early part of the last century returning to Horse Meadow at the outbreak of the War of 1812, and it is not improbable that his father lived with him during his residence there. He died at his old home in Haverhill, July 17, 1821, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight.

COL. CHARLES JOHNSTON, who came to Haverhill in 1769, was like Colonels Hurd and Porter, a man of marked ability, untiring energy, wise foresight and indomitable perseverance. He settled at Haverhill Corner, and may fitly be called the founder of that village, for many years the political, social, and business center of Coös. He was born in Hampstead, May 29, 1737, of the famous Scotch-Irish stock. His father, Michael Johnston, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland; born in 1687; came to America, at first to Londonderry, and later in 1737 settled in Hampstead. His son, Charles, married Ruth Marsh of Londonderry in 1762, went to New Chester (now Hill) in 1767 to look after landed interests in that town and two years later, through the representatives of Captain Hazen and others of his former Hampstead friends and neighbors who had settled in Coös, came to Haverhill, where he at once became prominent in ecclesiastical, social, and political affairs. Like Captain Hazen and Colonel Bedel he had rendered honorable service in the French and Indian Wars. He served as private in the 4th company of Capt. Peter Gilman's regiment of which Jacob Bayley was a lieutenant from September 22, 1755, to the end of the campaign of that year. He also served as quartermaster of Colonel Goff's regiment, in which John Hazen was captain from March 5,

1760 to the end of the war. It is not certain that he established a home in New Chester, of which town he was a grantee, and there are indications that he brought his family direct from Hampstead to Haverhill. In conveyances of land, in which he is named as one of the grantees of New Chester, dated October, 1765, December, 1768, and March, 1769, he is named as of Hampstead. The date of his settlement in Haverhill is approximately fixed by the fact that at the annual town meeting in March, 1770, he was elected one of the selectmen. Thenceforward till his death in 1813, no name than his appears more prominently and frequently in the town records. No citizen of the town held more varied public positions of honor and responsibility. He presided at no less than twenty-four town meetings; was twice elected town clerk; twenty-one times selectman, serving usually as chairman on all important town committees; was town and county treasurer for many years; was a member of the governor's council in 1780-82 and filled the important office of judge of probate for Grafton County from 1781 till 1807, when he became disqualified by reason of age. His military record was a notable one. Aside from his service in the old French war he took an active part in the Revolution. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment, Colonel Hobart's, Starks brigade, and was distinguished for special gallant conduct at the battle of Bennington.

Notably public-spirited, he was a constant and untiring promoter of all enterprises which he believed to be for the industrial, social, educational and religious welfare of the town. He combined with the characteristic Scotch-Irish prudence, thrift and energy, the characteristic Scotch-Irish religious devotion. He and his wife were admitted to membership in the church at Hampstead March 25, 1764, and after their settlement in Haverhill, were dismissed to be received by the church in Newbury of which they were members until the organization of the church in Haverhill in 1790 of which church he was the first deacon. He gave to the settlement at the Corner the two commons or parks about which the village was built. He also gave the land on which the court house and the academy were built, and was a leader in the enterprise of founding the academy and securing the transfer of the jail and court house from their first site on the plain, near Horse Meadow to the Corner. He was one of the incorporators of the social library and a leading spirit in securing the incorporation and construction of the old Cohos turnpike.

Whatever early educational advantages were his were improved, and while he was not a graduate of college, he was deemed qualified to take charge of the academy for a term when there was a vacancy in the principalship. His handwriting as it appears in the town and county records is a marvel of beauty. Some of his numerous activities will be chronicled in other chapters. [See Genealogy, Johnston.]

JAMES CORLISS, who settled in 1769, was of a family which became influential in town and county, and others who added materially to the prosperity of the settlement were John Chase, John Herr and Jonathan Ring. A daughter of the latter became the wife of Gen. John Montgomery, and a great grandson, George Ring, carpenter and builder lives in Woodsville, one of the very few descendants of the early settlers residing in town.

Among the settlers of 1770 was AMOS KIMBALL who came from Vermont, settling first at Ladd Street, but later removed to the north end of the town near Woodsville, where he became the leading citizen of that section, his descendants becoming prominent and influential in town affairs.

LUTHER RICHARDSON, who was one of the early innholders of the town, and who filled various town offices, settled in 1772. EPHRAIM WESSON and JONATHAN HALE settled the same year. Major Hale took an active part in the Revolution, and was a member of the Committee of Safety during that struggle. He was one of the committee having charge of the scouting parties sent out from Haverhill. On several occasions he secured arms and ammunition for the town. Later he acquired large landed interests in Coventry, and owned a farm of upwards of a thousand acres on what was known as Coventry Meadows, later Benton Flats.

Captain Wesson came from Pepperell, Mass. He had seen hard service in the old French war, held a lieutenant's commission in the expedition against Crown Point in 1755, later was at the taking of Louisburg, participated in the attack on Ticonderoga, and fought in other battles of that war. He became prominent in the affairs of Haverhill, served as moderator and selectman, and very naturally became prominent in the Revolution. He was a member for a time of the Provincial Congress at Exeter, and a special delegate for the procurement of arms for Haverhill. He was a member of the committees of safety and of correspondence. He lived at Horse Meadow, and was a neighbor of and intimately associated with Timothy Barren. Shortly after the close of the war he moved to Groton, Vt., and was one of the first settlers of that town. He was a brave and accomplished officer, a man of unblemished character and reputation of unyielding Puritan principles. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years.

THOMAS SIMPSON settled in 1772 or 1773. He was almost constantly in service during the Revolution, was captain of rangers. He served as moderator, selectman and held numerous positions of trust and responsibility. In petitioning for a pension on account of the loss of an eye and because of other wounds, he eloquently closed: "that he may express in strains of gratitude the liberality of that country in whose service he has spent the best of his days, and in whose defence he more than once shed

cheerfully the crimson flood of life." No government, not even an ungrateful republic could resist such an appeal. Captain Simpson was granted a pension. [See Simpson, Genealogy.]

BRYAN KAY came to Haverhill in the latter part of 1774, and became a farmer and inn keeper. At the age of 38 with his wife Dorothy, age 42, five daughters, a brother, Robert, age 42, he sailed from Hull, England, for Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia. In landing at Halifax his two elder daughters were drowned, and the remainder of the family including the brother Robert, who settled in Newbury, came to Haverhill. Of the surviving daughters, one married Stephen Morse, another John Morse, his brother, and another Moses Porter. [See Genealogies.] During the Revolution several of the annual and special town meetings were held at his house, and the various offices to which he was repeatedly elected and appointed indicate his usefulness as a citizen. Though a Yorkshire man, and but recently from the Mother Country, he heartily espoused the patriot cause.

That Haverhill had become in 1774 just previous to the outbreak of the Revolution, the leading town in the Coös county was due in part to natural advantages, but more to the character of the men who were its first settlers, such men as these just enumerated. They had the fitness and training for the task they undertook. The records of their town meetings are meagre, but such as they are they shed light on the beginnings of the town.

The first annual town meeting was held at the house of John Hall, innholder, in Plaistow, March 13, 1764. James Bayley was elected moderator, and thereupon the meeting "adjourned to the house of Maj. John Taplin in Haverhill, Wednesday, June 13, 1764." Unfortunately there is no record of this adjourned meeting. The first meeting of which there is record was a special meeting held at the house of John Hazen, January 25, 1765, a meeting of such importance and significance that the entire record is of special interest. Five votes were passed:

1st: Voted to join with Newbury to give Mr. Peter Powers a call as their gospel minister.

2d: Voted to give their equal proportion of his salary as Newbury has voted, viz.: seventy-five pounds—dollars six shillings—and also to give thirty cords good wood at his Dore, cut and corded.

3d: Voted to pay one-third part of Mr. Peter Power's settlement as Newbury has voted, with a condition that Newbury shall be bound and obligated to return said money when Haverhill shall settle a minister to be returned in the same *species* Haverhill has paid it in.

4th: Voted that Timothy Bedel, John Taplin Esq., and Elisha Lock be a committee to wait upon Mr. Powers with the above votes, and to apply to the Proprietors of Haverhill for their assistance in the above affair.

5th: Voted that this meeting stand adjourned to the 1st day of February, 1765, at 3 o'clock p. m. at Captain Hazens in Haverhill.

There is no record of this adjourned meeting.

The first town meeting of which there is record provided for a "gospel ministry." The first money raised and appropriated was for the salary of a gospel minister. It antedated appropriations for roads, schools, or even the salaries or wages of town officers. The first corporate act of these settlers was to establish a town church. The reason for this may pertinently be asked. These first settlers were of sturdy Puritan stock, were God-fearing men, but were not religious devotees. Indeed, few were church members. There were reasons for this action other than those purely religious. These settlers wished to give their town character and standing, to offer inducements to a desirable class of families to make their homes in a wilderness. Hence they first of all established a church. The minister of the average New England town in the eighteenth century was its first citizen. He was the recognized, almost unquestioned authority on questions of religion and morals, the arbiter in matters educational and social, if not indeed political. There were no newspapers, few books in the new settlements; schools had not been established. Stated worship on the Lord's Day furnished the only opportunity for the scattered families to meet, exchange greetings, hear the latest news from the old home towns, discuss quietly among themselves matters of local importance as well as obtain religious instruction. Everybody "went to meeting," to services held not in "a church," but in a meetinghouse. They sat on rude benches and listened reverently, or indifferently, as the case might be, to long prayers and still longer sermons; but this Sabbath meeting was their one weekly outing, their only vacation from strenuous toil and labor. It was newspaper, library, club, as well as the House of God. This first corporate action of the settlers was wise, worldly wise. They might not have been devotedly pious, most of them were not, but they recognized in the church and its minister not only an institution which would attract desirable settlers, give character to the community, but a saving salt which would prevent the degeneration of their settlement into the primitive conditions of savagery.

At the annual meeting of 1765, held at the house of John Hazen, the records show no business except the choosing of officers. The minor officers elected were: Constable, Edward Bayley; hogreeve, Uriah Morse; surveyors of highways, Joshua Hayward, James Woodward; fence viewer, Jonathan Sanders; tything man, Jonathan Goodwin. On the second article in the warrant, "to see what sum of money the town will raise for the payment of Mr. Powers and other public affairs," no action seems to have been taken.

At the annual meeting in 1766, the minor officers chosen were: Constable, James Abbott; surveyors of highways, Maxi Haseltine, Nathaniel Merrill; hogreeve, Moses Bayley; fence viewers, John Page, Asa Bailey;

surveyor of timber, Richard Young; tything man, Edward Bayley. The progress made in the settlement is indicated by the fact that a pound seems to have become a necessity, and it was voted to build a pound for the benefit of the town. Joseph Hutchins, Ezekiel Ladd and James Woodward were appointed a committee to build it. This pound was probably located at Ladd Street and John Ladd was the first pound keeper.

The importance of the pound is indicated by the character of the pound committee. It was voted to raise £10 lawful money for the use of the town, and the price of all labor done for the town was fixed at one-half dollar a day. This was the first money raised for town purposes.

In 1767, the minor officers chosen were: Constable, Maxi Haseltine; surveyors of highways, Edward Bayley, John Page, Joshua Hayward; hogreeves, Moses Bayley, Timothy Barns (Barron); fence viewers, Joseph Hutchins, Joshua Haywood.

Highways seem to have occupied the time and attention of the annual meeting this year. They were rude apologies for highways, little more than bridle paths. The difficulty seems to have been that many settlers did not respond to the call of the surveyors for work in making roads, since it was voted that William Bancroft, Joseph Hutchins and Richard Young be "a committee to settle with the old surveyors and see who has worked and who has not," and further that "the surveyors shall not call on them that has done the most work till the others have done their part." Three shillings a day was fixed as the price for a man for work on the highway, and two shillings for a yoke of oxen. Elisha Lock was the first tax collector.

A special meeting was held June 15, 1767, at which the question of highways was again at the front, and John Hazen, Ezekiel Ladd and Timothy Bedel were made a committee to lay out roads and to see that the same were made by the town. At this same meeting it was voted to raise £35 lawful money for Mr. Powers and other town charges. The minister was a town charge. Also voted to "jine" with Newbury in building a meetinghouse in the center of Newbury as the road shall be laid out beginning at the south side of the governor's farm, measuring the road next to the river to the south end of said town or the lower end, and the middle is the place.

In 1768, at the annual meeting, balloting for the choice of officers was dispensed with, as it was voted to choose all officers by "handy" vote, whatever that might mean.

The minor officers were: Constable, William Bancroft; surveyors of the highways, John Way, Ezekiel Ladd; hogreeves, Moses Bayley, Joshua Hayward; fence viewer, John Mills; surveyor of lumber, Nathaniel Weston; tything man, Joseph Hutchins. It was voted to raise £40

lawful money to pay Mr. Powers and to defray other town charges for the year.

In 1769 the minor officers elected were: Constable, Josiah Elkins; highway surveyors, John Way, Joseph Haines; hogreeves, Richard Young, Ebenezer Rice; fence viewer, Samuel Ladd; sealer of leather, James Abbott; tything man, James Abbott; surveyor of lumber, Nathaniel Weston. Wolves were evidently becoming troublesome, for it was voted to give a bounty of 20s for each wolf caught and killed in town.

At a special meeting February 15, 1770, "Voted to build a meeting house in Haverhill the present year."

At the annual meeting March 13, it was voted to set the meetinghouse on the common land that Joshua Poole's house stands on; that the house be 40 by 50 feet; that Jonathan Sanders, Elisha Locke and Ezekiel Ladd be a committee to provide building material. The sum of £35 was voted for preaching and £6 to defray town charges. The selectmen were made a committee to dispose of the money for preaching. John Page and John Chase were appointed "to reckon with the former selectmen." The minor officers chosen were: Highway surveyors, Joseph Hutchins, Joshua Hayward; hogreeve, James Corliss; tything men, John Way, Jonathan Elkins; fence viewers, John Way, Elisha Lock; sealer of leather, and of weights and measures, James Abbott; surveyor of lumber, Elisha Lock.

The annual meeting in 1771 was held March 12 at Joshua Poole's. Simeon Goodwin was chosen constable; treasurer, John Hazen; highway surveyors, Timothy Barron, James Bayley, John Hew; sealer weights and measures, Charles Johnston; fence viewers, Ebenezer Rice, Joshua Poole, John Page; surveyor of lumber, Elisha Locke. A bounty was again voted on wolves, and the sum of £35 was voted the Rev. Mr. Powers "the present year, provided he preach in Haverhill." It was voted to raise the frame of the meeting house, board and shingle and lay the under-floor. Later this vote was reconsidered. They voted to build a house one story, 30 by 36 feet, and Jona Sanders, Maxi Hazeltine and Ezekiel Ladd were chosen a building committee. These votes were subsequently reconsidered. Voted to raise £50 lawful money to build a house, and that each man shall have the privilege of working out his proportion at 3s per day. It was voted at an adjourned meeting March 19 to build the house proposed in 1770, and Jona Sanders, James Bayley and Timothy Barron were chosen the building committee. Bills to the amount of £23, 6s, 6d were allowed for work already performed on the meeting house. Edward Bayley had spent a day in "numbering the people" in town in 1767, and for this work, he was now allowed 3s.

At the annual meeting in 1772 Joshua Hayward was elected constable; Simeon Goodwin, treasurer; Ephraim Weston and James Corliss, high-

way surveyors; Charles Johnston, sealer of weights and measures; James Abbott, sealer of leather; surveyor of lumber, Elisha Lock; hogreeves, Joseph Hutchins, John Way; fence viewer, Ezekiel Ladd. The 6s bounty was continued on wolves with the provision that they be full grown.

In 1773, the annual meeting voted to hire a master "to keep a town school the present year." At an adjourned meeting it was voted to raise £35 lawful money to be paid in specie for the use of school, and £5 in cash to defray town charges. John Page was allowed 24s for work on timber for the meeting house, and 3s a day was fixed upon as compensation for the various officers, when attending to their duties. This was the first year money was raised for a school. The river road from Bath line to Piermont line which had been laid out four rods wide and which had been cut out by the proprietors was this year given to the town. The lesser town officials chosen were: Constable, Joshua Hayward; fence viewers, Timothy Barron, Simeon Goodwin, James Woodward; tything men, Jonathan Elkins, Charles Bayley, Joshua Hayward; surveyor lumber, James Woodward; hogreeves, Daniel Y. Wood, Charles Bayley, David Ladd; deerreeve, Ephraim Wesson. Jurors were chosen this year for the first time for the Grafton County courts.

In 1774 the annual town meeting which had previously been almost uniformly held at Captain Hazen's was held March 8 at the house of Luther Richardson. A new minor office was created, and Joshua Hayward and James Corliss were elected surveyors of wheat. Other officers were: Constable, James Woodward; tything men, John Page, Jonathan Elkins, Maxi Haseltine, Timothy Barron; highway surveyors, James Bailey, Maxi Haseltine, Joshua Hayward, Timothy Barron, James Corliss, John Page (this office had become more important by the taking over from the proprietors the river road); surveyor of lumber, Joseph Hutchins; fence viewers, Timothy Barron, Samuel Ladd, Luther Richardson; hogreeves, Jonathan Ring, Luther Richardson, Stephen Smith; deerreeve, Charles Bailey; sealer of weights and measures, Samuel Hull; sealer of leather, Ezekiel Ladd. Taverns had been opened. The old account books of Ezekiel Ladd and Asa Porter show sales of merchandise, the prophecy of the later country stores. Artisans were employed at their various trades. Wolves and bears were being exterminated, and the necessity for protection of deer was seen in the appointment by the town of deerreeves.

The census taken in 1767 by Edward Bailey gave a population of 172; unmarried men from 16 to 60, 21; married men from 16 to 60, 32; boys, 16 and under, 43; men, 60 and above, 1; unmarried females, 43; married females, 29; male slaves, 2; female slaves, 1.

Another census was taken in 1773, showing a marked increase in the

six years, a total of 387, classified as follows: unmarried men between the ages of 16 and 60, 30; married men between the ages of 16 and 60, 66; men over 60, 1; unmarried females, 112; married, 66; widows, 3; negro slaves, 2.

It will be noted that the increase in the number of families during these six years was more than 100 per cent, another marked indication of the healthy and prosperous growth of settlement.

Danger from wolves had evidently decreased, and the bounty for their killing was withdrawn. It was voted to provide "two burying places" in the town, also a burying cloth for use of the town. The places provided were what are now the Ladd Street and Horse Meadow Cemeteries.

Premonitions of the struggle for independence in which the colonies were to become involved are found in the brief record of a special meeting held at the house of Luther Richardson November 4, 1774, Capt. Ephraim Wesson, moderator.

"Voted to provide a town stock of ammunition."

"Voted to raise £20 to provide a town stock of ammunition."

A proposition to provide arms for such persons of the town as are unable to procure arms for themselves was negatived.

The records of the town meetings, and of the meetings of the proprietors are meagre, but much progress had been made and Haverhill had become a fully established town. The records contain hints of methods adopted. A church had been established. Provision had been made for schools. An effort had been made, which only narrowly failed to locate Dartmouth College in the town. Haverhill had been made the chief shire town of Grafton County. The chief justice and one of the associate justices of the county court were citizens of Haverhill. A court house and jail had been erected. The meadows and adjoining uplands along the river from Bath to Piermont had been occupied and were the homes of thrifty and enterprising settlers. Mills had been erected, frame houses were superseding the log cabins which were the first homes. Commendable progress had been made in making roads.

CHAPTER V

ATTEMPTED SECESSION AND REVOLUTIONARY WAR

HAVERHILL DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE EXETER GOVERNMENT—CAUSE OF DISAFFECTION IN COÖS AND ATTEMPTED SECESSION—ITS HISTORY AND THE RESULT—HAVERHILL STOOD BY THE PATRIOT CAUSE—COLONEL HURD LEAVES TOWN ON COLONEL PORTER'S RETURN HOME—IN DOUBLE REVOLT—NAMES OF HAVERHILL SOLDIERS—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN MEN.

THE conditions existing in Coös towns, of which Haverhill in 1775 was the recognized centre of influence, were peculiar, and need to be considered in any account of the part borne in Haverhill in the Revolutionary struggle. The Coös towns had been chartered by His Majesty's governors, and were nominally a part of His Majesty's province, but in some respects this connection with the province was more nominal than real. Previous to the termination of the royal government, no town in the Coös country, or on either side of the Connecticut River, had been represented in the provincial legislature except Charlestown which was first represented in 1771. For the House of 1775, members were elected for the towns of Plymouth, Orford and Lyme by virtue of the King's writ, but they were refused seats on the ground that the writ had been issued without the concurrence of the legislature. This body was not disposed to add to its membership from the recently settled towns. This refusal led to an acrimonious dispute between the governor and the house. The governor stood on the royal prerogative, and the House upon its right to regulate its membership and grant the privilege of representation as it saw fit.

The towns in the northern and western section of the province were aggrieved at this denial of representation, and in this grievance Haverhill shared. This feeling later induced action which threatened the integrity of the new state of New Hampshire. Many of those who had settled the Coös towns,—and this was especially true of Haverhill,—were men of culture and influence, and they were inclined to pay little heed to legislative enactments in which they had no voice. When the break came between the Province and the Crown and the provincial congress became a provisional government, Haverhill was unrepresented, except during the fourth and fifth congresses, when Ephraim Wesson and John Hurd were members of the fourth, and John Hurd of the fifth, in which he represented the towns of Haverhill, Bath, Lyman, Gunthwaite, Landaff and Morristown. Just how or when Wesson and Hurd were elected does not, however, appear in the town records. There was no subsequent

representation of Haverhill in the new government until 1783. When a special town meeting was held, January 5, 1775, to consider the threatening aspect of affairs, a committee, consisting of James Bayley, Capt. Ephraim Wesson, Capt. Charles Johnston, Simeon Goodwin, Timothy Barron, Lieut. Joseph Hutchins and Maxi Haseltine, was appointed to see that the results of the Continental Congress were duly observed in the town. The phrase "results of the Continental Congress" is significant as is also the fact that nowhere in the town records during the Revolution is there any reference to the provincial congress or house of representatives of New Hampshire.

The Exeter government made requisitions for aid and service from Haverhill and like appeals were made to the Exeter authorities by leading citizens of Haverhill and Coös, but these were made largely because of dangers threatening the entire province and state as well as Coös from the north. The fact remains, however, that there was little sympathy on the part of the masses of the people of Haverhill and the surrounding towns with the Exeter government. The tie of allegiance to New Hampshire was not strongly binding.

It was recognized, however, at the outset that the holding of Coös against attack by the British from Canada was all important. As early as May 2, 1775, committees from the towns of Lyme, Orford, Piermont, Bath, Gunthwaite, Lancaster, Northumberland and Haverhill met at the house of Joseph Hutchins, innholder, in Haverhill and signed the following pledge and declaration:

We, the subscribers, do solemnly declare by all the sacred ties of honor and religion, that we will act at all times against all illegal and unconstitutional impositions and acts of parliament, made and enacted against the New England governments and the continent of English North America. And we do believe that shutting up the port of Boston, Quebec bill, and sundry other bills and acts, to be illegal and unconstitutional, and also the declaration wherein the New England governments are declared in a state of rebellion, etc., are unconstitutional and unjust; and we do engage to stand in opposition to all force come, or coming against us, by order of the present ministry, for supporting of the present measures, *while our lives and fortunes last*, or until those notorious and unconstitutional acts are repealed and the American Colonies re-established in the privileges due to them as English subjects.

This pledge was signed by Lieut. Charles Nelson for Lyme; Daniel Tillotson, Esq., for Orford; Lieut. Jonathan Chandler, Lieut. John Weed for Piermont; Timothy Bedel, Esq., Capt. Oliver Sanders, William Eastman for Bath; John Young for Gunthwaite, (Lisbon); Joseph Peverly, Esq., for Northumberland; Capt. Edward Beakman for Lancaster; James Bayley, Simeon Goodwin, Timothy Barron, Charles Johnston for Haverhill.

These men proceeded at once to take action. They voted to organize a regiment for service to consist of enlistments from the several towns,

and also chose committees to send scouting parties to Canada or elsewhere as may be thought proper. Officers appointed for the regiment were: Colonel, Timothy Bedel; lieutenant-colonel, Charles Johnston; first major, Jonathan Childs; second major, James Bayley; adjutant, Simeon Goodwin; quartermaster, John Young; surgeon, Samuel Hale. It was provided that the company officers, captain, lieutenant, and ensign, be appointed by the several towns, and it was further voted, that "each and every person belonging to our said towns do put themselves under command, and submit themselves unto such commanding officers as are and shall be chosen by this committee and each particular town." Ezekiel Ladd was appointed to represent the committee in the provincial congress, and that Charles Johnston, clerk of the committee, was directed to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the fourth provincial congress to be convened at Exeter on the 17th of May, 1775.

It does not appear that Ezekiel Ladd served as a delegate, and it may be that Ephraim Wesson and John Hurd were appointed in his place, as Wesson appears to have been in attendance on this fourth congress fifty-nine days, and Hurd six days, before its dissolution, November 15. Colonel Johnston, in transmitting his report of the proceedings of the meeting to the fourth congress as directed, mentioned the reports prevalent that men were being invited by Governor Carlton of Quebec, and that Indians were being engaged, for the invasion of Coös, and further wrote:

How near the borders of the enemy we are, every one knows who is acquainted with the boundaries of our province. As to the position of defence, we are in difficult circumstances; we are in want of both arms and ammunition. There is little or none worth mentioning, perhaps one pound of powder to twenty men, and not one half of our men have arms. Now, gentlemen, we have all reason to suspect, and really look upon, ourselves in imminent danger of the enemy, and at this time in no capacity for a defence for want of arms and ammunition. . . . We refer the matter to your mature consideration, whether it is not necessary to give us assistance in case of invasion. We have a number of men in these parts of the country who have not any real estate, who will certainly leave us unless some assistance is given; and who are ready to assist and stand by our cause with their lives, provided encouragement is given them. If you shall think it necessary to raise forces to defend this our Province, if you will give orders in what manner assistance can be provided, please to inform us as expeditiously as the nature of things will allow. There is no doubt of enlisting numbers without distressing or much interfering with towns near the seacoast provided we have the platform to act on.

In response to this appeal, the provincial congress voted, June 3, that a company of sixty men be raised of the inhabitants of the western frontiers to be commissioned by the Committee of Safety, and that these, and two companies out of the two thousand men raised in this colony, be stationed as soon as the Committee of Supplies procure stores for them by the Committee of Safety, on said frontiers and remain until further

orders. Timothy Bedel, who had a month before, as has been seen, been appointed by the representatives of the Coös towns colonel of a regiment to be raised, was appointed to the command of these companies now authorized. July 7, he was commissioned captain, and later in the month mustered his men at Haverhill, which was made the place of rendezvous. In September, commissioned colonel of a force of about 1,200 men, he joined the army of General Schuyler who was invading St. Johns, Canada. This regiment rendered brilliant service. The patriotic spirit was dominant. The citizens of Haverhill were ready to act at the very outset; they only wanted authority, and though the men raised for defence were used for aggression it was little more than authority that was granted. So seemingly neglectful were the Exeter authorities in making provision for Colonel Bedel's troops, that down to the fall of St. Johns in November, 1775, it was uncertain whether his command belonged to the military establishment of the province or that of the Continental government, the result being that both governments neglected to pay his men, a neglect due partly to lack of ability on the part of both.

At the beginning and indeed all through the struggle for independence, Haverhill and her sister towns were made to feel that they had little to expect in the way of material aid from the Exeter government.

During the entire war the town maintained a Committee of Safety, composed of her most substantial citizens; and these committees were constantly on the watch. Haverhill was the rendezvous from which troops, scouting parties, rangers and supplies were sent out. There were frequent alarms from threatened invasion from Canada. Four stockade forts were built in 1776 to secure the people from sudden attacks. Two of these were on the Plain (North Haverhill), one on Ladd Street and one at the Corner, built around the Colonel Johnston homestead. At all times there was a lack of arms and ammunition. The Exeter authorities responded to some of the appeals made for such supplies, mostly, however, during the later years of the war, but the records show that the town was, at its annual and special meetings, making the best provision possible for defence. Powder, lead and firearms were the aid sought. The town paid the expenses of scouting parties, and furnished horses for the same. Supplies were voted for the families of those absent from home on military service. Captain Wesson, in 1775, gave his personal note to the Exeter authorities for fifty pounds of gunpowder for the use of the town. The town at its meeting March 14, 1780, voted to reimburse him. At this same meeting it was voted to allow James Ladd £21, 17s, 6d for himself and five men one month and seventeen days each scouting to be paid in wheat at 6s per bushel; Charles Bailey, 12s for running 98 pounds lead into bullets, also £4, 6s for journey and expenses to Hanover in the previous January. Conferences were frequently held with committees

of safety of other towns, and the scouting parties were under the general direction of these committees of safety.

The break of Haverhill with the new state government began in 1776. When Col. John Hurd, who had been a member of the fifth provincial congress which met at Exeter December 21, 1775, arrived home in Haverhill in July, 1776, he found affairs in a most unsatisfactory state. Few men had been more prominent and influential in the proceedings of the congress and the legislature, into which the congress soon after meeting was resolved, than he. Before its adjournment he had been given almost the entire control of military operations in Coös. Haverhill was to be the rendezvous for soldiers intended for service in Canada, for defence of the frontiers, and for scouting service. In connection with Col. Israel Morey of Orford, he was to enlist and muster the men, form the companies, give orders to the scouts and rangers, and deliver commissions to those whom the soldiers had chosen as officers. But in July, 1776, the army in Canada was retreating before the superior force of General Burgoyne. Colonel Bedel who, after the fall of St. Johns in the latter part of 1775, had in January, 1776, returned to Haverhill, raised in the Coös county another regiment and taken it through the woods on snowshoes to the Cedars, near Montreal, was under arrest, shortly to be dismissed from the service. Coös was in a state of alarm. Haverhill, as previously stated, had been fortified to some extent; the towns to the north were practically deserted, and many had left Haverhill for their old homes. Among these was Mrs. Hurd, whom her husband met at Concord on his way home, and from which place he sent back to Exeter urgent appeals for help, while he hastened on to Haverhill.

Arriving home he found the new government, of which he was so important a member, regarded with anything but high esteem by his constituents. And the causes of the disaffection existing were not of recent origin. The government of none of the colonies had been more arbitrary than that of New Hampshire. A president and council had been appointed by royal authority, in 1679, to govern what has since been known in history as the Mason Grant, and the form of government then set up, depending on no written charter, had continued without virtual change till John Wentworth abandoned his post in 1775.

The original province of New Hampshire as granted to John Mason was a tract but sixty miles square, but when the royal commission was issued to Benning Wentworth, as its governor, it described the province as bounded on the west and north by "our other governments." Wentworth thus not only laid claim to the territory which constitutes the present state of New Hampshire but also to that within the present boundaries of Vermont. Wentworth proceeded to grant townships in the King's name in this new territory, with powers and privileges similar to those of

the Massachusetts and Connecticut towns from which it was expected settlers would be drawn. The controversy which arose between New York and New Hampshire, relative to jurisdiction over this territory, led to the issuance of an order by the King in Council, in 1764, establishing the west bank of the Connecticut River as the boundary line between the two provinces. The towns granted by the New Hampshire governor, on both sides the river, were many of them rapidly settled, but neither of the Wentworths seems to have taken any pains to make them really a part of the body politic, known as the Province of New Hampshire.

The provincial government, based on royal commission, was pretty nearly absolute. The power of its assembly had from the first been circumscribed by the will of the governor, and its office had been little more than to register his decrees. Only such towns were allowed representations in it as were selected by him. In 1680, only four towns were given representation, and the precepts sent to them expressly named the electors who were to choose the representatives. In 1775, the list of favored towns had only grown to forty-three, while upwards of one hundred had no voice in legislation at all. Only three in all the region to the north and west of the watershed between the Merrimack and the Connecticut had ever had representatives admitted to seats. One result of this policy was that, in the later years, the assembly had become even more exclusive than the governor, and had refused to admit representatives from towns to which he had sent precepts.

At the outbreak of the Revolution the government of the province had become a practical oligarchy. Its controlling spirits were the aristocratic merchants and professional men of the seaport town of the county of Rockingham which, down to 1760, contained more than half the population of the province.

The settlers of the Connecticut Valley towns were mostly from Massachusetts and Connecticut towns and were imbued with a spirit of democracy. Among them were men of means and liberal culture, graduates of Harvard or Yale, eminently fitted to mould the institutions of a state and guide its destinies. Dartmouth College was chartered and located at Hanover, and naturally became, with its professors and other educated and influential men with admitted capacity for public affairs, the centre of political influence in the valley. The river was no more than nominally a dividing line between separate provinces. The government of New York was too remote to make itself much felt on the west side, and that of New Hampshire was scarcely more than a name on the east side. It issued a few commissions to justices of the peace and to militia officers and exacted a trifling tax in return. It left the towns, however, pretty much to shift for themselves. Representation in government, dear to the hearts of the men who settled these towns, was denied, and when the new

revolutionary government provided for it, the provision was regarded by the towns interested as unfair and unequal. Representation in the house of representatives in the new government set up at Exeter was based on population. Grafton County was given but six representatives in a total of eighty-nine, and for purposes of representation towns were classed.

The towns in the valley had been settled by men who held to the principle that the town should be the unit of government, entitled to representation in a legislative assembly in its capacity as a town. Hanover, and the five towns classed with it, had refused to send a member to the congress which met in December, 1775, and during the spring and summer of 1776. Hanover men, led by Col. John Wheelock and Bezabel Woodward, had been active in stirring up disaffection with the Exeter government in the towns to the north. Haverhill among the others. The seeds of dissention thus sown fell naturally into fertile soil, and by the time the Exeter legislature adjourned many of the Grafton County towns were in a state of incipient revolt against it.

In fact Colonel Hurd had hardly arrived home before the famous Dresden convention met in Hanover July 31. Haverhill and nine other towns of Grafton County sent their committees of safety or delegates. Its ostensible purpose was to devise means for protection against invasion from Canada, but its real purpose was to protest against the authority assumed to be exercised over them by the government at Exeter, and to take the initial steps for the formation of a new state in the Connecticut Valley. An ingeniously framed address to the people was issued by this body which was calculated to work great mischief and increase the spirit of revolt against the new government of New Hampshire. The devotion of the men comprising the convention to the patriot cause was unquestioned. They were in double revolt—openly against their King, and hardly less openly against their state. Haverhill was in growing sympathy with this latter only partially concealed revolt. Colonel Hurd was devotedly loyal not only to the Continental Congress, but also to the Exeter government. The state of affairs in Haverhill caused him great concern, and he exerted all his influence to combat the growing disaffection. His Boston birth and training had naturally made him an ardent revolutionist, but John Wentworth had been his patron; he was one of the four men in the grants who had been high in favor with the provincial government, and one of the few men who had come to Coös, not direct from Massachusetts or Connecticut towns, but by way of Portsmouth, where he had been in full fellowship with the exclusive set that had controlled the province. He was disposed to look upon disloyalty to the Exeter government as disloyalty to the country, and had little appreciation of the causes of dissatisfaction which existed in Haverhill and the other Coös towns.

Colonel Hurd discovered, or thought he discovered, that his neighbor and former associate on the Grafton County bench, Col. Asa Porter, was engaged in a plot to throw Coös under the protection of General Burgoyne. The evidence is not clear that Colonel Porter was engaged in any such plot. A man of large means, liberal education, aristocratic in his tastes and habits, he probably had little sympathy with the revolutionary acts of his neighbors—Johnston, Hurd, Bedel, Ladd, Wesson, Barron, Woodward and others. He certainly had little sympathy with the Exeter government, and he made little effort to disguise this fact. Human nature was much the same in 1776 as now. He had been, on the reorganization of the county court by the new government, dropped from his office as a justice, while his neighbor, Colonel Hurd, had not only been retained as chief justice, but had been made councillor for Grafton County, recorder of deeds, county treasurer, and had returned home as chief military authority for the section. It is just possible, too, that Colonel Hurd may have shown signs of consciousness of his own importance as a monopolist of county offices, and repository of military authority, and this may have made his reception by his neighbor and former judicial colleague less enthusiastic than he wished. This much is certain: Colonel Porter was a positive man and was beyond question outspoken in his criticism of the Exeter government for its neglect to send aid to the seriously threatened people of Coös, and while Colonel Hurd must have felt under obligations to his neighbor and fellow alumnus of Harvard for his efforts to secure him justice from the Haverhill proprietors in the matter of his claim to the thousand acres of land voted him, while, as adherents of the Established Church, they had labored together to secure minister and glebe rights for that church, he could not overlook criticisms of the Exeter government. In the mind of Colonel Hurd that government represented the patriot cause of the country, and criticism of one was criticism of the other. The conviction that fastened itself in his mind that his friend Porter was “practicing things inimical to his country” was not a pleasant one, and his duty in the case was still more unpleasant in its performance. He did not hesitate, however, but caused Porter’s arrest, and after examination of the charges against him by the safety committees of Bath, Haverhill and other towns, he was sent, with the witnesses in the case, to Exeter for trial. Colonel Hurd, without doubt, acted from the most patriotic motives, but the sympathies of many were such that he undoubtedly greatly damaged his own influence and popularity in the county by his action, and at the same time greatly increased the growing disaffection with the Exeter government.

Colonel Porter was tried by the Committee of Safety at Exeter at our expense to the rate of £42, 18s. He was placed under bonds, obtained sureties, appealed to the legislature, which after much delay permitted

him to go to his father's farm in Boxford, and later in November, 1777, by vote of the legislature, he was permitted to return to his home in Haverhill "to attend to his private concerns, he being of good behavior, according to his bonds." The Porter case, the Dresden address, the threatened dangers from the north, gave Colonel Hurd a summer full of anxieties, but he attended to his work of organizing companies of rangers and directing operations for the defence of Coös. In September he returned to Exeter to resume his activity as a member of the council, but this was his last work there as he was not again elected. Indeed, there was no representation of Haverhill in either branch of the legislature for the next seven years.

The address of the Dresden convention bore its fruit in the refusal of the inhabitants of Grafton County to obey the precepts issued in the name of the council and house of representatives for the choice of a councillor and representatives at the election of 1776. Meetings were held in obedience to the precepts issued, but the towns refused to act except to choose committees to return the precepts together with the reasons for non-compliance. These reasons were similar in each case and were, doubtless, inspired at Dresden. The voters of Haverhill gave reasons which may be summarized as follows: The plan of representation was inconsistent with the liberties of a free people; the classification of towns for purposes of representation was in violation of undoubted rights inhering in towns as units of government; none but free holders were entitled to election; no bill of rights had been drawn up, or any form of government established subsequent to the Declaration of Independence by the Colonies; a council having power to negative proceedings of the house of representatives was dangerous to the liberties of the people; if a council was to be authorized at all, it should be elected on a general ticket by the whole people, instead of by districts. This latter objection was raised not only by the towns in the western part of Grafton County, but there was a strong sentiment against it in other sections of the state and to the method of its election. Indeed, the name chosen for this branch of the state government was unfortunate, since the old provincial council had been regarded by the people as identified with many abuses in the administration of justice and of public affairs. The fact that the congress of December, 1775, took it upon itself to elect the council for which the constitution of January, 1776, provided, from its own membership, did not tend, either, to increase the popularity of this body.

In the legislature of 1777, Haverhill was unrepresented. In the disorganized state of affairs there were no judicial duties requiring Colonel Hurd's attention as chief justice of the court. The feeling of revolt against the state government was general, and in his loyalty and devotion to it he probably had but a small following. His residence in Haverhill

was becoming more and more unpleasant for him. He might have sought relief in military service had not the state of his health forbidden, as appears from the following letter of his to Captain Thornton, under date of Haverhill, September 30, 1777:

I am extremely chagrined that my infirm limbs will not permit me to share the toils and dangers of the field with my countrymen. I have spared two of my family and sent them off with horses and provisions for nearly a month; one of them, my son Jacob, though hardly of age sufficient, but a well grown lad of good heart and disposition to supply his father's place.

The return of Colonel Porter in November, 1777, to his home near Hurd's residence, must have made his surroundings doubly unpleasant. He certainly could hope to accomplish little for the New Hampshire government by remaining in Haverhill, and he must have left town soon after the return of Colonel Porter. By so doing he promoted his own peace of mind, if anything may be judged from the tone of an extract from a pamphlet which appeared in December, 1778, entitled "A Public Defence of the Right of the New Hampshire Grants (so called) on Both Sides Connecticut River to Associate Together and Form an Independent State." Its reference to Colonel Hurd is as follows:

As to those who have applied for relief, etc., we know of none, except Col. John Hurd of Haverhill at Cohos (who to the great joy of the people has removed out of that part of the country, a mutual dissatisfaction having arisen between him and the people) who has made application to the assembly of New Hampshire and from them obtained a summons or order to notify a certain gentleman living in said Haverhill to appear before said assembly to answer to certain defamation some time or other laid in by him against said Hurd. Also one Nathaniel Hovey, lately living in Enfield (who is well known to have been a litigious person from his youth up, and consenting to be a tool for said Hurd to assist him in holding certain lands which he claims in Enfield) who occasioned such disturbance in the town that they warned him to depart, and after some time (he not obeying the order) the constable by warrant from the selectmen proceeded to remove him and family towards his last settlement.

Grafton County was evidently not a pleasant place of residence for Colonel Hurd or for his avowed friends in the year 1778. It is significant of the bitterness of the feeling against him that of the names appended to this document was that of his former colleague on the bench, Bezabel Woodward, and another that of his old time friend, Col. Jacob Bayley.

Haverhill, however, was fully committed to the movement to separate the river towns from the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. The county was unrepresented in the council or the general committee of safety of the state for the years 1777 and 1778, and Haverhill refused to be represented in the assembly until 1783. During these two years the movement for the Union of the towns lying west of the Mason Grant and east of Connecticut River with Vermont, advanced so far that sixteen of these towns, Haverhill included, with James Bailey, were duly represented in

the Vermont assembly. Such, however, was the pressure brought to bear upon the political leaders in Vermont in opposition to this union, that they gave the delegates from these towns signal offense by refusing to erect counties east of the river, a measure which was demanded as indispensable to good government. This refusal on the part of the Vermont assembly, which met at Bennington in June, 1778, led to a dissolution of the union which these towns had formed with Vermont.

An attempt was then made to influence the New Hampshire authorities to claim jurisdiction in Vermont west of the river, and this, instead of being successful, led to a reaction in favor of the New Hampshire authorities. Col. Charles Johnston became the leader in this reaction, taking the place from which Colonel Hurd had been driven, with the result that he was elected to the New Hampshire council for Grafton County by the votes of such of the towns as had remained loyal to the Exeter government and the votes of some of the towns which had met with such a decided rebuff from Vermont. The county, thenceforward, was represented in the council till the adoption of the state constitution in 1784.

Haverhill, however, remained obdurate and continued in revolt. Numbers from both sides the river seceded from this assembly which had met first at Bennington in June, 1778, and later at Windsor in October and called for a convention to meet at Cornish in December. James Bayley and Thomas Simpson were the delegates from Haverhill to this convention. The purpose of the leaders of this movement was to secure the union of the towns on both sides the Connecticut in one jurisdiction. It was proposed to keep them together either by a union with New Hampshire or with New York, or failing this by the erection of a new state to be composed of the valley towns. This Cornish convention in March, 1779, drew up a definite proposition for union with New Hampshire, and made its appeal to the New Hampshire legislature for concurrence. That body referred the matter to the Continental Congress with the result that nothing was done.

Cheshire County next took the lead. A convention of Cheshire delegates held at Walpole November 17, 1780, issued a call for a convention from all the towns within the grants to meet at Charlestown in January, 1781. Forty-six towns were represented in this convention, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Vermont legislature which was to meet at Windsor in February, and the convention adjourned to meet at the same time at Cornish, on the opposite side the river, and wait events. The assembly received the committee of the Cornish convention February 10, and articles of union were agreed upon to take effect when ratified by two thirds of the interested towns. Adjournment was had to ascertain the result of the voting, and these being favorable, on the 5th of April members from thirty-five towns east of the Connecticut River were ad-

mitted to seats in the Vermont legislature. This was the second union accomplished. Haverhill was represented by Col. Timothy Bedel and Capt. Joshua Howard, elected at a special town meeting held March 31, 1781, at which it was formally "voted that the articles of union between the state of Vermont and the New Hampshire grants be agreed to."

When the assembly met in June at Bennington, eleven towns near Hudson River, now in the state of New York, were admitted to seats on similar terms as those granted to the New Hampshire towns, and the political situation was changed. Delegates were sent to the Continental Congress applying for the admission of Vermont to the Confederation, but they were informed that a condition of such admission would be an abandonment of all claim to territory east of the Connecticut River and west of a line drawn from the northwest corner of Massachusetts to the southern extremity of Lake Champlain. The legislature met in October in Charlestown, and in default of an election of lieutenant-governor by the people, Elisha Payne of Lebanon was chosen to that office. Sixty-six Vermont towns and thirty-six of those east of the river were represented. Resolutions relating to the terms imposed by Congress were passed, and courts were provided for towns east of the river.

In some of these latter towns there was a minority vigorously opposed to this union. In Haverhill the opposition was quietly but effectively led by Colonel Johnston. The authority of Vermont was openly defied and armed collision occurred in the southern towns. Gov. Meshech Weare ordered a draft of a thousand men to proceed to the scene of the disturbance, and Vermont proceeded to hold these eastern towns by force. Civil war seemed imminent, and agents of the British in Canada were busy. The period was a critical one. Finally Washington threw the weight of his influence in favor of the plan proposed by the Continental Congress and this prevailed. In February, 1782, the legislature met at Bennington and the union was dissolved by formal vote. The towns east of the river were left to adapt themselves and their affairs as best they might to the government of New Hampshire. Newbury, Bradford, Thetford, Norwich and Hartford on the west side the river sought for a time the protection and jurisdiction of New Hampshire, but they received little encouragement, and the river towns one by one came to acknowledge the jurisdictions determined by the river as a boundary line. It was, however, not till December, 1783, that Haverhill sent its first representatives to the New Hampshire house, and not till 1786 that Newbury became enough reconciled to Vermont to send representatives to her legislature.

It is to the honor of Haverhill that, during all these troubles, there was no wavering in her devotion to the patriot cause. The records, while by no means complete, show that the town, as already noted, was constantly making appropriations to promote the cause, and was year by year plac-

ing its most substantial citizens on its committees of safety. Ezekiel Ladd was reimbursed for money advanced to Capt. Joshua Haywood for "horses for his men to Saratoga"; the Widow Richardson was paid for supplies provided for James Hardy, a Continental soldier, in his sickness; James Little was allowed £12 for lead bought of Moses Little.

At a special meeting in January, 1780, Charles Bailey was chosen delegate to a convention to be held in Dresden January 20, to consult upon some united measures to be taken "for the defense of these frontiers"; in February, it was voted "to take effectual measures to stop all grain in town for the use of the public" and a guard was appointed to carry this vote into effect. Captain Bedel, John Rich and James Woodward were made a committee to look after such guard, and to give permission to such women and children, as they deemed best, to secure supplies of grain.

The town may take just pride in its Revolutionary roll. In spite of internal strife concerning state jurisdiction, there was no hesitation when it came to giving military service. John Hurd, Timothy Bedel and Charles Johnston held commissions as colonels. Thomas Simpson, Joseph Hutchins, William Tarleton, Simeon Stevens, Luther Richardson, Timothy Barron and Ezekiel Ladd held commissions as captains and at various periods were in command of companies. No less than 109 others, men and boys, between the years 1775 and 1783, served in subordinate capacities as officers or as soldiers in the ranks—and this out of a population which did not, at any one time, exceed 425. Haverhill occupied a strategic position. It paid the penalty for being the foremost Coös town.

In the company of rangers authorized by the provincial congress May 26, 1775, increased later to a battalion, and later still to a regiment under command of Colonel Bedel, and which was at the fall of St. Johns in November, 1775, there were 15 Haverhill men. There were upwards of 25 soldiers from Haverhill in Colonel Bedel's regiment, authorized in January, 1776, assigned to the Northern Continental army, and which saw service in Canada, at St. Johns, the Cedars, and elsewhere. Haverhill men were found also in Colonel Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill, in other New Hampshire regiments during the siege of Boston, in Colonel Scammel's battalion, and in other New Hampshire commands on the Continental line during the war; they were found in Major Whitcomb's company and battalion of rangers, in service from October 15, 1776, to December 31, 1779; in Colonel Gilman's regiment at Peekskill, N. Y., during the winter 1776-77; in Colonel Warren's regiment in the Jerseys in 1775, and in the fateful expedition of Arnold against Quebec; in Colonel Hobart's regiment; in Gen. John Stark's brigade at Bennington; in Capt. Joseph Hutchins' company which served under the com-

mand of Gen. Jacob Bayley in the eastern division of the Northern Army under General Gates, from August 17 to October 3, 1777; in Colonel Bedel's regiment raised by order of Congress for an expedition to Canada in December, 1777, and January, 1778, which after the abandonment of that expedition was continued in service for the defence of the frontiers on and adjacent to Connecticut River until November 30, 1779 (five of the eight companies of this regiment were commanded by Haverhill men); in Col. Moses Hazen's regiment raised under act of Congress March 15, 1779, and in General Hazen's later command in 1782; in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company, serving under direction of Col. Charles Johnston, from June till November, 1782, and in New York and Massachusetts regiments for longer or shorter periods during the war.

The names of nearly all of these men, with the service they rendered, have been preserved, though some muster rolls have been lost. These are:

David Ladd: In Bedel's company of rangers in 1775; in Bedel's regiment in Canada, 1776; in May, 1777, in Major Whitecomb's rangers; in Hobart's regiment, Stark's brigade, at Bennington in 1777.

Joseph Moulton: In Bedel's company of rangers in 1775.

Ebenezer Sanborn (or Sandborn): In Bedel's company of rangers, 1775.

John Sanborn: In Bedel's regiment in Canada, 1776.

Mark Sanborn: In Colonel Warren's regiment in the Jerseys in 1775; in 1776 in a Massachusetts regiment.

James Abbott: In Colonel Reed's regiment in 1776.

Robert Simpson: In Bedel's rangers, 1775; in New Hampshire continental battalion, siege of Boston, winter of 1775-76.

Nathaniel Wales: Quartermaster, Bedel's regiment in Canada, 1776.

Joseph Fifield: In Bedel's regiment in Canada, 1776; May 1, 1777, in Major Whitcomb's rangers.

John Loverin (Lovering): In Bedel's rangers, 1775; later enlisted in New York state for three years.

Joseph Hadley: In Bedel's regiment in Canada in 1776; in Major Whitcomb's rangers, May 1, 1777.

John Haseltine: In Bedel's regiment in Canada, 1775.

John Dodge: In Colonel Warren's regiment in the Jerseys in 1775; in 1776 in a Massachusetts regiment.

Thomas Simpson: In Bedel's rangers, 1775; in continental battalion, siege of Boston, winter of 1775-76; captain of company of 53 men on the frontiers, September 14 to December 5, 1776.

Thomas Simpson, Jr.: Ensign in his father's company, September to December, 1776.

Harry Morgan: In Colonel Reed's regiment, 1776.

William Haseltine: In Colonel Reed's regiment, 1776.

John Rine: In Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill.

Silas Wheeler: In Col. Moses Hazen's regiment.

Daniel Stevens: Enlisted in New York state regiment for three years.

Avery Sanders: Enlisted in New York for three years.

Alexander Hogg: In Colonel Gilman's regiment at Peekskill in winter of 1776-77.

Solomon Parker: In Colonel Gilman's regiment at Peekskill.

Ebenezer Rice: In Colonel Gilman's regiment at Peekskill.

- William Miner: In Colonel Gilman's regiment at Peekskill; in Captain Hutchins' company in 1778.
- George Moors: In Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill; in Colonel Gilman's regiment at Peekskill; later in New York service for three years.
- Samuel Lang: In Colonel Gilman's regiment at Peekskill.
- Joshua Hayward: In Colonel Gilman's regiment at Peekskill.
- John Taylor: In Bedel's rangers, and at St. Johns, 1775.
- Ephraim Wesson: In Colonel Gilman's regiment at Peekskill.
- Hezekiah Fuller: In Massachusetts service for three years.
- Anthony Foster: In Captain House's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, Continental line.
- Josiah Elkins: In Bedel's regiment in Canada; in Capt. Joseph Hutchins' company, 1778.
- John Hodgdon: In Bedel's regiment at St. Johns; May 1, 1777, in Major Whitcomb's rangers.
- John Sanders: In Bedel's regiment in Canada; in Captain Hutchins' company, 1778.
- Isaac Stevens: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- Thomas Manchester: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- John Fifield: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- Jona. Sanders: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- Asa Bailey: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- William Abbott: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- Richard Sanborn: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- Jesse Heath: In Bedel's regiment in Canada; later enlisted in New York for three years.
- Benijah Hall: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- Zebulon Hunt: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- Amos Heath: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- Joseph Sawyer: In Bedel's regiment in Canada; later in Massachusetts service.
- Josiah Burnham: In Bedel's regiment in Canada; May 1, 1777, in Moses Hazen's regiment.
- Henry Palmer: In Bedel's regiment in Canada.
- Moses Doty: In Bedel's regiment in Canada; later in a New Hampshire battalion, Continental line.
- Perley Rogers: In Bedel's regiment in Canada; later in Massachusetts service.
- Joseph Springer: In Colonel Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill, till September, 1775; one of the 88 New Hampshire men in Colonel Arnold's Quebec expedition.
- Henry Springer: In New Hampshire battalion, Continental army; in Captain Stone's company, Col. Alex. Scammell's regiment.
- William Locke: In Colonel Hobart's regiment, Stark's brigade, at Bennington.
- Elisha Lock: In Colonel Hobart's regiment, Stark's brigade, at Bennington.
- Ezra Gates: In Colonel Hobart's regiment, Stark's brigade, at Bennington.
- Thomas Haselton: In Colonel Hobart's regiment, Stark's brigade, at Bennington.
- Edward Clark: In Colonel Hobart's regiment; in Col. Moses Hazen's regiment organized under resolution of Congress, 1779.
- Elisha Brown: In Luther Richardson's company, Bedel's regiment, 1778-79.
- Caleb Young: In Captain Cushman's company, Bedel's regiment, 1778-79.
- Ezekiel Ladd: Captain in Bedel's regiment, April 1, 1778 to May 1, 1779.
- James Ladd: Lieutenant in Bedel's regiment, April 1, 1778 to May 1, 1779; also in Bedel's rangers, 1775; lieutenant in Capt. Ezekiel Webster's company, 1782.
- John Brown: In Captain Young's company, Bedel's regiment, December, 1777 to March, 1778.

- Moody Bedel: In Captain Ladd's company, Bedel's regiment, 1778-79.
- Simeon Stevens: Captain in Bedel's regiment, 1778-79.
- John Way, Jr.: In Bedel's regiment, 1778-79.
- Gains Niles: In 3d company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, previous to March, 1780; in Capt. Moody Duston's company, 1st New Hampshire regiment; enlisted February 13, 1781.
- Michael Salter: Drummer, Moses Hazen's regiment, organized in 1779.
- Jona. Pratt: Fifer, Moses Hazen's regiment, organized in 1779.
- Israel Olmstead: Moses Hazen's regiment, organized in 1779.
- Robert Hartley: In Major Whitecomb's rangers, March 22, for service during the war.
- Aaron Wesson: In Captain Phelps' company, Bedel's regiment to March 31, 1778.
- Jonathan Cooper: In Continental army from December 4, 1776, to March 1, 1777.
- Jonathan Morse: In Captain Stone's company, Colonel Nichols' regiment, Stark's brigade, at Bennington.
- James Gould: In 1st New Hampshire regiment, Continental service.
- Stephen Morse: In 1st New Hampshire regiment, Continental service.
- Ebenezer Whitaker: In 1st New Hampshire regiment, Continental service.
- Eleazar Danforth: In Arnold's expedition to Quebec.
- Timothy Curtis: In Bedel's company, 1775.
- Thomas Caprin: In Bedel's company, 1775.
- Timothy Barron: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Gates army, from August 18 to October 5, 1777; captain of company in Bedel's regiment raised in spring of 1778.
- Luther Richardson: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777; captain of company in Bedel's regiment raised in spring of 1788.
- John Page: In Captain Hutchins' Company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August to October, 1777; in Captain Ebenezer's company in force under command of Col. Charles Johnston raised in June, 1782, for defence of western frontiers.
- William Tarleton: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August to October, 1777; captain in Colonel Bedel's regiment raised in spring of 1778.
- Joshua Howard: Lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Simpson's rangers, September 14 to December 5, 1776; in Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, August 18 to October 5, 1777.
- Joseph Hutchins: Captain company in Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August to October, 1777.
- Samuel Ladd: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.
- Ebenezer McKintosh: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.
- David Sanders: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.
- Elisha Cleveland: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.
- Jona. Moulton: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.
- Daniel Miller: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.
- Jona. Eastman: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.

Charles Wheeler: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.

James Bayley: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.

James Woodward: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.

Jonathan Ring: In Captain Hutchins' company, Bayley's brigade, Northern army, August 18 to October 5, 1777.

In Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company, raised June 26, 1782, for the defence of the western frontiers, the entire force being under the command of Col. Charles Johnston, were besides those previously mentioned:

Frederick Zilgo

Joseph Ladd

Hugh Barnes

Asa Ladd

Amos Blood

Joseph Young

Ezra Abbott

William McLaughlin

Noah Moulton

Daniel Stevens, Jr.

Michael Johnston

Elijah Balcom

William Green

Joel Richardson

Smith Williams

Reuben Page

Jonathan Pike

Seth Flanders

Daniel Moulton

Many of these one hundred and nineteen men saw two or three terms of service. It is doubtful if any New Hampshire town can, in numbers in service in proportion to population, show a superior record. It is true many of these men were never on the firing line, never engaged in battle, were in no long campaigns, but they rendered arduous, self-sacrificing military service in their country's cause.

CHAPTER VI

READJUSTMENT AFTER THE WAR

READJUSTMENT CAME AFTER THE WAR—DEPRECIATED CURRENCY—MR. POWERS CONCLUDES HIS WORK—TORIES ASKED TO LEAVE TOWN—PAPER CURRENCY VOTED TO BE ISSUED—CENSUS, 1790-1800—DIFFICULTY IN SECURING SELECTMEN—VACCINATION CONTROVERSY—BROOK AND CORNER OUTGROWING THE PLAIN—FEDERALISTS IN POWER—HAVERHILL, A COMMUNITY OF FARMERS—SOCIAL LIFE—EACH HOME A MANUFACTORY—CHURCH AND TAVERN.

WHILE no battles were fought in Haverhill during the War of the Revolution, it was the centre of military activity, and in a sense the seat of war for the Coös county. There was an almost constant state of alarm, and the growth of the town was at a standstill; in fact there was at one time a decrease of population. In 1773 the number of inhabitants was 387; in 1775, it was but 365, and in 1780 it was hardly more than 400. Recovering from the effects of the war was slow. Internal disputes had engendered strife, and harmony did not come immediately. Town expenses had increased, currency had depreciated, real money was exceedingly scarce, and corn and wheat were made exchange for the payment of debts, and taxes and salaries. In 1775, the sum of £5 was voted for town expenses, while in 1780 the sum voted was £1880, 10s and in 1781 the sum of \$34,150 (continental dollars of course) was voted to supply the town's quota of beef for the army. The extent of depreciation is shown by the fact that it was voted to allow town accounts to be paid in wheat, and at a ratio of 40 to 1. Even with this depreciation general town expenses had increased nearly tenfold. In this same year parties who had contracted to erect mills and make other improvements were released from their contracts because of financial embarrassment and "difficult times." There were also a large number of sales of original rights and other lots of land belonging to parties whose circumstances had become straightened by reason of the war. Several prominent families left town to become settlers in newer towns.

The period immediately following the war was evidently a period of recuperation from the disastrous effects of the conflict, and of adjustment to changed conditions, especially the enforced abandonment of any purpose of union with Vermont or the formation of a new state in the Connecticut Valley. During the war town meetings, annual and regular, were held; town officers were chosen, but in the lists of names of these various officers hardly a name appears except those already mentioned

as having been chosen prior to 1775. Some of the votes recorded just after the war are explanatory of conditions then existing. For example, at the annual meeting in March, 1783, it was "voted that the present government be continued in full force till the 10th day of June, 1784, notwithstanding a general pacification should take place in the meantime, provided a permanent plan of government for this state should not be established antecedent to that period." The people were making ready to recognize the full authority of the general government. The courts which had been discontinued during the war were revived, since the records show that jurors were drawn for the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas to be held in Haverhill on the third Tuesday of August, 1783.

At a special meeting, September 16, 1783, it was voted not to hire Mr. Powers to preach any more. For the two previous years he had not preached in Newbury, except occasionally in private dwellings and barns, having taken up his residence in Haverhill in the house of Col. Charles Johnston late in 1780 or early in 1781. His salary had fallen in arrears, and his outspoken utterances in favor of the patriot cause had caused adverse criticism on the part of those who were not in hearty sympathy with the cause, and were popularly classed as tories. On Sunday, September 10, 1780, Mr. Powers paid his respects to this class in his parish in language that could not be mistaken. He took the text for the two sermons of the day from the famous song of Deborah: "Curse ye Meroz, said the Angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." There is little doubt that the Merozites, those in Newbury in particular, were scathingly and effectively cursed. Mortal offense was given, the life of the minister was threatened, and he became so greatly alarmed for his own personal safety that he moved his family across the river as before stated. General Bayley, Col. Robert Johnston and others felt, that, having hurt the patriot cause more than he had helped, having by his utterances increased their burdens and perplexities and by removing from town had left them to face the plottings and ill will of their Tory townsmen alone, he had broken the agreement of his settlement, they secured the shutting of the meeting house against him, and for the next two years his ministrations were for the most part in Haverhill. But his work in Haverhill closed in September, 1783.

In the warrant for this same special town meeting there was the following significant article:

Art. 4.: To see if the town will pass some votes concerning tories, absentees, or persons who have left the United States of America and voluntarily taken residence within the lines of the enemies of said states and have returned or may return into this town.

It was "voted that Jonathan Ring, Joseph Hutchins, Nathaniel Merrill, Thomas Miner and Ephraim Bailey be a committee to take care that no such persons as mentioned in the 4th article of the warning be suffered to reside in this town."

It may be noted that at the annual meeting this same year, Col. Asa Porter was chosen constable and collector of taxes, and, though he declined to serve, his election is an indication that the charges of "Toryism" which had been made against him, and upon which he had been arrested and deprived of his liberty were not generally accepted as true by his fellow townsmen.

Another step in bringing the town into accord with the Exeter government was taken at a special meeting here December 8, 1783, the purpose of which was recited in the second article, viz.:

To elect one person, being a reputable freeholder and an inhabitant of said town and qualified as the law directs to represent said town in the General Assembly of said state, to be convened and held at Concord on the 3d Tuesday of December next, and to empower such representative to transact such business and pursue such measures as he may judge necessary for the public good until the first Wednesday of June next and particularly to empower such representative to vote in the choice of delegates for the Continental Congress.

At this meeting James Woodward was elected representative, an admirable choice, a man of sterling integrity, sound judgment, unimpeachable character, and a reputable freeholder. His successor, elected February 10, 1784, for the classed towns of Haverhill, Piermont and Warren was Col. Timothy Bedel. There seems to have been at this time some uncertainty as to how the representative was to be compensated for his services, as in the warrant for the meeting of the voters of these towns there was an article "To see what wages or pay said representative shall receive for his attendance at said Assembly and how the same shall be apportioned among said towns and how and when paid." That this article was dismissed indicates that the voters came to the conclusion that the state would provide "wages," as the Assembly was to meet under the provisions of the New Constitution.

The lack of money in these years of readjustment, led not only to appropriations for preaching, schools and other town expenses being made payable in corn and wheat, but a meeting was called for December 11, 1786, "to see if the town is of the opinion that a paper currency be emitted on the plan proposed by the sub-committee of the general court of the state or any other plan which may be thought proper." The following was unanimously passed.

Voted that a paper currency be emitted on the following plan, viz.: that one hundred thousand pounds be emitted,—twenty thousand pounds to be in suitable bills to defray the charges of government, and to exchange for such public securities as may be offered

at this current exchange, which is to be ascertained, and to carry no interest, but to be receivable in taxes and all demands of government and a tender in all cases equal to silver and gold, and to be called in by taxes annually,—the residue to be made in different bills expressing their import, and to be loaned to individuals at five per cent, on landed security of double the value, and to be paid into the treasury at proper times, which shall carry an interest of two and a half per cent, and so receivable in all demands of government and a tender in all cases as above—with the interest due on said bills at the time of payment.

This emission was of course to be by state authority, and favorable action on the plan was taken by many other towns beside Haverhill. That such a plan was proposed and indorsed showed the desperate financial condition prevailing, but the legislature finally decided that it was without authority to "make paper bills of credit a tender to discharge private contracts made prior to the passage of such an act." This early irredeemable currency was quickly repudiated by the second sober thought of the people, but a century later the similar Greenback proposition found ardent advocates in Haverhill.

Besides those who had been classed as Tories, the town had in this decade following the war other residents whom it regarded as "undesirable citizens," and drastic measures were taken to deport. February 8, 1784, Timothy Stevens, constable, was commanded to warn no less than twenty-eight persons, named in the command, out of town, and he made due return of his action except in the case of six who could not be found. In November, the same year, Charles Johnston was voted 6s for man and two horses to convey Abigail Baxter and two children from town to Warren. What Warren had to say is not a matter of record. Ephraim Wesson was voted 13s for ordering thirteen of these undesirables out of town. Some of these must have returned or the proportion of the unwelcome was phenomenally large for, in 1789, Jonathan Ring was voted 27s or a shilling per capita, for warning out twenty-seven poor. There was a current classification of the poor—"the Lord's poor, the devil's poor and poor devils."

The town was not without desirable immigration, however, during the war and the years immediately following. Among the newcomers who added materially to its prosperity were Stephen Smith, Daniel Mills, Moore Russell, Aaron Wesson, Ebenezer Gray, Charles Wheeler, Moses Dow (who came in 1782, and at once became prominent), John French, Thomas Miner, Deliverance Sawyer, Joseph Pearson, Simon Rodiman, Israel Swan, Phineas Swan, Daniel Greenleaf, Stephen Morse, Daniel Stevens, Daniel Hunt, John Sly, John Morse, John Montgomery, Samuel Brooks and Dr. Martin Phelps.

The first census taken by the Federal government for the purpose of Congressional apportionment was in 1790, and the population of Haverhill had then increased to 522, Hanover, Lebanon, Enfield and Plymouth

alone of the Grafton County towns leading. In this census of Haverhill the names of ninety-four males appeared as heads of families. These were:

William Abbott	David Young	David Ash
Samuel Bunker	Paul Adams	John Beads
Moody Bedel	Timothy Barron	Samuel Brooks
Amos Chapman	Samuel Bonley	John Clark
James Corliss	Edward Clark	Andrew S. Crocker
Benjamin Crocker	Samuel Corliss	William Cross
Moses Dow	Ephraim Cross	Josiah Elkins
Jonathan Eames	Moses Doty	Joseph Flanders
Bezaleel French	Samuel Emerson	Simeon Goodwin
Samuel Gould	Richard Goodwin	David Greenleaf
Jeremiah Harris	Ebenezer Gray	Joshua Howard
John Howard	Robert Haseltine	Daniel Hunt
Joseph Hutchins	Abner Hunt	Charles Johnston
Michael Johnston	David Jewell	Amos Kimball
Edward Kendall	Bryan Kay	James King
George Knapp	Benjamin Keniston	Asa Ladd
Ezekiel Ladd	James Ladd	John Ladd
Joseph Ladd	David Ladd	Samuel Lee
David Lock	Samuel Ladd	James Luroy
Ebenezer McKentosh	William Lock	Nathaniel Merrill
(McIntosh)	Annis Merrill	John Morse
John Montgomery	Moses H. More	John Page
Stephen Morse	Jacob Page	Asa Porter
Joseph Pearson	Martin Phelps	Daniel Richardson
Moses Porter	William Porter	Moore Russell
Jonathan Ring	Simon Rodiman	Jonathan Sanders
John Sanborn	Avery Sanders	Daniel Staniford
Enos Sayer	John Sly	Phineas Swan
Daniel Stevens	Israel Swan	Charles Wheeler
Samuel Thompson	Peter Wesson	John Winslow
Samuel White	Ebenezer Whittaker	Joshua Young
Benjamin Wiser	James Woodward	

In this census seven women were enumerated as heads of families, viz.: Anne Chase, Marian Chase, Abigail Eastman, Elizabeth Fifield, Mary Fisk, Elsie McCormick and Mary Simpson.

The ten years from 1790 to 1800 were years of progress. The questions growing out of the war were settled, professional men were establishing themselves, mills and various small manufactories were erected, the cause of education received more and more attention, a Haverhill church was organized. "The Brook" and "the Corner" begun to come into prominence as business, social and political centres; improvements in roads, bridges, and in matters pertaining to health were made, and Haverhill began to recognize and appreciate her opportunities. The town records, while meagre and fragmentary, abound with significant entries.

There was difficulty in 1789 and 1790 in securing selectmen who were willing to serve. At the annual meeting of 1789, Charles Johnston, A. S. Crocker and Joseph Hutchins were elected. The latter refused to serve, and at an adjourned meeting, March 26, Nathaniel Merrill was elected in his place. He also refused the honor and at another meeting, March 30, Simeon Goodwin was elected. In 1790 Moses Dow, Nathaniel Merrill and Amos Kimball were elected. Dow and Merrill refused to serve, and at an adjourned meeting, March 18, Charles Johnston and A. S. Crocker were elected to fill vacancies. Kimball would not qualify, and at another meeting, held March 31, Johnston and Crocker were again elected, and Ezekiel Ladd was chosen in place of Kimball. The trouble seems to have arisen concerning an act passed by the legislature "for the better observance of the Lord's Day." This act required the selectmen to inform against all persons who traveled on the Sabbath between sunrising and sunsetting, except to "attend to public worship, visit the sick, or do works of charity." The vigorous enforcement of this law caused angry protests. The selectmen "informed," the tythingman was vigilant, and many persons overtaken on the road by sunrise, almost in sight of home, were compelled to pause in their journey until the sun had sunk behind the western horizon. John Page, for example, had been on a business trip "down country." He had arrived as near home as Warren when the Sabbath dawned. He would have gone home, but the Warren tythingman invited him to stay, and he was only permitted to go home the next morning after payment of fine and costs for violation of the Sabbath act. The Haverhill selectmen, less pious perhaps than like officers in Warren and other towns, but endowed a little more generously with common sense, would not take oath to enforce the law in question. Johnston, Crocker and Ladd kindly accepted office in 1790 by taking a modified oath, with observance of the Sabbath law omitted. In 1791, Joseph Hutchins, Nathaniel Merrill and Moody Bedel were elected selectmen, but they would not take the oath of office until the town had formally voted to eliminate obedience to the provisions of the Sabbath act so called from their oath. The rights of conscience were thus observed.

There was evidently a division of sentiment in the earlier days as to the wisdom of employing vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, and anti-vaccinationists were more numerous then than now. In the warrant for a special meeting, held November 21, 1791, the question was stated boldly in the 5th article: "To see if the town will vote to have the smallpox in said town by way of inoculation." The town said no. At an adjourned meeting, January 3, 1792, the negative vote was reconsidered and it was "voted that Dr. Martin Phelps have liberty to propagate smallpox by way of inoculation." January 23, this vote was rescinded.

The controversy raged, as did also the smallpox to quite an alarming extent, until at a special meeting, held January 7, 1793, the town voted to "have such form of smallpox as would come by way of inoculation."

As late as 1792 wheat and corn were receivable for taxes, money still being conspicuous by its absence. The sum of £25 was raised to defray town charges payable in wheat at 4s per bushel and £50 in addition to the amount required by law for keeping grammar school, also payable in wheat. James Woodward was chosen to receive the wheat in the district where he lived and pay the same to the schoolmaster.

In 1798 a long standing debt against the town for patriotic services was provided for, the town voting to pay Capt. Ebenezer Sanborn the sum of £10 "for fetching 200 lbs. balls, 50 lbs. powder and a quantity of flints from Exeter in 1775 for the use of the town."

During the Revolutionary War, and for several years subsequent to its close, the finances of the town seem to have been managed loosely. Collectors of taxes had collected only a part of the taxes committed to them for collection, and not all of the moneys collected had been turned over to the town treasurer. The official accounts of as prominent a citizen as Andrew Savage Crocker were in questionable shape and at a special meeting in September, 1790, Nathaniel Merrill was chosen collector, Amos Kimball, selectman, and Michael Johnston, town clerk, in place of Crocker, "said to have removed from the state." Litigation followed which was not fully settled till 1796, when the annual meeting voted to raise £15 "for the benefit of A. S. Crocker to be assessed the present year in full of all disputes between himself and the town." Crocker returned later, and was prominent in town affairs as before. There were several other disputes, but at the annual meeting in 1800 there was a report from a committee which had been appointed to settle with all collectors of taxes previous to that year, and there was a general cleaning up and settlement of all accounts with collectors and other town officers, so that the new century was started with new books, and new methods of accounting.

The care of the poor had become a problem. Previous to 1798, the maintenance of the town's poor had been settled by turning the paupers, no matter what their previous condition, over to the lowest bidder for support. In 1798 Ezekiel Ladd was voted the sum of £22, 6s, 2d for care of the poor from April 1, 1797, to March 31, 1798, and then it was voted to take care of the poor in accordance with a law which permitted the town to have houses of correction or workhouses in which to set their poor at work, and these were also to be used when towns saw fit for the "keeping, correcting and setting to work of rogues, vagabonds, common beggars, lewd, idle and disorderly persons." Inhuman perhaps, but an

inhumanity which at that time was prevalent. It is to the credit of Haverhill that this system was given but the briefest trial.

The Brook and Corner had begun to outgrow and surpass the Plain in enterprise and manufactures, and a rivalry, not always friendly, grew up between the two sections. At a special town meeting, November 21, 1791, Charles Johnston, Nathaniel Merrill, Dr. Martin Phelps, Amos Kimball, Ezekiel Ladd and Joshua Howard were appointed a committee to settle all disputes between the two ends of the town, and various votes were passed designating the place of holding town meetings. At this same town meeting, it was voted that the annual town meetings be held alternately at the dwelling house of Moses Dow, then at the Corner, and the court house at the Plain, and that district meetings be held at the meeting house or court house or such other place as shall be provided at Horse Meadow. The division of interest necessitated the building of two pounds, one at the north end on land of Joshua Howard, the other at the south end on land of Moody Bedel. Persons liable to taxation at the south end of the town—south of the Fisher farm—were notified to meet the selectmen of 1795 at the house of Joseph Bliss, April 14, and at the house of Ezekiel Ladd, April 15, to give under oath invoice of their taxable property.

In 1797 Joshua Howard, Amasa Scott, Asa Boynton and Joseph Bliss were licensed to keep tavern and sell liquor, and other licensees were William Mitchell, John Montgomery and Josiah Burnham.

Party lines were being drawn in politics, and Federalists were in an overwhelming majority, judging from the vote for governor in 1798 when John Taylor Gilman received 55 votes, John Langdon 16, and Timothy Walker 8.

Schools were being given what was a liberal support for that time: an academy had been established, the courts had been removed from the Plain to the Corner, roads had been improved, settlers had begun to push out east from the river along the Oliverian, lands had been cleared and homes had begun to be established to the east of the Plain and to the north of the Fisher farm on Brier Hill. Sufficient settlement had been made in the extreme north end of the town so that a school district had been set off, and a schoolhouse built, in later years known as the Pine Plain schoolhouse. The beginning of the new century may well be taken as marking the beginning of a new period. The day of pioneer settlement was over. The log cabins were disappearing, frame dwellings taking their places on the farms and in the villages; especially at the Corner and Ladd Street more pretentious residences, a church—a Haverhill church distinct from Newbury had been organized, and a meeting house built to which worshippers were called by a sweet and clear-toned bell, the only bell in the north country. Institutions had become established, the town meeting,

the church, the school, the courts, and the story of the town from the year 1800 on is the story of its institutions, of its social, political, educational, professional and religious life, of its business activity and enterprise, of its people, for, after all, it is the people who are the centre of all story and history.

The increase in population had been marked in the decade 1790-1800. In the latter year it was 875 as against 559 in 1790. In 1800 there were 145 polls. The list will be found interesting by comparison with the list of heads of families as given by the census of 1790. Some of the names which have become familiar in the preceding pages are missing. Many of the earliest settlers had passed away in 1800. New names appear: new blood has been infused into the life of the town.

The number of polls in 1800 was as follows:

Moses Abbott	Joseph Dow	Michael Johnston
William Abbott	Joseph Dow, Jr.	Bryan Kay
Cyrus Allen	Moses Dow	Amos Kimball
Ozias Allen	Lanson Drary	John Kimball
Webster Annise	Moses Edgerly	James King
Phineas Ayers	Joseph Edmunds	Asa Ladd
Zechariah Bacon	Jonathan Elkins	Daniel Ladd
John Baptiste	Moses Elkins	David Ladd
Jonathan Barron	Stephen Elkins	Ezekiel Ladd
Caleb Bayley	John Fifield	Ezekiel Ladd, Jr.
Joseph Bayley	Barzilla French	John Ladd
Samuel Bayley	Richardson French	Joseph Ladd
Jacob Bedel	Samuel Goode	Moody Ladd
John Bedel	Simeon Goodwin	Samuel Ladd
Moody Bedel	Benjamin Gould	William Ladd
Joseph Bliss	James Gould	Ebenezer Larvey
Asa Boynton	Ebenezer Gray	Stephen Larvey
Samuel Brooks	John Haddock	John Merrill
Charles Bruce	Abel Hale	Nathaniel Merrill
Moses Burbank	Henry Hancock	Abner Miles
Amos Carleton	Daniel Hanniford	Robert Miller
Edmund Carleton	Nathaniel Harris	William Mitchell
Daniel Carr	John Haseltine	John Montgomery
Amos Chapman	William Hastings	Stephen Morse
Daniel Chaffin	Olney Hawkins	Stephen Morse, Jr.
Edward Clark	Reuben Heath	Stephen Morse, 3d
John Clark	William Heath	Artemus Nixon
Ross Coon	William Hicks	Joseph Noyes
James Corliss	Amos Horn	Herbert Ormsbee
John Corliss	John Howard	John Osgood
Andrew S. Crocker	Joshua Howard	John Page
William Cross	Rice Howard	Asa Porter
John H. Cummings	Daniel Hunt	Billy Porter
Sargent Currier	Jeremiah Hutchins	John Porter
David Dailey	Charles Johnston	Moses Porter

William Porter	Ephraim Stocker	David Webster, Jr.
William Rowell	Israel Swan	Ephraim Wesson
Nathaniel Runnells	Joshua Swan	Kern West
Moor Russell	Joshua Swan, Jr.	Clark Wheeler
John Sanborn	Phineas Swan	Joseph Whitney
Avery Sanders	Phineas Swan, Jr.	Jacob Williams
Oliver Sanders	Ezekiel Tewksbury	Abiel Willis
Amasa Scott	John M. Tillotson	Jahleel Willis
Ephraim Skinner	Leopold Tissot	Clark Woodward
Jonathan Soper	John True	Jacob Woodward
Alden Sprague	Joshua Ward	James Woodward
Daniel Stevens	Uriah Ward	James Woodward, Jr.
Joseph Stimpson	John Warrill	Benjamin Young

Haverhill was a community of farmers. Few tradesmen and mechanics were needed in a state of society where simplicity in style of living prevailed, and the famous Jeffersonian simplicity was just coming into vogue. Each family had its farm, or at least house lot and garden, with pigs, poultry and cattle. The minister, in addition to his pastoral duties and the preparation of his sermons—and the preparation involved in some of these causes one to shudder—carried on his farm, laboring with his own hands; and lawyer and doctor by no means relied on the emoluments of their profession for a livelihood. Then again scarcity of money made the farmers in turn tradespeople, mechanics and manufacturers.

Almost everything required for sustenance and comfort was produced within the town limits, and each family was in a large sense sufficient unto itself. Each had its own field of rye, oats, wheat, corn and potatoes, and each raised its own supply of garden vegetables. Beef, mutton, pork, poultry were home products, as were the home cured hams, shoulders, sausage, dried and smoked beef. There was, of course, exchange of commodities for mutual accommodation, the excess on one farm contributing to the deficiency on another. Nearly every household was a manufacturing establishment. Household and farm utensils, the common articles of furniture were home made. There was the large spinning wheel for the wool, and the little wheel turned by foot on which the linen was spun had its place in every household. Every family raised its own flax, rotted it, hackeled it, dressed it and spun it, and the hum of the spinning wheel was seldom unheard, keeping time with the shuttle on both large and small looms. The chimney corner for the household dye tub was seldom unoccupied. There was "a fulling mill" at the Brook where the home-made cloth for men's wear was fulled, dyed and dressed, was for custom work only as were also the two or three tanneries. The leather was worked up into foot gear by the itinerant shoemaker who set up temporary shop in the kitchen corner, until the household was shod. The village tailor, from the best of the home-made cloth, brought him fashioned gar-

ments for "best" for the heads of families and the young men, while garments for every day wear, and for the boys of the family were made by housewife and daughters, or by the itinerant tailoress—usually a maiden lady of uncertain age and temper—who, armed with a single pattern, journeyed from house to house, leaving in her wake habiliments fearfully and wonderfully made, with stitches unrippable, and with wearing qualities defying the roughest kind of rough usage.

Butter, cheese, soap, candles were all of home manufacture. Soap boiling and candle dipping days were household events. Sugar and molasses for the most part came from the West Indies, though sugar maples were made to pay their utmost tribute. Tea and coffee, though the latter was very little known, were of course imported, but each farm had its orchard, and there was the fruit of the orchard. There were winter apples, apples for table use, apples for apple sauce, and apples for cider. The latter was the main thing. No winter's supply of provisions was complete without several barrels of cider. It was the common drink, and nearly everybody, it may also be said, drank rum. The farmers supplied their day laborers with it, especially during the summer months. Neglect to offer it to male callers or visitors, the minister included when he made his pastoral visit, would have been regarded as an unpardonable breach of good manners. There were various kinds of delicate elixirs and cordials of which rum was the basis, in which women indulged, and hot toddy was deemed an infallible remedy for soothing crying babies troubled with "wind."

The farmhouse cellars were veritable storehouses. The cellar of one of the well-to-do class was, in the autumn—with its barrels of beef, pork and cider, its bins of potatoes, turnips, beets and carrots, its stacks of cabbages—a picture of plenty, while the garret depository for wool, flax and tow, with its ornamentation of long strings of dried apples and pumpkins, with large bunches of various kinds of savory herbs, presented a picture hardly less attractive. Then there were the barns and outlying sheds and granaries, the cows, oxen, horses, sheep, and swine; the poultry, especially the flocks of geese, source of supply for feather beds and pillows. Haverhill had entered upon its era of prosperity at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The winters were long and cold, but there were the big fireplaces, and wood was fortunately plenty, since the amount consumed in one of the fireplaces, six feet long by four feet deep, seems in these modern days almost incredible. To build a fire and keep it was no small undertaking.

At the beginning of the century the men still wore long broad-tailed coats with huge pockets, long waistcoats and breeches. The hats had low crowns and broad brims, sometimes so broad as to be supported with cords at the sides. The stockings of the parson and a few others were of silk in summer and of worsted in winter. Those of the

common people were generally of wool, blue and gray mixed, though linen was worn in summer. The hair was worn long, either loose and floating down to the shoulders; or in a diminutive queue tied with a ribbon, or turned up and tied in a sort of club-queue. . . . But this style of dress was doomed; early in the century, round hats and pantaloons began to make their appearance. Jefferson was, or pretended to be, very simple in his taste, dress and manners. He wore pantaloons instead of breeches, and leather shoestrings in place of buckles; and his inauguration as President, in 1801, seems to have given the signal for the change. Powder and queues, cocked hats and broad brims, white top boots and breeches, shoebuckles and kneebuckles began to disappear with the departure of the Elder Adams from office, while the establishment of democratic rule, short hair, pantaloons and round hats with narrow brims became the prevailing costume of men of all classes. Never a style of dress went so completely out of date and became antique in so short a time.

The women wore close, short-waisted dresses of "silk, calico, muslin and gingham" with a full muslin kerchief or broad standing ruffle at the neck. The girls wore also white vandykes, but these were worn by the wealthier class, or by the common people only on holiday occasions. The ordinary dresses of the women were made of material of their own manufacture. There was the plain or plaided flannel for winter use, the striped or checked linen and linsey-woolsey for other seasons. . . . But they did like to dress up on occasions. Many a buxom lass has lengthened out the summer day with her spinning and the winter evening with her knitting, in order to earn, in the time that was her own, the money that was to purchase the gay flowered India calico, to be worn to the next quilting, or to the ball at the tavern. Women wore large bonnets of straw or silk; sensible bonnets they were, covering the head and protecting the face from the sun and wind.¹

The chief centres of social life were the meeting house and the tavern. The influences radiating from the former were not wholly and entirely religious. All the people were church goers. No light excuses, based on wind and weather, kept them at home. Some of them lived at long distances from the meeting house, but for these horses were put in requisition, the man riding on the saddle and the good wife on the pillion behind him. In the intermission between the two services, those who came from any considerable distance gathered in knots to eat the lunch they had brought, while they discussed the sermon, the news of the day, and other things. The meeting house was really a meeting place, a social centre. All this was pleasant in the summer time, but a bit strenuous in the winter when the congregation, some of whom had come from a long distance through the driving storm or biting cold, sat through the long services in a room without stoves, which were then unknown, and destitute of fireplace. The women had footstoves to warm their feet, the use of which was shared with the younger children, while men and boys disturbed the easy flow of the minister's prayer or sermon by rapping their boots together in the effort, not always successful, to warm their half frozen feet. Social life as found at the tavern was not always the best, but the men mingled with each other, and from travelers learned of

¹ Conn. Valley Hist. Society, Proceedings, pp. 227, 228.

the life and the trend of affairs in other towns and communities. Sunday evening was the great time for neighborly visiting. More social calls were then made than in all the rest of the week. Holy time was over at sunset, but in most cases the work of the week did not begin till Monday morning. It was the leisure evening. The best or Sunday clothes had not been discarded, and people are usually at their best when best dressed. Many an "engagement" dated from a Sunday evening call, or a Sunday evening "sitting up," and, were all the facts known, the making of many a local political slate might be traced to a quiet Sunday evening conference of a few leading citizens. Strange as it may seem funerals were social events. They called together great numbers, for it was a mark of respect for the dead to follow them to the grave, as well as a testimonial of sympathy for the living. The house was always filled to overflowing, and frequently numbers stood outside. There was prayer at the house, and then the coffin was placed on the bier, the bearers of which headed the long procession to the old graveyard, where there was again prayer and an appropriate address by the minister. The event was usually "improved upon" in the next Sunday sermon. The day of the funeral was a holiday, a serious one, indeed, but a holiday just the same.

Then they were the great festivals of Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and the General Muster or Training Day. Christmas, Lent and Easter were observed in general non-observance. The house and barn raisings were events which brought together the men from far and near. There was hard lifting to be done, but there was mirth and jollity, aided by the flip and cider which circulated unsparingly. The work done, the heavy frame in place, there were the usual athletic contests.

In the way of amusements there were the corn huskings (who has not heard of them, with their romance of red ears?), the apple paring bees when the fruit was prepared for drying, and the quilting parties where the quilt with its mysterious and wonderful patchwork cover was put upon the frames in the morning, and marked with its pattern of shells, or herringbone, all ready for the work to begin, finished in the afternoon, before the young men began to arrive for the bountiful supper and the festivities of the evening, and last but not least the "Seeing Nellie home." There was also the occasional tea party for the women, antedating the sewing circle, and meetings of the ladies aid, when the women plied the inevitable knitting needle, sipped their favorite beverage, discussed the last sermon of the parson, talked over the news of the neighborhood, and the newest goods received at the store. It was gossip perhaps, but innocent gossip, and the busy, hard working women of 1800 had few or no outside interests and little recreation of any kind.

Books and newspapers were scarce. Each family had its little store of devotional books which were read on Sunday, and by old people on other days, but the Bible and Watts Psalms and Hymns were more read than all the rest together. The weekly reading was confined for the most part to the Farmer's Almanac, and stray copies of the weekly newspaper which had begun to be published in the larger towns. Newspapers were still numbered among the curiosities and luxuries—not necessities.

The new century opened auspiciously for Haverhill with a promise of prosperity which did not lack fulfillment.

CHAPTER VII

CHURCHES

OLDEST OF ORGANIZATIONS IN TOWN—THE CHURCH—MR. POWERS CALLED AS PASTOR IN 1765—TOWN DIVIDED INTO TWO PARISHES—HOUSE AT HORSE MEADOW BUILT FIRST—LADD STREET ORGANIZED IN 1790—DISCUSSION OVER TAX RATE FOR MINISTERS—DIFFICULTY SETTLED—CONTROVERSY WITH CHURCH AT NEWBURY OVER TIMOTHY BARRON AND CAPTAIN WESSON—JOHN SMITH SETTLED BY TOWN AS MINISTER—GRANT POWERS—BOUGHT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT CORNER—"SMOOTH AS A BONE"—NORTH PARISH—PIKE—METHODIST EPISCOPALIAN—FOUR CHURCHES—BAPTIST—UNION MEETING HOUSE, NOW ADVENTIST—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—UNIVERSALIST—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—MENTAL LIBERTY SOCIETY—PASTORS BORN IN HAVERHILL.

THE oldest institution in Haverhill next to its charter and town organization is the church. No separate church organization for the town existed until 1790, but previous to this date although the first meeting house was on the west bank of the river the church was that of Newbury and Haverhill. The two towns were one parish. As has been previously stated the proprietors of Newbury and Haverhill united as early as 1763 to secure preaching, and Mr. Silas Moody, a graduate of Harvard College and a relative of Moses Little, came to Coös, preaching three Sabbaths in Newbury and two in Haverhill in September and October of that year, and was paid by the proprietors of the two towns. It was hoped that he might be induced to become the minister of the two towns, but being disinclined to settle, the choice of the leaders in the two settlements fell upon the Rev. Peter Powers of Hollis, who had for some six or seven years previously been the minister of Newent (now Lisbon), Conn. Mr. Powers came to Coös in May, 1764, remaining for several weeks, preaching in houses and towns to the acceptance of the settlers.

In September, 1764, the Newbury and Haverhill Church was organized, and in January, 1765, Haverhill joined with Newbury in giving "a call to Mr. Peter Powers to become their gospel minister." Mr. Powers accepted the call and his installation as pastor of the Newbury-Haverhill Church took place on the last Wednesday in February. As there was no church within sixteen miles, it was deemed best to have the installation ceremonies at some place where a council could convene, and these took place in the church at Hollis. Mr. Powers preaching his own installation sermon from Matt. 22 : 8, 9. The ministers participating in the council were Rev. David Emerson of Hollis, Rev. Henry True of Hampstead, Rev. Abner Bayley of Salem, Rev. Joseph Emerson of Pepperell,

Mass., and Rev. Joseph Goodhue. Mr. Powers removed his family to Newbury in March, and the work of the church was begun.

From the fact that he lived in Newbury and that the first meeting house was built there, the church is often spoken of as the Newbury church, but Haverhill contributed by public taxation to its support about £90 during the first three years, and after 1771 £35 annually till 1777 when its share became £37, 6s.

As has been previously stated, Mr. Powers continued to preach in Haverhill for some time after his labors in Newbury were finished. Haverhill and Newbury were fortunate in securing Mr. Powers as their minister almost coincident with the beginning of their settlement. His parish at the first was the entire Coös County, though there is no record that towns other than Newbury and Haverhill contributed to his support. He preached occasional sermons, officiated at weddings and funerals all the way from Hanover and Plymouth on the south to Lancaster on the north, and it is claimed that he preached the first sermon in no less than twenty-seven towns in Coös and vicinity. For a score of years the log meeting house and its successor on the great Oxbow in Newbury was the only building for public worship within a radius of many miles.

After the removal of Mr. Powers from Newbury in 1781, he continued to preach in Haverhill until the autumn of 1783. At a special town meeting held September 16, 1783, it was "Voted not to hire Mr. Powers to preach any more" and he soon afterwards went to Cornish, and later to Deer Island, Me. There was a period of religious depression for some years following the War of the Revolution and religious services were held very irregularly. At the annual meeting March 9, 1784 it was "voted £50 be paid out for hiring preaching the year ensuing, except £10, 10s for preaching paid the past year by the committee, which said £50 is to include the £40 voted last year." Charles Johnston, Ezekiel Ladd and Nathaniel Merrill were made a committee to hire preaching and provide place of meeting not below Col. Joseph Hutchins (at the Brook) nor above the Court house, the meetings to be held in two different places in equal proportion. An article in the warrant for the annual meeting 1785, "to see how much money the town will raise to hire preaching" was dismissed.

At a special meeting January 10, 1788, it was voted to build a meeting house and to divide the town into two parishes, the dividing line to be on the south side of the Fisher farm in a straight course through the town, reserving to each parish an equal share of the ministerial right of land and of school and common lands. It seems from this vote that the meeting house which it was voted to build in 1771, and on which some work had been done as appears by subsequent votes had now been completed. This house was at Horse Meadow, and later, reduced in size and com-

pleted, became the meeting house of the North Parish. At the annual meeting in 1788, notwithstanding the vote in January to build a meeting house, no action seems to have been taken to secure preaching, and at the annual meeting 1789, the proposition to hire preaching was negatived. The meeting house at Ladd Street was built so that it could be occupied for religious purposes in 1790, though it was not finished in the style of later years. The meeting house at Horse Meadow had been begun, and was partly built by town tax, but there is no evidence that the town ever acquired any right in the Ladd Street house. It appears to have been erected by the voluntary contributions of the original pew-holders.

For several years following the War of the Revolution and the removal of Mr. Powers there had been great religious depression, but coincident with the erection of the Ladd Street house there was a great religious awakening. Whether this followed the voluntary contributions of the people to erect a house of worship, or whether these contributions were a result of the awakening is not known, but this is certain that following the erection of the house of worship and the religious revival the First Congregational Church in Haverhill was "gathered" October 3, 1790 by the Rev. Edw. Burroughs of Hanover, the Rev. Asa Burton of Thetford, Vt., and Rev. Mr. North. The covenant adopted and signed by the original members is of abiding interest, as indicating the prevailing theological belief, and attitude of members of the church toward each other:

We whose names are hereunto subscribed being hopefully persuaded each one for himself, and charitable for each other, that we have been made willing in the day of God's power: and that under these circumstances it has become our indispensable duty to subscribe ourselves with our hands unto the Lord and to surname ourselves by taking the name of Israel, by taking the vows of God upon us, in giving up ourselves to the Lord in the bond of his covenant and unto one another as according to his will, and under a solemn sense and conviction of his infinite and condescending compassion in admitting such vile worms of the dust to lay hold on his covenant:—We do this day avouch the Lord Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Ghost to be our God, and do give up ourselves to Him to be his and his only forever, most solemnly renouncing our own righteousness as being but filthy rags and betaking ourselves from henceforth to the blood of sprinkling and the everlasting righteousness of our glorious Redeemer as the only ground of our confidence toward God for pardon and cleansing. And for the purpose of walking together in the faith and hope of the Gospel, and that our Heavenly Father may be glorified by our shining as lights in the world, we do now come under the solemn and awful vows of God and do bind ourselves by them to take His Word for the only rule of our faith and practice, meaning by such a purpose to make it our care to act out such a temper of love, humility and meekness as is according to the true spirit and plain meaning of the Word: and in our treatment of one another and in our conduct towards all men, that by the manifestation of such temper in our daily walk and conversation, we may approve ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. And we do moreover submit our souls to the authority of that Word which binds us to watch

over one another in the Lord, and do call him to witness that in attending to this duty it is our desire and our governing purpose to condemn every branch of conduct in each other which the Word of God condemns, and to require that temper and conduct in each other which the Word of God requires, and this without partiality or respect of persons (or knowing any one after the flesh). And we do materially and jointly take refuge in sovereign mercy and rely upon the free and rich grace of our dear Redeemer that these principles may be written in our hearts, as with a pen of iron and the point of a diamond that in the issue it may appear that in this solemn transaction with God we have not flattered him with our mouth, nor lied with our tongues, but that our hearts are right with him and are steadfast in his covenant.

David Ladd	Martha Ladd
Martin Phelps	Hannah Ladd
Carl Adams	Hannah Pearson
Joseph Ladd	Zilpah Ring
Ebenezer Gray	Abigail Cross
Ezekiel Ladd, Jr.	Anna Wood
Benjamin Young	Sarah Ladd
James Ladd	Sarah Johnston
William Locke	Betty Montgomery
David Young	Ruth Phelps
	Lucinda Young
	Betty Tarleton
	Mehitable Cross.

Mr. Ethan Smith supplied the pulpit of the church a large portion of the time for a year or more, under the direction and with the assistance of Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Burton, before he became the first settled minister of the church. There were difficulties in the way of the settlement of a minister from the first. The people in the southern portion of the town desired to follow the custom of the time and support the ministry by a town tax, but this was strenuously opposed by the people at the northern end of the town. At the annual meeting of 1790 the sum of £40 was voted to hire preaching for that year, one half to be at the court house, the other half at the Ladd Street meeting house. At a special meeting held August 2 it was voted to select a minister and to have worship at the meeting house, and at the court house or some other place in Horse Meadow in proportion to the taxes annually raised for that purpose at each end of the town, making the south boundary of the Fisher farm the dividing line, and also to hire Rev. Mr. Bell to preach on probation. Charles Johnston, Nathaniel Merrill and Ezekiel Ladd were appointed a committee to carry this vote into effect.

At a special meeting October 27, 1791, it was voted to rescind all former rates respecting a division of preaching according to taxes received and "to hire Mr. Ethan Smith four Sabbaths on probation the one half to be preached at the meeting house and the other half at the Court house," Charles Johnston, Joseph Bliss and Dr. Martin Phelps were named a committee to treat with Mr. Smith. At another special meeting

November 21, 1791, it was voted that meetings be held alternately at meeting house and court house, and also by a vote of 39 to 33, to give Mr. Ethan Smith a call to settle in town as gospel minister at a salary of £70, one-third part to be paid in money, the other two-thirds in produce equal to money in such articles as he will need in a family, provided he will settle and continue as minister. James Woodward, Dr. Martin Phelps and John Montgomery were appointed a committee to treat with Mr. Smith on the part of the town, this committee, it may be noted, was from the north end of the town.

The vote by which Mr. Smith was called was a narrow one. It does not appear that there was any objection to him, but the trouble was rivalry between the north and south ends of the town, and objection to support of the ministry by public taxation. The south end of the town was growing in importance and its residents objected to paying taxes for one half the preaching to be at the north end. Those at the north demanded half the preaching if they were to be taxed. Another special meeting was held January 3, 1792, at which it was then voted that all the people north of the church line of the Fisher farm shall be freed and exempted from paying any minister tax or salary to Mr. Ethan Smith, and that all the meetings for public worship on the Lord's Day be held at the meeting house at the lower end of Haverhill. Mr. Smith's response to the call as modified by this vote was as follows:

Whereas the inhabitants of the town of Haverhill have invited me to settle with them as a gospel minister, I do hereby comply with their invitation and do consent to take the pastoral charge of all those in said town, who desire to put themselves under my care, and I do comply with the proposal voted in town meeting January 3, 1792, viz.: to have all those persons who live north of the south edges of the Fisher farm exempt from paying any part of my salary, which I do now consent to receive yearly, viz: £60 to be paid as the £70 which the town voted me, with the addition of twenty cords of hard wood per year, and to have the meetings for public worship, held on every Lord's Day at the meeting house at the lower end of Haverhill.

Joseph Bliss, Charles Johnston, John Montgomery, James Woodward, Dr. Martin Phelps and Ezekiel Ladd were appointed a committee to agree with Mr. Smith on a council in order to ordain him and to appoint a day of ordination.

But the end of the settlement had not yet been reached. Another special town meeting was held January 23, 1792, two days before the time set for the ordination and installation of Mr. Smith. It was then voted 34 to 30 to rescind the vote giving Mr. Ethan Smith a call to settle as a gospel minister in Haverhill and also the vote to give him £70 salary. All the votes passed January 3, 1792, at the special meeting respecting the settlement of Mr. Smith were also rescinded, and Moody Bedel, town clerk, was chosen to wait on Mr. Smith and inform him of

these votes. It was left for the church to act on its own motion and responsibility in the matter of settlement which it proceeded to do and January 25, 1792, Ethan Smith was duly installed pastor, the church voluntarily assuming the entire responsibility for his support.

Mr. Smith's field of pastoral labor covered the entire town and also Piermont. While the preaching was at the Ladd Street meeting house some families from the north part of the town attended. Soon after his installation, eleven members of the church in Piermont not relishing the preaching of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Richards, who was accused of strong Arminian beliefs, withdrew from his church, and united with the church in Haverhill, conditionally, retaining the privilege of returning to Piermont whenever a majority of them so voted. At the time of Mr. Smith's dismissal in 1799, nearly a third of the membership of the Haverhill church resided in Piermont, but the Piermont church having become extinct, thirty members of the Haverhill church resident in Piermont, availed themselves of this conditional membership, and withdrew to reorganize the church in their own town.

Mr. Smith's ministry was immediately greatly successful. At the end of its first year there had been fifty-three admissions to church membership, mostly by confession of faith. But there were discouragements. Discipline was strict, and there was a rigid adherence to the church covenant, and regard for the sacredness of its obligations. During Mr. Smith's pastorate numerous special sessions of the church were occupied with cases of admonition and excommunication. Five were excommunicated for adherence to the principles and faith of close communion Baptists, three for drunkenness, a number comparatively small, in view of the customs and habits of the time, others for "habitual want of Christian temper," one for "unchristian conversation with her neighbor," two others for neglect of church services, and neglect of maintenance of family prayer. May 3, 1799, "Brother John Montgomery sent in a confession to be read in public for his transgression in riding on two occasions on the Lord's Day, with humble acknowledgment of his sin, which was accepted."

The church records under date of 1794 contain this entry: "Voted, that fellowship with the church in Newbury be suspended." This was the result of a protracted controversy between the two churches which could not but have an injurious effect upon the religious life of both towns.

As has been noted, the sum of £40 was voted at the annual town meeting in March, 1790, to hire preaching for that year. There was opposition at the north end of the town to the organization of a Haverhill church, to the settlement of Mr. Smith as pastor, and to the raising of money by taxation for the support of the church; and several refused to pay their proportion of the £40 assessed for this purpose in 1790.

Several members of the Newbury church residing at Horse Meadow and North Haverhill were among this number. The leading spirits were Ephraim Wesson and Timothy Barron, both members of the Newbury church, and both leaders in the movement to defeat the settlement of Mr. Smith. They attended church in Newbury, claiming the right of choice in matters of church attendance, and having paid for the support of the Newbury church, they held themselves to be exempt from the support of any other. They were both prominent in the affairs of Haverhill, and to bring the matter to a test they were arrested and committed to jail at North Haverhill till this delinquent minister tax should be paid. Just how long they remained in jail is unknown, but one day finding the jail door unlocked and the keeper out of sight, they quietly walked out and went home. They were soon rearrested and brought before the magistrates charged with the offense of breaking jail. To this they replied, that they had committed no violence; that finding their prison door unlocked they had simply gone out, being under no promise to remain there: further if the jailor had neglected his business it was none of theirs. When they were reminded that they had broken the law of the state and were liable to punishment additional to that for which they had been committed, they cited the example of the Apostle Peter, who, finding the door of his prison open, had walked out, claiming that what was right for Peter was also right for Timothy and Ephraim. This led to serious admonition for this irreverence in presuming to liken themselves to Saint Peter. They undoubtedly settled by paying the tax in question since there is no record of their being sent to jail again.

But this led to the serious trouble between the churches and the people on the two sides of the river. The Haverhill church was aggrieved that the Newbury church had not disciplined Barron and Wesson, and the Newbury church had a grievance in that certain of their members who lived at North Newbury were permitted by the Haverhill people to attend church at Ladd Street, and by their support of that church, claimed exemption from taxation for the support of the church in their own town. Fellowship, between the two churches was suspended. A council was called in 1794, which recommended that the Newbury church censure Barron and Wesson for their conduct, and that the Haverhill church should not receive James Abbott and Thomas Brook to its communion, but this did not help matters much. The question had been raised as to both the right and the expediency of supporting the church by taxation, and the leaven had begun to work. The beginning of the end of the New England system of union of state and church had come, and at the next council, which was called in 1796—a mutual council—one decided step was taken in the direction of a complete severance of

church and state affairs. It had been deemed best to select ministers from a distance, in view of the high tension of feeling between the two churches and the importance of the questions involved. The ministers who comprised the council, and by whose decision the church had agreed to abide were Conant of Lyme, Spaulding of Salem, Woodman of Sanbornton, Ward of Plymouth and Swift of Bennington.

The council met at Newbury on Wednesday of the week before commencement at Dartmouth College, and was attended by large numbers from both towns, Gen. Jacob Bayley, who spoke for the laymen, raised a question which the ministers strove to evade. They admitted that taxation for the support of religious worship, was right, just; but argued strenuously that each tax payer had the right to select the particular church or form of belief to which he wished his tax applied. The conduct of Captains Barron and Wesson, though not in accordance with the strict letter of the law, was not therefore deserving of censure by the church. The ministers comprising the council were, however, extremely jealous of their prerogatives, and perhaps some of them feared personal loss should they be forced to depend on voluntary contributions for their salary. They refused to give General Bayley and those he represented respectful consideration. They attacked the position taken by General Bayley with great violence. The result was that the council censured both churches for this unchristian conduct, and maintained the principle that every man should be taxed for the support of the religious organization favored by a majority of the voters of his town. The church at Newbury was also admonished for not disciplining the two members whose obstinacy had caused the trouble. It was a victory for the Haverhill church, but many of its members, and the members of the council lived to realize and admit the fact that their churches were more prosperous under the voluntary system which later was adopted having been made obligatory by law. The Newbury church proceeded to discipline its two members, excommunicating one, and continuing the other only on his confession of sin and repentance. Captain Barron died soon after in 1797, and was the first person buried in the Horse Meadow Cemetery, and this action of the Newbury church and the feeling against him in Haverhill doubtless led Captain Wesson, who had seen hard service in the Old French War and also in the War of Revolution, to remove to Grafton, Vt., and later to Peacham, Vt., where he died in 1812. A grandson of his, Rev. Ephraim Clark, became a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and a translator of the Bible into the Hawaiian language.

The last years of the pastorate of Mr. Smith were, as can be easily understood from the troubles described, troubles which were the sensation of the day, filled with discouragements, and he asked for dismissal in 1799, which was given him. The church in its subsequent history

had no more devoted, godly and able minister than he. He subsequently filled important pastorates and died in Boston at the age of 87. He was the author of several religious works which had a wide sale in their day, among which were treatises on Baptism, the Trinity, on the Prophecies and the Book of Revelation, and a small volume in which he ingeniously contended that the North American Indians were the lost tribes of Israel.

After a vacancy of some three and a half years, John Smith was ordained and settled as pastor both by town and church December 23, 1802. As the first minister settled by the town he received as a part of his settlement the farm upon which he lived during his pastorate and which he insisted on retaining as his own property after he had been deposed from the ministry and excommunicated from the church in January, 1807, under a cloud of grave scandal. His action in persisting in retaining the farm coupled with the scandal affecting his character had doubtless much to do with the period of religious depression which followed his deposition. Mr. Smith preached both at Ladd Street and at the north part of the town.

Another religious awakening came in 1814, when the church of more than a hundred members had dwindled to twelve. This was followed by the ordination and installation of Grant Powers January 14, 1815. The town had been divided into two parishes, and Mr. Powers' ministry was restricted to the South Parish. His pastorate lasted fourteen years and three months, and was the longest in the history of the church. He was a native of Hollis, a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1810, had studied theology with Dr. Asa Burton of Thetford. A grandson of Capt. Peter Powers the pioneer explorer of the Coös County, a nephew of the Rev. Peter Powers the first minister of Coös, he had especial fitness for writing "A History of the Coös County," a work for which he is doubtless better remembered than for his long and somewhat stormy pastorate. He was a man of great energy, with especial fitness for gathering in and moulding into a strong church the results of the great revival which preceded and continued during the first years of his ministry. He was also a man of strong convictions. Methodism began to gain adherents, and with Methodist theology and methods he had no sympathy whatever. Indeed he regarded them as subversive of genuine religion, and they met with his outspoken denunciation. When George Woodward, bank cashier and lawyer, opened his house to Methodist preachers, and his heart to the Methodist faith, he and his family lost caste in the social circle in which they had moved, and when Methodists secured the court room for their Sunday services, there was mourning on the part of Mr. Powers' church and congregation. But in spite of opposition the Methodists grew in numbers, and two years before the close of Mr. Powers' pastorate built the brick church on the side of the academy

and court house, which was later sold, and is now the Congregational house of worship.

The attitude of Mr. Powers and his church towards the Methodists is found in the dismissal of a member, who had asked for a letter or recommendation to that growing denomination:

Whereas, Mary Olmstead, who has been for several years a professed sister in this church, has for some time past gone out from us to join with the Methodists in belief and practice, which system both doctrinal and practical we consider unscriptural and dangerous to the prosperity of Zion; and, whereas, the said Mary Olmstead has made known her wish and determination to adhere to her present belief and practice against repeated endeavors to reclaim her from the error of her way,—Resolved, therefore, that the church considers the said Mary Olmstead just as she considers herself, no more of us. John 1st Epis., 2 : 19. Voted, by the church that this resolve be communicated to the said Mary Olmstead by the moderater as their final decision. Church in session May 15, 1823.

Grant Powers, Moderator of the Church.

The church in session today would hardly so treat a request for a letter of dismission to the Methodist Church, either in form or spirit. The Rev. Bryan Morse, a Methodist local preacher, and Mr. Powers had frequent wordy combats. Both were members of the church militant, as both now doubtless hold fellowship in the church triumphant. As the Methodists increased in numbers and social position, as they had erected, though had not paid for their church next the court house and academy, some of the members of Mr. Powers' church began to question whether he were not just a little too strong in his statements of Calvinistic doctrine.

In the autumn of 1824 occurred an incident which tended to increase the disaffection in the community towards Mr. Powers. At a Methodist camp meeting held in Warren, the conversion of one Narcissa Griffin was reported to be accompanied by a spiritual entrancement, in which it was affirmed that her face shone like that of an angel and that her skin became preternaturally smooth. An anonymous communication appeared in the *Intelligence* in September in which the writer affirmed that he believed every word of the story, and that he was particularly convinced that the skin of the young woman was perfectly smooth, for he "had felt a hundred of them and they all felt exactly so—smooth as bone." The phrase became a byword, "Smooth as a bone" was on everybody's tongue. An investigation was started to determine the authorship of the communication, which was generally denounced as indecent if not sacrilegious. So warm did the search for the author become that in the end Mr. Powers at a Sunday service confessed himself the author, expressing regrets, but at the same time excused himself, by quoting the example of the prophet Elijah who made use of irony and satire to confound the priests of Baal. In a communication to the *Intelligence* he also acknowledged

himself the author of the much discussed Griffin communication, and said: "However numerous and great were the considerations which induced me to notice the camp meeting story in so ludicrous and ironical sense as I did, I have upon reflection seen and realized it to be wrong—all wrong—and deeply regret the tendency of it." Mr. Powers, however, never recovered the favor he lost by this event, and this loss combined with a growing dissatisfaction with unswerving dogmatism of his pulpit utterances led to his resignation early in 1829.

He was the last pastor to occupy the old Ladd Street Meeting House. An indebtedness on the brick church at the Corner which the Methodists had built in 1827, and which proved too heavy for the young society to meet, gave the Congregationalists an opportunity to purchase a house already built and greatly simplified the problem of removing the church home from Ladd Street to the Corner. The Ladd Street people were now reconciled to the change by the continuance for some years of one meeting each Sunday at the old church. This was fashioned after the style of the meeting houses of those days, with square pews, a barrell-shaped pulpit, perched high and over it the heavy sounding board, hung by what seemed all too slender an iron rod. The deacons' seats of honor were in front of the pulpit and facing the congregation. The broad aisle ran straight from them to the front door. Beside the front door on the west side there was another entrance at the south under the tower from which rose a stairway to the gallery which extended around three sides of the house, the gallery also containing the old fashioned square pews. (See cut of the interior.) The accompanying cut made from a plan of the interior of the church, now in the possession of Miss Jennie Westgate with the names of the original pew owners with prices paid for pews enables the reader to build again in imagination the interior of this historic old structure, and to people it once more with its old-time congregation. The names of the pew owners are the substantial ones of Haverhill history: Col. Charles Johnston, Col. Joseph Hutchins, Gen. John Montgomery, Judge James, Woodward, Michael Johnston, Samuel Ladd, Joshua Young, Judge Ezekiel Ladd, Avery Sanders, Capt. Jonathan Ring, Josiah Elkins, Capt. Joseph Pearson, Dr. Isaac Moore, John Page, Dr. Martin Phelps, Harris Sawyer, Daniel Staniford, Gen. Moses Dow, Samuel Brooks, James Burenton, Ezekiel Ladd, Moody Bedel, Joseph Noyes, Dr. Scott J. Ward, Moses Elkins, James Ladd, James Mitchell, Jonathan Soper, and Ross Coon.

And then the bell, the charming autobiography of which was read in 1901 at its centennial by Miss Grace Woodward, the first bell to hang from a belfry in the Coös county, "the sweetest toned bell ever heard, which old Mr. Cross made to swing in the steeple with a strongly religious expression that no other bell ever had, nor could any other but the same

old man draw from that one." The people at the Corner wanted the bell for the new church home, but all attempts to secure it, strenuous attempts some of them, were defeated, and the bell hangs in the belfry of the Ladd Street school house, souvenir and memento of the old meeting house which stood for nearly three score years on the same site, its demolition taking place in 1849.

The church has been fortunate in its pastors. Rev. Henry Wood was the first after the occupation of the church at the Corner. A native of Loudon, graduate of Dartmouth in 1822, valedictorian of his class, contemporary and friend of Choate and Marsh at Hanover, theologically trained at Princeton, professor in Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia, pastor for a brief period in Goffstown. Scholarly, polished, refined in taste, yet because of his birth and early associations in heart-touch with the humblest and lowliest, he was eminently fitted for the pastorate of the new church, new because of environment. (See General Wood.) The Corner at this time—county seat, stage centre, with its half dozen taverns, its eighty-one dwellings, its twenty-seven shops and stores, its bank, academy, newspaper, its new church, its manufacturing establishments at the Brook—was the most notable village in the north country, and the Congregational church one of the strongest and most influential in the state.

On the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the church Mr. J. H. Pearson of Chicago, born in Haverhill, 1820, gave a pen picture of the congregation of his boyhood and early manhood which in part was as follows:

As I look back over the years, I see the people as they took their places in church. The seats have been turned about since I attended here. The pews faced the minister and the singers and also the entrance of the church so that every one in their seats could see the people come into church. I used to think that a very nice arrangement, for we could see every one and how they looked when they entered. I will follow the pews and their occupants as I remember them. I will commence with the wall pews at the south-west corner of the church as it used to be. Of course I cannot recall all. There was Miss Eliza Cross, who used to sit in one of the cross pews in the corner. She was active in all Christian work, especially interested and effective in the Sunday school. She was an earnest advocate of the anti-slavery movement that was discussed in Ladd Street from as far back as 1840 on. Near her were Jonathan and William Watson who lived in the northern part of the town. They were not members of the church, but men who commanded the respect of the community. The Woods family and Mrs. Jewett occupied the same pew. The Johnston family occupied, if I remember rightly, two pews. They were an old substantial family taking an honorable place among their neighbors. John Smith, who was once pastor, and his son, Charles R. Smith, had seats near and were regular attendants. Next came the family of Hon. Joseph Bell. He was a man of fine appearance, excellent business ability, leading lawyer, and exercised a wide influence through all northern New Hampshire. I can see him still as he used to walk into church in his Sunday suit, with ruffled shirt bosom, followed by his fine looking wife and children. He was not a member of the church, but attended pretty regularly and paid the most

pew rent to the church. There was John Osgood and his family on that side. He was known throughout the town as honest John Osgood. He and his family were all members—a very fine family and good citizens.

The Towle family and Dr. Morgan sat side by side. Both were prominent in the community. William Burton and his family sat on this side the church—a large family regular in attendance, and interested in all the life of the church. Henry Towle (the jeweller) was also on that side the house. He was always in church and came early. John L. Rix and his family were usually in church, though not as early as some others. He was not a church member, but his wife was. He took an interest in church affairs, and if all did not go right, he generally had something to say about it. Next that I remember were Nathan B. Felton and wife and John R. Reding and wife. They took a back seat. I remember it was a little higher than the other pews, so that they could overlook the whole congregation. They were both prominent people and good citizens.

Lyman Burk and family, Arthur Carleton and family, Jacob Bell and family and James Bell and family occupied body pews. The two Bell families were the more prominent and their appearance corresponding. I can well remember John L. Bunce as he used to come to church. He was a tall fine looking man, as straight as a candle and with a military step that suited him well. He was banker and leading man in town. Then I can see Deacon Henry Barstow and his tall wife. He was rather short and a little lame. He used to lead the singing in the prayer meeting. Near these were James Atherton and family and Dr. Spalding and family. Deacon Chester Farnum had a front pew in the next row of seats. He lived farthest away from church, and yet you would always find him and his family in their seats before any others.

Benjamin Merrill and family came next. He had a large family and I think they occupied two pews. Everybody in town knew Capt. "Ben" Merrill. He was the king merchant in the village, a bright, active man and had a bright, active family. Deacon A. K. Merrill—eldest son of Benjamin—was made deacon when quite young and remained deacon till his death. I recall the name of Russell Kimball, prominent in the church and society. He was for many years the leading merchant in the village, and his note was as good as that of any man in town, if you could get it, but his notes never floated round on the market. John Nelson and family came next. He had one of the good old fashioned families that filled two pews when all were present. He was a lawyer of ability and also a successful business man.

Among the leading families that came from Ladd Street, I recall the Ladds and Herberts. Somewhere in the body pews were John A. Page and his wife. Mr. Page was cashier of the Grafton bank for a number of years after Mr. Bunce left. Next to John A. Page, as I remember, came Dr. Ezra Bartlett and family. I can still see the venerable doctor with ruffled shirt bosom and cane coming into the aisle at the head of the family, his portly wife following him, and the large family following in their order, according to age. I must not forget to mention Peabody Webster. "Pee" Webster, we used to call him. He was a leading man in this church and society as long as he lived. Dr. Edmund Carleton sat behind Dr. Bartlett. He and his family were remarkable people. He was deacon for many years until his death. I recall distinctly Dr. Carleton, as he distributed the bread and wine at communion. Benjamin Swan and family were next behind Charles Carleton. On the east side the church Joshua Woodward and family and Caleb Hunt and family occupied two pews side by side. Somewhere near the Hunts and Woodwards were Gen. Poole and his family. Next to these came David Sloan and family. "Squire" Sloan, as he was called, was somewhat peculiar. He was, however, a good lawyer and with his family was highly respected. I next recall Samuel Page with a well filled pew of children on the east side of the church. He was a good Christian man,

an honored citizen, a wise counsellor in all secular and religious matters. Hosea S. Baker and family came next. He was a pew holder and attended this church until about 1845, when he was induced to take charge of the Methodist Sunday School and afterwards attended that church. Then came Moses St. Clair and family. "Major" St. Clair he was usually called. One of his sons, George St. Clair, became an active worker in this church and also in the church in Chicago, where he later lived and died. The next pew was my father's, and next to it sat Moses Dow and family. After his death Voramus Keith married his widow and they were regular attendants. Then came the pew of Jonathan S. Nichols and family, and the two pews occupied by Michael Carleton and his large family.

I must speak of the members of the choir. The leader was Timothy K. Blaisdell who was conductor for many years, from about 1830 to 1845. He was a merchant, a good citizen, had a fine family, and his reputation as choir leader was excelled by none in the state. Sarah Merrill, or perhaps one of the other Merrill girls—sister of Deacon Merrill—played the organ. Miss Eleanor Towle, was the leading soprano. The rest of the choir came largely from the Merrill and Barstow families, though there were Samuel Ladd, Henry Towle, Nelson Chandler, James Woodward, Jona. S. Nichols, Ellen McClary (Mrs. Reding) two of James Bell's daughters, Calista and Orpha, and Luella Bell (Mrs. D. F. Merrill). I think it is true this church had the best singing of any church in this part of the county.

This indeed was a notable congregation. Those were the days when the leading men of the town who were not church members attended church and gave a hearty support to religious institutions. The glory of the Corner had not departed, and no small factor of this glory was to be found in the influence of the First Congregational church. The list of pastors is a notable one, scholarly, able godly men. There have been, including the present stated supply, nineteen with terms of service as follows:

Ethan Smith	Ordained	Jan. 25, 1792	Dismissed	June 23, 1799
John Smith	Ordained	Dec. 23, 1802	Dismissed	Jan. 14, 1807
Grant Powers	Ordained	Jan. 4, 1815	Dismissed	Apr. 28, 1829
Henry Wood	Installed	Dec. 14, 1831	Dismissed	Mar. 3, 1835
Joseph Gibbs	Ordained	June 16, 1835	Died	Apr. 11, 1837
Archibald Fleming	Installed	June 27, 1838	Dismissed	Sept. 23, 1841
Samuel Delano	Installed	Feb. 16, 1842	Dismissed	Jan. 14, 1847
Moses C. Searle	Stated supply	May 1, 1847	Closed	May 1, 1849
Edward H. Greeley	Ordained	Nov. 7, 1849	Dismissed	Jan. 6, 1858
John D. Emerson	Ordained	Oct. 1, 1858	Dismissed	Nov. 19, 1867
Edward H. Greeley	Supply	Aug. 1, 1868		
	Installed	Nov. 25, 1869	Dismissed	July 2, 1874
J. Q. Bittinger	Installed	July 2, 1874	Dismissed	Oct. 12, 1886
Eugene C. Stoddard	Ordained	Oct. 22, 1886	Dismissed	Mar. 4, 1891
Sidney K. Perkins	Stated supply	May 17, 1891	Closed	July 23, 1893
Charles L. Skinner	Stated supply	Nov. 1, 1893	Closed	Oct. 31, 1904
Maurice J. Dunklee	Stated supply	July 1, 1905	Closed	July 1, 1908
John Snow	Stated supply	Dec. 1, 1908	Closed	Oct. 21, 1911
J. Harold Gould	Stated supply	Apr. 14, 1912	Closed	July 31, 1915
Almon T. Boland	Stated supply	Apr. 1, 1916		

The church has also been fortunate in its lay officials. Since 1792 seventeen men have filled the office of deacon, the same number as have filled the pastorate. Their terms of service have been as follows:

Charles Johnston	Apr. 12, 1792	Died Mar. 4, 1813
Dr. Martin Phelps	Apr. 12, 1792	Removed and deceased
John Richards 2d	Mar. 29, 1793	Dismissed to Piermont
Samuel Gould	Oct. 3, 1804	Dismissed Aug. 13, 1815
Stephen Morse	June 20, 1813	Dismissed to North Haverhill, 1815
Charles Farman	June 8, 1815	Died Dec. 29, 1847
Dr. Edmund Carleton	June 8, 1815	Died Nov. 2, 1838
John Punchard	July 11, 1818	Resigned March, 1819
Henry Barstow	Jan. 8, 1829	Dismissed Apr. 2, 1841
Abel K. Merrill	Jan. 6, 1839	Died Nov. 26, 1878
John V. Beane	May 5, 1848	Dismissed to Worcester, Jan. 21, 1858
Grove S. Stevens	Oct. 9, 1857	Died Dec. 20, 1905
Peabody W. Kimball	Oct. 9, 1875	Died July 5, 1916
William H. Page	Jan. 2, 1881	Died Aug. 2, 1906
William O. Burbank	Jan. 1, 1892	Removed to California
George H. Stevens	Dec. 30, 1902	Died Nov. 19, 1905
Charles P. Page	Aug. 11, 1911	

This First Church has had a notable history. It has numbered among its members many strong men. A score have been sent out into the Christian ministry. It has strengthened with its best brain and heart, trained in its Sunday school, and by its pulpit teachings scores of other churches in the great centres of population and industry. It has stood ever for godly living and sound doctrine; of the eleven pastors installed, no less than seven were ordained at the time of their installation. Its devout women have been not a few, of whom Hannah Pearson, daughter of Col. Charles Johnston, founder of the Sunday school of the church; Mrs. Joseph Ladd, living example of unselfish piety, and Mrs. Mary P. Webster, leader in good works and helpfulness for the suffering, the outcast and the depraved, were types.

The problems which it faces at the present time are those which confront not Congregational churches alone, but those of other denominations, as well, throughout rural New Hampshire. The glory and power of "the standing order" has departed, and denominational jealousy and rivalry have brought denominational weakness, the weakness, indeed, of all church authority. The minister is no longer held in awe, and in many cases quiet contempt has taken the place of respect. He is a man and citizen nothing more. He is no longer hedged about by the dignity of position. Growing looseness of Sabbath observance has resulted in decreasing attendance on church services. In many churches free seats have displaced the family pew, and the family known for regular church attendance as a family has become the rare exception rather than the rule as formerly. The younger generation has listened to the call of

the city, and the population of the towns, except where manufacturing industries flourish, has steadily declined. In the case of the village at the Corner, the home of the historic First Church, the railroad came and left it one side, fire did its devastating work, courts and county offices were removed to another section of the town, manufacturing industries—fulling mill, carding mill, tanneries, paper-mill, cabinet making, etc.—were abandoned, and the church has been a partaker in the life and fortunes of the community. Its past, however, is secure, and its future is by no means hopeless. The church property is valued at \$7,000, and church and society have invested funds amounting to \$5,400.

The Congregational Church in the North Parish of Haverhill was organized in 1815. It had been voted in 1788 to divide the town into two parishes, but this vote was not at once carried into execution, and later it was rescinded. There was disagreement between the two sections and several attempts had been made to settle it. In 1815, however, the town was divided into two parishes. A meeting of the male members of the Haverhill and Bath churches who resided in this newly created North Parish was held June 10, 1815. The meeting was opened with prayer by Dea. Stephen Morse, who had been chosen moderator and it was unanimously voted to form a North Parish Congregational Church. Those present were Dea. Stephen Morse, John Carr, Daniel Carr, Jona. Whitman, Moses Campbell, John Punchard, John Kimball, Joseph Bullock, John Morse, Jahleel Willis, Andrew S. Crocker, Henry Hancock and Moses N. Morse. John Kimball was elected clerk.

The church was duly organized June 15, the Rev. Samuel Goddard being moderator, with the Rev. David Sutherland of Bath assisting in the organization. Stephen Morse and John Punchard were elected deacons. Articles of faith and covenant were adopted. The Covenant was a model of simplicity, conciseness and orthodoxy:

We do avouch the Lord Jehovah Father, Son and Holy Ghost to be our God: We profess with our mouths and believe in our hearts in the Lord Jesus Christ, accept him as our only Saviour in his mediatorial character as prophet to instruct, Priest to atone and King to reign in and over us—and do under these impressions of Divine Grace, renounce the world, the flesh and the devil.—We engage to give ourselves and ours to God through Jesus Christ in an everlasting covenant. We engage to make the Word of God according to the plain import of it the rule of our conduct in all things: promising through grace and strength derived from Jesus Christ unquestioning obedience to all his commands, approving that only in ourselves and others which Gods Word approves: and condemning that which Gods Word condemns. We engage to promote the public worship of God by encouraging and supporting according to our ability the administration of word ordinances and institutions of the Gospel and by a faithful attendance on the same. We engage to maintain the worship of God in our families and bear testimony against the neglect of the same which we believe to be displeasing to the Lord. And in a word, through the grace of God we engage that our walk and conversation shall in all things be agreeable to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to whom with the Father and Holy Spirit be glory and blessing both now and forever. Amen.

It is a tradition that this covenant was drawn up by the Rev. David Sutherland as well as the articles of faith which were adopted. The roll of membership seems to have been quite carefully kept. Fifty-seven names are appended to the covenant including the thirteen who met June 10, 1815, for the purpose of forming the church. This was not a large membership but the North Parish was a farming community, and compared with the South Parish was sparsely settled. The names of the thirteen have already been given. The others were: Daniel Rowell, Joseph Emerson, Nathan Heath, Daniel Carr, Sr., Nathan Avery, Moses Mulliken, Moses Mulliken, Jr., Edward B. Crocker, Gorham Kezer, Hiram Carr, D. C. Kimball, Augustus Robinson, Elisha Hibbard, Daniel Carr, Jr., E. Swift, Sarah Morse, Hannah Carr, Sally Punchard, Mehitabel Kimball, Sarah Bullock, Eunice Morse, Sally Willis, Shua Crocker, Hannah Morse, Betsey Emerson, Elizabeth Carr, Elizabeth Bruce, Mary Chase, Mary Goodridge, Isabella Johnson, Polly Johnson, Sally Chase, Susanna Howard, Isabella Sanborn, Clarissa Sanborn, Jedediah Kimball, Betsey Crocker, Polly Gibson, Betsey Crocker, sen., Anna Mulliken, Matilda Carr, Sally Kimball, Mrs. Porter, H. R. Leland. No less than twenty-eight of these fifty-seven members received letters of dismission to other churches. Dea. John Kimball and a few others uniting with the South Parish Church, while the others who did not remove from town cast in their lots with the Baptists and Methodists.

The records of the church aside from the membership roll are meagre. It does not appear that for several years there was any regular pastor. At first, preaching was doubtless provided by the New Hampshire Missionary Society. At a church meeting September 26, 1816, the thanks of the church were voted to this Society "for the aid they have extended to this church," and further aid was solicited. Some entries in the book of the treasurer Dea. John Kimball are of value as indicating the state of affairs in the early days of the church: April 7, 1816, paid Rev. Samuel Goddard for preaching, \$8; December 28, 1817, paid Mr. Goddard \$8.67; March 22, 1818, received from N. H. Missionary Society, \$18.10; December 17, 1828, Rev. Silas McKean preached, communion; January 17, 1819, communion, Rev. Mr. Goddard preached; June 13, 1819, communion by Rev. David Sutherland; May 28, 1820, communion by Rev. Jonathan Hovey; June 18, 1821, communion by Rev. David Smith; July 14, 1822, communion by Rev. David Sutherland; July 17, 1825, communion by Rev. Sylvester Dana; October 21, 1827, communion by Rev. Mr. Porter.

In the published proceedings of the Convention of Congregational Churches in New Hampshire, the church so far as reported was without a pastor until 1828, when the name of Rev. Ambrose Porter appears as pastor with a total membership of 41. This was increased to 51 in 1830,

when the name of Rev. John Dalton appears as pastor. It does not appear that he was installed, and the convention reports are silent as to the length of his pastorate. At a church meeting May 3, 1843, he was elected moderator with John Carr clerk, and it is not improbable that he sustained some kind of pastoral relation to the church during the intervening years. The largest membership reported was in 1830, after which date there was a gradual decrease.

The Rev. Samuel Delano was dismissed from the pastorate of the First or South Parish Church January 14, 1847. Bettinger says of him: "He was a man of imperious will, much vigor of mind and quite eccentric. Being remonstrated with by one of the sisters of the church on this account he replied, in characteristic style: 'I must be Sam Delano or nobody.' He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1823, and a trustee of that institution for thirty-two years." The North Parish records of May 16, 1747, contain this minute: "The good hand of God should be acknowledged as it has come to pass most clearly by his overruling providence that Rev. Samuel Delano, late of Haverhill South Parish should come among us to labor in the gospel ministry. And with a deep sense of the mercy of God we would here record the fact that on the 16th of May, it being the third Sabbath, the above named Samuel Delano commenced his labors in this North Parish, being engaged for one year."

The membership at this time was reported as 18. This acting pastorate continued for upwards of four years. Such records as were kept are in the handwriting of Mr. Delano who signed himself as acting pastor, and the last of these entries is under date of September 7, 1851. During the pastorate of Mr. Delano his field of labor was extended so that many of the church services were held in the Union Meeting House at the Centre and in the Baptist Meeting House at North Haverhill. He was indeed the minister of the geographical North Parish. Such entries as the following are more or less frequent: "May 6, 1849, ordinance of the Lord's Supper at the Union House. Mr. & Mrs. Luther Warren presented their child for Baptism." "July 1, 1849, ordinance of the Lord's Supper at the Baptist Meeting House where we hold meetings all the time." Deacons John Punchard, and John Kimball had removed their membership to the South Parish. Dea. John Carr was enfeebled by age and at a regular church meeting held at the schoolhouse on Brierhill, Rev. Samuel Delano was elected clerk, and Elisha Swift and Perley Ayer were elected deacons. These were the last two elected. In 1851 but sixteen members were reported, and Mr. Delano soon after closed his labors and went to Hartland, Vt.

The name of the church does not appear in the convention report after 1854, when the pastorate is reported vacant, and the membership as

sixteen. The last entry in the book of church records is under date of April 5, 1855: "A meeting of the church was held at the schoolhouse, Brierhill, Rev. Mr. Strong of the Bath Church was moderator. Dea. Perley Ayer and wife and daughter, Laura W. Ayer, were given letters of dismission to the South Parish Church. Another member was excommunicated on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The church building at Horse Meadow soon after this passed into the hands of Lafayette Morse, who used it as a barn until it was torn down. The land is now a part of the Horse Meadow Cemetery, lying next to the River road.

HAVERHILL METHODISM

The peculiar polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church renders it a difficult task to determine just when there was any organized society of this denomination in Haverhill. The early Methodist preachers were veritable itinerants. They preached where and when there was opportunity. They formed classes, and appointed class leaders; these classes grew into societies, which were united in circuits, which became component parts of a Conference, over which a bishop of the denomination exercised jurisdiction and assigned his preachers to the charge of societies and circuits as in his godly judgment he deemed best. Previous to the year 1800 and a little later such Methodist Episcopal classes and societies as there were in New England were a part of the New York Conference. Laban Clark was born in Haverhill July 19, 1778, but his family soon after removed to Bradford, Vt. At about the age of twenty he was converted at a meeting held in the home of Mrs. Peckett, who had formerly been a member of the family of John Wesley. In 1799 he went with a local preacher, John Langdon, to Landaff, and under their joint labors a Methodist class was formed, and at the session of the New York Conference of 1800, Landaff was the name given to a circuit in the New London, Conn., district, and to this circuit comprising all of New Hampshire north of Concord, Elijah R. Sabin was assigned as preacher. Laban Clark, a native of Haverhill, antedated Sabin, as an apostle of what was then the "new faith" or "new departure" in northern New Hampshire. His subsequent career was a notable one. He became prominent as a minister, holding the leading pastorates of his denomination in New York and Connecticut, was several years presiding elder, the leading factor in founding Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., purchasing the property it occupied, and serving for several years as its financial agent and from 1831 till 1868, as president of its board of trustees. He died in Middletown, November 28, 1869.

Just when Methodism gained a foothold in Haverhill does not appear. The name of the town does not appear in any list of conference circuits

or stations until 1826, but there is no doubt that the itinerants had preached in various parts of the town, and had formed classes of converts several years earlier. Haverhill was a part of the Landaff circuit, constantly diminishing in territory, as it was divided and subdivided from time to time until 1826, when Haverhill and Orford appear in the minutes of the New England Conference, Danville district, as a station or circuit with Ebenezer Ireson and Nathan Howe as preachers. The membership reported was 261. The Landaff circuit was a part of the New York Conference until 1804, when it became a part of the New England Conference. The New Hampshire and Vermont Conference was set off from the New England in 1829, and this conference was divided in 1832, and the present New Hampshire Conference was established. Among the famous preachers of old Landaff circuit prior to 1826, who probably preached in Haverhill as opportunity offered while travelling the circuit may be mentioned Martin Ruter, Thomas Branch, Joel Worth, Asa Kent, Isaac Pease, Joseph Peck, John W. Hardy, Jacob Sanborn, John Lord, Lewis Bates, Samuel Morris, Moses Fifield, Abraham D. Merrill, Samuel Kelly, Dan Young, Charles Baker and George Storrs.

The date of the organization of the first class in Haverhill Corner is not definitely known, but was probably in 1817 or 1818 when Jacob Sanborn, Lewis Bates and Samuel Norris were the preachers on the Landaff circuit. From 1826 for a period of thirty years, the church at Haverhill corner was joined with other churches or societies forming a circuit, usually with more than one preacher in charge. Even when the name Haverhill appears in the official minutes alone, the naming of more than one preacher in charge indicates the existence of a circuit covering the entire town and the adjoining towns of Piermont and Benton.

The following are the names of the preachers from 1826 till the present time:

- 1826. Haverhill and Orford—Ebenezer Ireson, Nathan Howe.
- 1827. Haverhill—Ebenezer Ireson, Moses Merrill.
- 1828. Haverhill—E. Wells, John J. Bliss.
- 1829. Haverhill—Schuyler Chamberlain.
- 1830. Haverhill and Orford—Caleb Dustin, William Peck.
- 1831. Haverhill and Orford—Caleb Dustin, Charles R. Harding, James W. Morey.
- 1832. Haverhill and Orford—N. W. Aspinwall, C. R. Harding, Samuel A. Cushing.
- 1833. Haverhill—C. Lamb, D. I. Robinson.
- 1834. Haverhill—D. I. Robinson, C. Granger.
- 1835. Haverhill—M. G. Cass, R. Dearborn.
- 1836. Haverhill—J. Gould, L. D. Blodgett.
- 1837. Haverhill—Silas Quimby, J. Gould.
- 1838. Haverhill and East Haverhill—S. Quimby, J. Dow.
- 1839. Haverhill and East Haverhill—E. B. Fletcher, J. W. Johnson.
- 1840. Haverhill—D. Wilcox, E. B. Morgan.
- 1841. Haverhill and East Haverhill—Geo. W. Stearns, Chester W. Lovings, Elisha Brown.

- 1842. Haverhill and East Haverhill—Elisha Adams, J. W. Wheeler, T. B. Bingham.
- 1843. Haverhill—Elisha Adams, J. W. Wheeler, T. P. Brigham.
- 1844. Haverhill and East Haverhill—R. H. Spaulding, D. Lee, H. H. Hartwell.

Until 1845, North Haverhill had been included in the circuit of which Haverhill was the centre. With this year a change in the method of appointing Methodist preachers in Haverhill took place. A class had been organized as early as 1820 at North Haverhill, and one as early as 1822 at East Haverhill. A great religious revival began at a camp meeting held in Landaff in 1842, which spread over the entire old Landaff circuit. There were large additions to the membership of the societies in North Haverhill and East Haverhill as well as in Haverhill. The North Haverhill Methodists had been permitted to hold their meetings for some time in the North Parish Congregational Meeting House at Horse Meadow; but as a result of this revival they erected a house of worship as their own in 1843, on the site of the present Methodist Episcopal Church. A class had been organized at East Haverhill in 1822-23, and a society was incorporated under the state law in 1833, with Henry Noyes, Moses Mead, Caleb Morse and Roswell Elliott as incorporators, and a church edifice was erected in 1834. From 1845 to the present time the assignment of Methodist preachers to the different Haverhill churches has been the following:

- 1845. Haverhill—William Hines; East Haverhill—G. W. H. Clark; North Haverhill—H. H. Hartwell.
- 1846. Haverhill, Piermont and Orford—William Hines, George S. Dearborn; East Haverhill—C. L. McCurdy; North Haverhill—Newell Culver.
- 1847. Haverhill and Piermont—Lewis Howard; East Haverhill and North Haverhill—Benjamin R. Hoyt.
- 1848. Haverhill Corner Mission and North Haverhill—Kimball Hadley; East Haverhill and Benton—George W. Bryant.
- 1849. Haverhill—no regular pastor; North Haverhill and East Haverhill—Kimball Hadley.
- 1850. Haverhill and North Haverhill—Charles H. Lovejoy; East Haverhill and Benton—no regular pastor.
- 1851. Haverhill and Piermont—no regular pastor; East Haverhill—C. H. Lovejoy; North Haverhill, Swiftwater and Benton—D. W. Barber.
- 1852. Haverhill, North Haverhill and Piermont—R. Newhall; East Haverhill—John M. Blake.
- 1853. Haverhill, East Haverhill and Piermont—Richard Newhall; North Haverhill—Oloff H. Call.
- 1854. Haverhill, East Haverhill and Piermont—R. Newhall, A. C. Dustin; North Haverhill—Nelson Martin.
- 1855. Haverhill, North Haverhill and Piermont—Ashley C. Dutton; East Haverhill—O. W. Watkins.
- 1856. Haverhill, North Haverhill and Piermont—A. C. Dutton; East Haverhill—O. W. Watkins.
- 1857. Haverhill—no regular pastor; East Haverhill—no regular pastor; North Haverhill—C. U. Dunning.

1858. Haverhill—C. U. Dunning; North Haverhill—A. K. Howard; East Haverhill—no regular pastor.
1859. Haverhill—C. U. Dunning; North Haverhill—A. K. Howard; East Haverhill—no regular pastor.
1860. Haverhill—George C. Thomas; North Haverhill—no regular pastor; East Haverhill—no regular pastor.
1861. Haverhill—Charles H. Chase; North Haverhill—Silas Quimby; East Haverhill—C. F. Bailey.
1862. Haverhill and East Haverhill—C. H. Chase; North Haverhill—Geo. S. Noyes.
1863. Haverhill, East Haverhill and Piermont—C. H. Chase; North Haverhill—Geo. S. Noyes.
1864. Haverhill—Richard Harcourt; East Haverhill—Hugh Montgomery; North Haverhill—L. W. Prescott.
1865. Haverhill—J. Mowry Bean; East Haverhill—Hugh Montgomery; North Haverhill—L. W. Prescott.
1866. Haverhill—J. Mowry Bean; East Haverhill—Hugh Montgomery; North Haverhill—S. P. Heath.
1867. Haverhill—J. M. Bean; East Haverhill—A. B. Russell; North Haverhill—Simeon P. Heath.
1868. Haverhill—John Gowan; East Haverhill—A. B. Russell; North Haverhill—H. A. Matteson.
1869. Haverhill—H. S. Ward; East Haverhill—A. B. Russell; North Haverhill—H. A. Matteson.
1870. Haverhill—H. Chandler; East Haverhill—no regular pastor; North Haverhill—H. A. Matteson.
1871. Haverhill—Josiah Hooper; East Haverhill—no regular pastor; North Haverhill—G. W. Roland.
1872. Haverhill—J. Hooper; East Haverhill—A. W. Brown; North Haverhill—John Currier.
1873. Haverhill—J. Hooper; East Haverhill—A. W. Brown; North Haverhill—John Currier.
1874. Haverhill—Joseph Hayes; East Haverhill—I. J. Tibbetts; North Haverhill—John Currier.
1875. Haverhill—J. T. Davis; East Haverhill—I. J. Tibbetts; North Haverhill—J. Hayes.
1876. Haverhill—J. T. Davis; East Haverhill—no regular pastor; North Haverhill, J. Hayes.
1877. Haverhill—T. Windsor; C. W. Dockrill; North Haverhill—J. H. Knott.
1878. Haverhill and Piermont—G. N. Bryant; East Haverhill—C. W. Dockrill; North Haverhill—J. H. Knott.
1879. Haverhill and Piermont—G. N. Bryant; East Haverhill—L. W. Prescott; North Haverhill—I. J. Tibbetts.
1880. Haverhill—G. N. Bryant; East Haverhill—no regular pastor; North Haverhill—James Cairns.
1881. Haverhill—C. E. Rogers; East Haverhill—no regular pastor; North Haverhill—James Cairns.
1882. Haverhill and East Haverhill—C. E. Rogers; North Haverhill—S. P. Heath.
1883. Haverhill—W. Ramsden; East Haverhill—C. E. Rogers; North Haverhill—J. H. Brown.
1884. Haverhill—W. Ramsden; East Haverhill—C. E. Rogers; North Haverhill—J. H. Brown.

1885. Haverhill—J. H. Trow; East Haverhill—W. A. Loyne; North Haverhill—J. H. Brown; Woodsville—Albert Twichell.
1886. Haverhill—J. H. Trow; East Haverhill—W. A. Loyne; North Haverhill—J. H. Hillman; Woodsville—A. Twichell.
1887. Haverhill—J. H. Trow; East Haverhill—W. A. Loyne; North Haverhill—J. H. Hillman; Woodsville—Albert Twichell.
1888. Haverhill—G. W. Buzzell; East Haverhill—J. Mowry Bean; North Haverhill—M. T. Cilley; Woodsville—James Cairns.
1889. Haverhill—G. W. Buzzell; East Haverhill—H. E. Allen; North Haverhill—J. P. Frye; Woodsville—C. J. Fowler.
1890. Haverhill—G. W. Buzzell; East Haverhill—H. E. Allen; North Haverhill—J. P. Frye; Woodsville—C. J. Fowler.
1891. Haverhill and Piermont—E. C. Langford; East Haverhill—Mellen Howard; North Haverhill—E. R. Perkins; Woodsville—C. M. Howard.
1892. Haverhill and Piermont—E. C. Langford; East Haverhill—G. A. McLucas; Woodsville—C. M. Howard; North Haverhill—E. R. Perkins.
1893. Haverhill and Piermont—E. C. Langford; East Haverhill—G. A. McLucas; North Haverhill—E. R. Perkins; Woodsville—C. M. Howard.
1894. Haverhill—E. C. Langford; East Haverhill—G. R. Locke; North Haverhill—E. R. Perkins; Woodsville—William Ramsden.
1895. Haverhill—E. C. Langford; East Haverhill—G. R. Locke; North Haverhill—E. R. Perkins; Woodsville—W. H. Tarkington.
1896. Haverhill and Piermont—W. J. Wilkins; East Haverhill—E. C. Clough; North Haverhill—E. R. Perkins; Woodsville—R. T. Wolcott.
1897. Haverhill and Piermont—W. R. Webster; East Haverhill—H. F. Quimby; North Haverhill—J. R. Dinsmore; Woodsville—R. T. Wolcott.
1898. Haverhill—E. E. Reynolds; East Haverhill—N. T. Carter; North Haverhill—J. Roy Dinsmore; Woodsville—George N. Dorr.
1899. Haverhill—E. E. Reynolds; East Haverhill—J. H. Vincent; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—George N. Dorr.
1900. Haverhill—C. J. Brown; East Haverhill—no regular pastor; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—W. A. Loyne.
1901. Haverhill—D. W. Downs; East Haverhill—no regular pastor; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—W. A. Loyne.
1902. Haverhill—D. W. Downs; East Haverhill—George M. Newhall; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—W. A. Loyne.
1903. Haverhill—D. W. Downs; East Haverhill—D. W. Downs; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—W. A. Loyne.
1904. Haverhill—R. E. Thompson, E. J. Canfield; East Haverhill—W. R. Patterson; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—James G. Cairns.
1905. Haverhill—W. P. White; East Haverhill—W. R. Patterson; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—James G. Cairns.
1906. Haverhill—W. P. White; East Haverhill—W. R. Patterson; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—Charles H. Farnsworth.
1907. Haverhill—A. F. Leigh; East Haverhill—D. J. Smith; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—C. H. Farnsworth.
1908. Haverhill—Geo. G. Williams; East Haverhill—D. J. Smith; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—C. H. Farnsworth.
1909. Haverhill—Willis Holmes; East Haverhill—F. J. Andrews; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—C. H. Farnsworth.
1910. Haverhill—Willis Holmes; East Haverhill—A. H. Drury; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—Leslie R. Danforth.

1911. Haverhill—Robert Fuller; East Haverhill—A. H. Drury; North Haverhill—C. E. Eaton; Woodsville—L. R. Danforth.
1912. Haverhill—Robert Fuller; East Haverhill—A. H. Drury; North Haverhill—Alpa M. Markey; Woodsville—L. R. Danforth.
1913. Haverhill—Robert Fuller; East Haverhill—A. H. Drury; North Haverhill—A. M. Markey; Woodsville—J. Roy Dinsmore.
1914. Haverhill—Robert Fuller; East Haverhill—A. H. Drury; North Haverhill—A. M. Markey; Woodsville—J. Roy Dinsmore.
1915. Haverhill—R. S. Barker; East Haverhill—A. H. Drury; North Haverhill—A. M. Markey; Woodsville—J. R. Dinsmore.
1916. Haverhill—R. S. Barker; East Haverhill—A. H. Drury; North Haverhill—A. M. Markey; Woodsville—James N. Seaver.

The first Methodist Episcopal house of worship, was erected at Haverhill Corner, and was the first church building in that village. The South Parish Congregational meeting house was at Ladd Street and the North Parish edifice at Horse Meadow. There were no other church buildings in town. The people at the Corner irrespective of denominational affiliation greatly wished a "meeting house," and the Methodists were encouraged to build. The corner-stone was laid Monday, June 4, 1827, by the newly-installed officers of Grafton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. These were: W. M., Jonathan Sinclair; S. W., Samuel Page; J. W., John L. Burns; Sec., Sylvester T. Goss; Treas., John Page; S. D., William Ladd; J. D., Horace S. Baker; Chaplain, Ebenezer Ireson; Marshal, Joshua Blaisdell. The procession formed at the lodge room was composed of the officers and members of Grafton Lodge, the building committee, selectmen, the reverend clergy, the grand master and past and present grand officers. The address at the stone was delivered by the Rev. Ebenezer Ireson, chaplain of the lodge and minister of the church. It was a great day for the Haverhill Methodists. In the *Coös Intelligence* of June 2, there was an appeal for funds for the erecting of the building which reads curiously like some appeals of later years:

While the traveller passes through our village he is delighted with the rich landscape before him. He admires our beautiful meadows, our dark rolling Connecticut and feasts his vision upon a prospect far more beautiful and far more worthy of admiration than those which have called forth all the energies of song, and exhausted the genius of the artist. He sees before him a thriving and populous village, but his eye rests upon no church. No spire pointing to heaven tells him that God may be worshipped in the beauty of holiness, no temple pure lifts up the aspiration of the pure in heart or gives an additional charm to our village, but he is forced to inquire amidst all this profusion of nature, with all this lovely and enchanting scenery around us, have you no church for public worship—a building so peculiarly the ornament of a country village? There is scarcely a town in New England, and not one possessing the advantages of Haverhill which is not ornamented and consecrated, if I may so say by its meeting house. But if we cannot be urged by considerations strong and weighty as those which have been mentioned, mere selfishness would seem to induce us to engage in the undertaking. Money expended for the erection of a commodious and handsome church cannot be viewed in

the light of a tax upon the inhabitants here, they would thereby invest their money certain to bring handsome returns on their investment. Every consideration prompts to aid the enterprise now inaugurated.

This was a fervid appeal. More fervid appeals still were made for funds by the famous John Newland Maffit, who preached on the occasion of the dedication of the building in 1828. He urged the people to "lend to the Lord." He spoke of the large interest some of them were reported to be receiving, but larger returns would be secured by lending to the Lord. But it was a Methodist church, and the influence of Congregationalist conservatism had not yet been overcome. Grant Powers had not yet abdicated.

Previous to this the Methodists had worshipped in private houses and later in the Court house. The society allowed its enthusiasm to get the better of its judgment, and when the church was completed, the society found itself confronted with a heavy debt, hopelessly crippled. The difficulty was solved by selling their church to the Congregationalists who were desirous of establishing themselves at the Corner, and giving up their meeting house at Ladd Street. The property was conveyed to the Congregationalists in 1829 and is still occupied by them. It was substantially built, and with improvements made from time to time, this oldest church building in town, with an historic association is still an attractive place of worship. The Methodists returned to the Court house for worship until 1836, where they built their present church edifice, the site being given them by Gov. John Page, a leading member. It is a commodious building, constructed of wood rather than brick, and with its chapel adjoining, and its commodious parsonage property is happily free of debt. The property is valued at \$5,500.

The church at East Haverhill was built in 1834, on a site given by Isaac Pike, was several times remodelled, until it was destroyed by fire December 14, 1902. A new building was erected of modern style, and suited to modern needs and was dedicated May 24, 1905. The society also owns a comfortable parsonage conveniently located near the church. The entire property being valued at \$4,000.

The church erected at North Haverhill in 1843 was destroyed by fire in 1865, but was rebuilt the next year. Some thirty years later it was remodelled, and in 1912 it was greatly improved, and presents one of the most attractive interiors in the county. A fine parsonage property adjoins the church. Church and parsonage are valued at \$7,000.

A Methodist Episcopal church was organized at Woodsville in May, 1885, by George W. Norris, presiding elder of the Concord District with a membership including probationers of 17, which was increased to 26 in 1886 when Woodsville first appears in the minutes of the New Hampshire Conference. The Rev. Albert Twichell, a local preacher, was the

first pastor. A church edifice was erected in 1886 on Central Street, but was removed to its present location in 1889. An extension or annex was added in 1911, for Sunday school and social purposes. The church is finely lighted, carpeted, has a fine pipe organ, the gift of Ira Whitcher in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Chester Abbott, and with its recently added annex or chapel, is attractive and finely adapted to accommodate the various activities and departments of the modern church. A parsonage was erected during the pastorate of the Rev. James Cairns in 1888, which with its pleasant location and modern improvements furnishes a pleasant home for the pastor; church and parsonage are valued at \$12,000.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Haverhill has an honorable history, and has been no unimportant factor in promoting the moral, social and religious life of the town. It has numbered among its communicants many who have been prominent in other than church affairs, and whose influence still remains, whose work abides though they have long since passed to their reward.

Among the early and influential members of the church at the Corner, the names of John Page, George Woodward, Jonathan St. Clair, William Ladd, Samuel Smith, C. B. M. Woodward, Abba Swift, and Nathan H. Batchelder are familiar: at North Haverhill those of Eben Eastman, Newhall Pike, James Glynn, Jefferson Pennock, John W. Judson, Nathan P. Rideout, Hubert Eastman, Benjamin Gale, George C. Hale and Martin S. Meader: at East Haverhill, Moses Mead, Caleb Morse and Alonzo F. Pike, and at Woodsville Benjamin Dow and Ira Whitcher, suggest themselves.

None of the four churches are large, none are in large communities, and with the exception of that in Woodsville none are in growing communities. The church at Haverhill has a membership of 56, and a property valued at \$5,200; that at East Haverhill a membership of 56, church property \$4,000; North Haverhill, membership 100, property \$6,600, and that at Woodsville, membership, 137, church property \$11,500. The total membership of the Methodist Episcopal churches in the town was in 1913, 349, and the church property was valued at \$27,300.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTH HAVERHILL

In response to a call of a few Baptists in Haverhill and Bath several persons met in North Haverhill September 14, 1830, and after consultation with two Baptists ministers, the Revs. John Peacock and Noah Nichols, proceeded to organize a Baptist church. This first organization consisted of thirteen members: Benjamin Ropes, Deliverance Woodward, Oliver Davison, Ira Thyng, William Dudley, Mary Rogers, Sally Glazier, Sally Davison, Rhoda Carr, Hannah Morse, Maude Dud-

ley, Roxana Bacon, Sarah B. Glazier. In March, 1831, at a council of ministers and delegates from six churches of the Merideth Association of Baptist churches, Benjamin Ropes was ordained as pastor of the church, and continued in this capacity until May, 1834, when he was dismissed. The church was without a pastor until September, 1835, when Bradford Harvey of New Hampton Institution spent several weeks with the church, the result of which was a religious awakening and the addition of fourteen to the church by baptism. In 1836 Stephen Morse conducted meetings as a licentiate, but there was no pastor until Jan. 1, 1838, when Rev. Samuel Eastman became pastor, and began his labors, which continued for three years in the new house of worship, which had been dedicated two weeks earlier. He was succeeded by Rev. David Burroughs, who remained pastor until 1845, when he was succeeded by Rev. Lucius Chickering whose pastorate was brief, closing under a cloud in March, 1846. From this time, until the disintegration of the church there was no regular pastor, except in 1855, when Rev. J. E. Strong was reported as pastor. In 1856 there was no pastor, and the house was opened for worship, only occasionally. In 1859 there appears in the minutes of the Baptist State Convention the following report from the Merideth Association: "The church at North Haverhill has become extinct," and its name was erased from the minutes.

The church building was erected in 1837 and was formally dedicated December 14, 1837. It was built of brick, was well constructed, and is standing at the present time in good condition, known as Village Hall, having stood uncared for for several years after the disintegration of the church, until it was put in order by the Village Improvement Society, previous to 1900, and has since been used for social purposes, and as a place of worship for Trinity Protestant Episcopal Mission. It was built by the "First Baptist Society of Haverhill" duly incorporated December 22, 1836. The incorporators were Oliver Davidson, Asa Thyng, Elijah Blood, George Warren, Joshua Blaisdell, Jacob Morse, Asa Bacon, Aaron P. Glazier, David Carr, Jr., George W. Bisbee, Zebulon Carey and Clark Bacon. The cost of the building was \$1,533.87, and this was provided for by subscriptions and the sale of pews. This sale amounted to \$1,359.75, and the purchasers of pews were Ira C. Crouch, N. M. Swasey, Daniel Carr, Jr., T. H. Braynard, Aaron Southard, E. B. Hibbard, Willard Whitman, E. Merrill, Joshua Blaisdell, George Warren, E. W. Carr, Aaron P. Glazier, Zebulon Carey, Stephen Morse, D. Worthen, Jona. Morse, Oliver Davidson, B. Webster, Jr., E. Lovejoy, D. C. Kimball, David Carr, E. Blood, T. Reed Bacon, Asa Thyng, Jacob Morse, Clark Bacon, Asa Bacon, Isaac Morse, Jotham Howe, George W. Bisbee. Comparatively few of these pew holders were residents of the village, then known as "Slab City," but at least ten resided in Centre Haverhill,

and as many more on Brier Hill, and in other parts of the town outside the village. (See diagram of the interior.)

A somewhat new method was devised for the support of preaching. When the Rev. David Burroughs was selected as pastor in 1841 at an annual salary of \$400, an agreement was signed by forty citizens of the town that any deficiency which might exist after the amount raised by voluntary subscription was exhausted, should be made up by an assessment upon their polls and ratable property in the towns where they resided. The forty names appended to this agreement were George W. Bisbee, David Morse, Zebulon Cary, Oliver Davison, Joseph Willis, David Carr, Jr., John Buswell, T. U. Berry, Adams Houston, George Warren, William Houston, Joshua Blaisdell, Benjamin Webster, James George, Thomas George, David George, George W. George, Richard G. Crouch, Curtis Knight, Isaac Pike, Charles Cussen, William Eastman, Horace McConnell, Asa Bacon, G. A. Branible, S. E. Blood, Henry George, Willard Whitman, John S. Sanborn, William C. Bacon, Timothy R. Bacon, Isaac Morse, Alfred George, Jeremiah G. Farnam, Benjamin Webster, Jr., A. J. George, Albert D. Johnson, Harvey M. Gales, J. E. Clifford, S. E. Leslie. High-water mark in the prosperity of this church and society was reached during the pastorate of Mr. Burroughs. In 1844 the membership reported was 138, in 1845 this had decreased to 100, and in 1846 after the brief but unfortunate pastorate of Mr. Chickering it dropped to 40. The church records, now in existence, are scanty and poorly kept. In 1855 when the last attempt was made to support a pastor and maintain services, the membership had been reduced to 26, and many of these members maintained only a nominal relation to the church. No member of this church now survives, the late Charles F. Carr of Woodsville being the last to pass away, and he had been for years affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

In the eastern part of the town, in what is known as "Number Six" there was a deep religious interest, in 1831 and a meeting held in June of that year, in the homestead barn of Josiah Jeffers, was followed by the baptism of several persons and the organization of a Freewill Baptist church. Elder George W. Cogswell of Landaff held preaching services in that vicinity for a number of years, and about 1838, Abel Wheeler, a member of the church, was ordained and became its pastor. Previous to 1831, there had been occasional Freewill Baptist preaching. Elder John Calkin, a famous evangelist of his time being the earliest of the preachers, and Elder John Davis, who afterwards lived in "Number Ten" followed him. In 1842 there was quite an extensive revival, and another in 1858. Lorenzo D. Jeffers, a convert in the revival of 1842, was later ordained

elder and preached with great acceptance in this church and in the churches of adjoining towns. He was a man of fervent piety, a student of the Book and of marked ability. Other preachers were Elders Stedman, Cummings, Almon Shepard, Warren Strafford and J. D. Cross. The church never erected any house of worship, and the church organization as such passed out of existence. Haverhill does not seem to have furnished a fertile soil for Baptist seed.

UNION MEETING HOUSE

As the town began to be settled east of the river the need of religious services was recognized, and this led to the organization of an undenominational society which, in 1836, erected at the Four Corners on the County road and on the road leading from North Haverhill to Swiftwater—the Pond road—what was known as the “North Haverhill Union Meeting House.” There was no church organization connected with it, and the pulpit was occupied from time to time by the pastors of the North Parish Congregational church, the Baptist church, by ministers of the Freewill Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Universalist and Adventist denominations. In 1858 and for a few years thereafter, the Free Baptist preachers ministered to such congregations or they could gather, and later the edifice passed into the hands of the Advent Christian church, organized in 1892, who in 1896 repaired it, remodelled it and now maintain regular services.

Elder George E. Brown, preached at different times before there was a regular organization, and filled vacancies between pastors till his death. The pastors since the organization in 1892 have been Elders John Magoon, L. H. Brigham, R. R. Mead, O. W. Heyer, Bert J. Glazier, and F. W. Richardson.

There was an Advent organization at the Brook which, in 1875, erected a church edifice which was regularly occupied for a few years for religious services, but the society disintegrated, and the building was unused after 1880 until it was sold, and was transformed into a creamery.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church in Woodsville was organized as a mission by Rt. Rev. Bishop William W. Niles of the New Hampshire diocese in February, 1877. Services were first held in the schoolhouse hall, with Mr. A. B. Crawford as lay reader in charge, and the first rector was the Rev. W. B. T. Smith, who began his work September, 1878, and who inspired active efforts to build a church edifice. A site was given by Charles B. Smith, and the present church was built in 1879 at a cost of about \$5,000 and was consecrated free of debt in the spring of 1880. It has a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty. It also owns

a fine rectory on Maple Street, and a parish house on Central Street, with all accommodations for social work and service. The church was seriously damaged by fire in 1912, but was immediately restored and beautified.

St. Luke's was the first church organization in Woodsville, followed by the Methodist Episcopal, the Universalist, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic, and the Evangelical in order. Early in the history of the town there was an attempt to gain a foothold for the Episcopal church, which had as its chief result much bitterness of feeling. The charter provided for the giving of one whole share of land to "the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," one whole share for a glebe for the Church of England, and also one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel. Col. John Hurd and Col. Asa Porter were Episcopalians, adherents of the Established Church of England. They held that in the towns of the charter the right of glebe could be diverted to the use of no minister other than of that church, and that the right of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the society being adjunct of said church, went with it, and furthermore, by implication, the right of the first settled minister, since no church save the Church of England was recognized in the charter. They early secured a church organization, with Rev. Ranno Cossit as minister, and Cols. Hurd and Porter as workers and laid claim to these rights. The proprietors, however refused to recognize this claim and at a meeting, held August 16, 1773, the only business transacted was the definite refusal "to lay out the society right and glebe to the acceptance of the minister and church workers in said town of Haverhill." The claim was persisted in and at the regular town meeting in March, 1775, it was voted to defend the ministerial right of land against the claims of the aforesaid Ranno Cossit. At the meeting in 1776, further action was taken and Thomas Simpson, Timothy Barron and Bryan Kay were chosen as committee "to take care of the ministerial right of land in Haverhill and rent it for the advantage of the town the present year." Mr. Cossit, however, had in the meantime secured a title to the land through the courts, the town having been defaulted, and in 1780 the annual town meeting chose Col. Moses Little "agent to petition the General Court that the default may be taken off the ministerial right of land in Haverhill said land being called out in favor of Ranno Cossit." This petition was granted and the town came into its own.

The action of Cols. Hurd and Porter, profoundly stirred the community in both Haverhill and Newbury. In January, 1775, a document, entitled the Haverhill and Newbury Covenant, was numerously signed by the adherents of the Haverhill and Newbury church of which Rev. Mr. Powers was pastor, denouncing in the most vigorous terms the two

offending colonels. As a specimen of a boycott nearly a century and a half old the document possesses a curious interest:

Whereas it appears to us that in almost every instance, Col^l John Hurd, and Lieut Col^l Asa Porter do and are acting contrary to the interest of the society of Haverhill and Newbury and to the town and proprietary of Haverhill in particular, and to the interest of the whole County of Grafton.

In that when the said John Hurd and Asa Porter knew that the Rev^d Peter Powers was settled as a minister for both towns, for more than seven years, and that they knew there was not many more than two persons of the Church of England in the town of Haverhill, that they should recommend *Mr. Ranny Cossit* to Governor Wentworth and the Bishop of London that he might be ordained a minister over Haverhill: that they do use their endeavor that said *Cossit* should have and enjoy the ministerial right in this town, . . . that whereas some of the town of Plymouth Court made request to Col^l John Hurd, who is Judge for the County of Grafton, whether the cause between Timothy Barron and Mr. Ranny Cossitt would be tried, and said Hurd *declared* that it would not: nor could not without a special Court, on which the cause was neglected at the same Court by Mr. Barron, who was defaulted, execution issued and presented &c.

That the said Asa Porter, of his own head, did carry on the building of the Court House for said County in the most extravagant way, the said Hurd connived at the same. And it is believed that he really assisted said Porter in his wickedness, and used his endeavor to get his enormous bill allowed.

Upon consideration whereof, we and each of us look upon—both of these Gentlemen—viz.: Col^{ls} Hurd and Porter as public enemies to the good of said society and County, and as such we do engage to treat them, and promise that from and after the date of this agreement, not to have any connection with either of them (entertainment at public houses, and their proper turn to be served at the gristmills only excepted), not so much as to trade, lend or borrow, or labor with them (public offices as Justices of the County excepted). And we further engage that we will not hold any correspondence, or have any dealings with any that hold with Col^{ls} Hurd and Porter, until they shall willingly make public satisfaction for what they have done to the premises. Haverhill Jan. 28, 1775.

Jonathan King
John Ladd
Andrew Carter
Joseph Janey
Jesse Lucas
James Woodward
James Bailey jr
Samuel Heth
Stephen Bayley
Charles Baybrige
Enos Bishop
John Way jr
Adonijah Koplin
Timothy Center
James Bayley
Daniel Bayley
Cyrus Bayley
Timothy Brown
(name erased)

Jonathan Janey
Daniel Stevens
John Kirk
John Sanders
Josiah Elkins
Daniel Ladd
Thomas Manchester
Theodoni Sanders
Joseph Fifield
John Fifield
John Louvin
Joseph Smith
George Moor
Samuel Lad
Isaac Stevens
James Abbott Jr.

There is no record that the two colonels and their handful of sympathizers ever made public satisfaction, but a century elapsed before the Protestant Episcopal Church obtained a foothold in Haverhill, and then first in the village of Woodsville which had just begun its career of growth and development.

In September, 1878, the Rev. W. B. T. Smith took charge of the work of St. Luke's Mission. Services were still held in school house hall, and Holy Communion was first celebrated November 3, 1878. Charles B. Smith, a leading citizen of Woodsville, gave the lot on which St. Luke's church was later erected, and ground was broken for the erection of the building, November 26, which was pushed forward to completion under the direction of Mr. Smith, who remained in charge of the parish until May, 1880, where he was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. Burbank. In 1884, the Rev. H. A. Remick became rector, remaining in charge until May, 1892. The Rev. A. W. Jenks became rector in August, 1892, and was followed by the Rev. James C. Flanders in September, 1895. In January, 1905, the Rev. Frederick C. Cowper became rector, and was succeeded in May by the Rev. George R. Savage, who was followed in the autumn of 1915 by the present rector, the Rev. A. A. Cairns.

The number of communicants in 1878 was 14 and in 1914, 106, with a membership in the Sunday school of 33. The church property, consisting of church and parish house on the corner of Central and School streets, and rectory on Maple Street, with endowment funds, is valued at about \$15,000.

In the summer of 1892, the Rev. Arthur Jenks, rector of St. Luke's, began holding mission services in Village Hall at North Haverhill, which were continued until 1895, when the Rev. James C. Flanders, who succeeded him at St. Luke's, organized a Guild, becoming its first president and the sum of \$50 a year was pledged for its support. His successor, the Rev. F. C. Cowper, continued the work, having service twice a month, with Holy Communion at Christmas and Easter. In 1914, Trinity Mission was regularly organized by Bishop Parker, and has since been in charge of the rectors of St. Luke's. The mission still holds its services in Village Hall, formerly the place of worship of the Baptist church. It hopes in the not distant future to have a church building of its own.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

In the early summer of 1891, a movement was inaugurated by the preaching of the Rev. Walter Dole, a Universalist clergyman of Barre, Vt., in Music Hall, which resulted in the organization of a Universalist parish society by Mr. Dole, in November of that year, and the organization of a church in August, 1892, with a membership of 18. A leading

promoter in the organization of the parish and church was the Rev. Q. H. Shinn, D. D., general missionary of the denomination, who also urged the erection of a church. In August, 1891, Dr. Shinn, and the Rev. M. D. Shutter preached in Music Hall and, the first movement towards building a church was a collection taken by Mr. Shinn at the morning service, amounting to \$21.30, and at a meeting held after the service about \$600 was pledged for the same purpose.

A Help and Hope Society was organized by the leaders on August 12, 1891. Those present at the first meeting were Mrs. C. E. Randall, Mrs. C. K. Kinne, Mrs. C. O. Whitcher, Mrs. Martin Perkins, and Miss Ida Crossier. The membership had increased to 30 in November, and it was voted to raise \$1,000 towards a building fund. The organization, which has taken effective lead in all the financial work of the church, still vigorously carries on its work.

A desirable church lot was obtained on Elm Street for the sum of \$500. A building committee consisting of W. D. Sargent, C. E. Randall and O. D. Eastman was chosen July 21, 1892; plans were adopted and a contract was made with Martin Perkins to build the church for the sum of \$3,900. Ground was broken August 8, 1892, and on December 11 services were held in the vestry. The church was finished, except the furnishings, June 3, 1893, and was dedicated August 11. The pews were furnished by the Help and Hope Society, the pulpit and pulpit furniture by the Young People's Christian Union, and the organ by the Sunday school. This was first held August 2, 1891, and afterwards, when no church services were held, it met at the home of Mrs. C. E. Randall. The Y. P. C. U. was organized at the home of Mrs. C. K. Kinne, November 1, 1891. This society placed the pipe organ in the church in the summer of 1899.

During the first year or two of the organization, there were a number of preachers, some of the ablest in the denomination, and the Rev. Walter Dole frequently served until the church had a regular pastor. The church has been greatly prosperous, and for its prosperity too much credit cannot be given to the constant, persistent, self-sacrificing work of a few leaders, among whom Mrs. C. E. Randall must be regarded as pre-eminent during the entire life of the church. It has at the present time a commodious church edifice and parsonage valued at \$14,000 and entirely free from indebtedness. Its pastors have been the Rev. F. L. Carrier, who served from June 17, 1894, till March, 1902, except for a few months in 1898 when he was chaplain of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the war with Spain, and his pulpit was supplied by Rev. H. L. Veazey. Succeeding pastors have been Rev. F. L. Leavitt, 1902-04; Rev. F. W. Miller, 1904-06, and the Rev. C. F. McIntire, the present pastor who entered on his work in July, 1906.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC

Up to the year 1896, the Catholics of Haverhill had been under the spiritual care of priests in Littleton, and St. Johnsbury, Vt. There had been, too, for some years a small mission chapel in Wells River, where mass was occasionally celebrated, and where the Catholics of Haverhill and other towns availed themselves of the rites and sacraments of the church. The few Catholics hereabouts were also visited occasionally by priests from Littleton and Claremont. The Catholic population here was small when January 1, 1896, the Rev. P. S. Cahill was given charge of a parish which embraced the towns of Haverhill, Bath, Lisbon, Landaff, Monroe, Lyman, Carroll and Lincoln, and took up his residence in Woodsville. There was no church building in this parish, except at Twin Mountain in Carroll, and at all other places services were held in schoolhouses, town halls and private residences. For several months after Father Cahill's arrival in Woodsville, mass was celebrated twice a month in the hall over what is now the Central Fire Station, but in the meantime plans were formulated for the erection of a church, which were carried into effect.

A house was purchased on Pine Street for a rectory, and land adjoining for a church edifice, which was completed and named St. Joseph's before January, 1897. The interest taken in providing a church home for the Haverhill Catholics may be noted from the fact that upwards of \$1,000 was contributed by non-Catholics towards the erecting of the church besides the patronage given by them at fairs, entertainments and suppers. Owing to the extent of his parish and the large number of Catholic visitors during the summer months at Sugar Hill, Fabyans, Bretton Woods and Twin Mountain, Father Cahill was in need of an assistant, usually from May 1 to November 1, and during his pastorate, his assistants were the Revs. William Sweeney, M. J. Reddin, D. D., W. F. Pendergast and W. L. Dee, D. D. The Rev. Thomas Reddin succeeded Father Cahill in May, 1907, and took up pretty much the same work, with the same parish, except the town of Lincoln where a church was built in 1902 by the late Rev. J. J. McCooey. Father Reddin was given a permanent assistant so that he was able to hold services at St. Joseph's every Sunday. During his pastorate his assistants were successively the Revs. J. H. Sullivan and Michael R. Griffin.

Father Reddin was succeeded, October 12, 1913, by the present pastor, the Rev. P. E. Walsh, and his assistants have been the Revs. John Belford, Edward Quirk and J. E. Belford.

There are now four churches in the parish: the three outside of Woodsville are St. Catherine's at Lisbon, Our Lady of the Mountain at Bretton Woods, both built during the pastorate of Father Reddin, and St. Margaret's at Twin Mountain built in 1915 to replace the old St. Margaret's destroyed by fire in June, 1914. This new church, built of stone, cost

about \$14,000 and is said to be one of the most beautiful church edifices in northern New Hampshire. These churches are all in flourishing condition. St. Joseph's at Woodsville is free of debt, the last of a twenty-year mortgage having been paid in 1915 by the present pastor. Some \$1,500 has been expended on the rectory during the past two years, and the church property is valued at about \$13,000. St. Joseph's parish is efficiently organized and in addition to the regular Sunday morning services, there is a well attended Sunday school class and evening services every Sunday, and holy days of obligation. The Catholic population of Woodsville is (1916) about 350, and 120 in other parts of Haverhill, principally at East Haverhill where plans are being made for the erection of a church in the near future.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

In the summer of 1893 an independent church was organized of which Rev. George E. Noble of Haverhill, Mass., became pastor. He was called to a larger field the following year, and the society decided to enter the Evangelical Association, one of the Methodist bodies, and the change in organization was effected July 8, 1894, by the Rev. Joshua Gile, presiding elder. The officers were: Trustees, Benjamin Dow, Charles W. Eastman; stewards, Benjamin Dow, Charles W. Eastman, Anson B. Bowen, Sarah E. Dow, Helen Eastman; treasurer, A. B. Bowen; recording steward, Helen Eastman; Sunday school superintendent, A. B. Bowen. A neat and commodious chapel was dedicated August 25, 1897, by Rev. John Short, presiding elder.

During the first year or two the pulpit was supplied by Rev. R. S. Harrington and later still for a brief period by Rev. C. A. Lockwood. Succeeding pastorates were as follows: 1896-97, Rev. George Haddon; 1897-99, Rev. L. H. Merrill; 1899-1901, Rev. B. M. Smith; 1901-02, supplied by A. R. Craig; 1902-04, Rev. M. E. Perry; 1904-06, Rev. L. H. Merrill. From March until August, 1906, the pulpit was supplied by J. E. Nickerson, when the church was disbanded, and the chapel was converted into a dwelling.

MENTAL LIBERTY SOCIETY

This was the name given an organization formed in 1845 or 1846 at North Haverhill. It was not a church, nor did it profess to be a religion, but, organized in open and avowed opposition to churches and to all forms of supernatural religion, it may, perhaps, be noticed as appropriately in this chapter as elsewhere. A pamphlet, published in 1846, contains an address of the president of the society, Dr. M. F. Morrison of Bath, with the constitution, resolutions and by-laws, the constitution constituting the articles of faith—or non-faith they might be more appropriately called. Article 9, perhaps, as clearly as any other summarizes the

purpose of the society and the attitude of its members towards revealed religion:

It shall be the duty of each and every member of this Society, by candid and careful examination, to render firm their own convictions, and the wavering or doubtful opinions of others: to meet with candor and frankness, but temperate firmness, the opposing prejudices of those swayed by different influences, and convince the world by the practical utility and careful observance of our own moral precepts, that while we eschew and are Infidels to the modes, forms, ceremonies of all supernatural religion, we are faithful to Science, Truth and Morality, and the great and Universal Brotherhood of Man.

The names of officers and associates appended to the constitution are Dr. M. F. Morrison, Bath, president; Dr. John McNab, McIndoes Falls, Vt., vice-president; Josiah F. Wilson, Haverhill, secretary and treasurer; Jonathan Wilson, Haverhill librarian; Nathaniel Annis, Haverhill, Cyrus J. S. Scott, Newbury, Vt., and Jacob Morse, Haverhill, council of supervision; Jacob M. White, Haverhill; Charles J. Scott, Newbury, Vt.; Charles A. Sawyer, Haverhill; Frederick Crocker, Bath; Capt. Daniel French, Haverhill; Richardson French, Haverhill.

Perhaps the object of this Mental Liberty Society is best declared by its president, Dr. Morrison, in his address delivered at North Haverhill and published in 1846. He said:

We therefore believe, from the evidence of all history, that religion in all its phases and Prolian forms, is the offspring of a wild and visionary imagination, not of inductive reason:—that its influence is demoralizing, oppressive, intolerant, legalizing crime, conserving ignorance, nourishing credulity, promoting discord, founded in error, and perpetuating misery. Shall we then honest and firm in our own convictions, conscious of the purity of our motives, and the benefits to be derived from their practical application, hesitate to act up to the full measure of our convictions, and thus prove traitors to ourselves and recreants to our race? And does it not become highly important and necessary to associate for the purpose of accomplishing the high and glorious objects we have in view? Few in numbers and isolated in situation, what can be the result of individual effort without concentrated, united action? . . . History points out the crimes of this visionary superstition (Christianity) and we are sensible to its better ingredients. . . . Few have waked to the guidance of reason and the light of truth, but of those who claim to be free, we entreat by their experience of the past, by their hopes of the future, to come fearlessly forward and act individually and socially in accordance with the impulse of their own conviction.

Just how long this organization was maintained, when and where it held meetings, does not appear. It did not break down and destroy the churches. It did not “emancipate” the fellow townsmen and neighbors from the thralldom of their superstitions. It soon passed out of sight, and it has been long lost to memory. Its only monument seems to be the little pamphlet of twenty-four pages containing the inaugural address of its president, Dr. Morrison, the resolutions passed, the constitution and by-laws adopted, and the names of its members. The church, however, lives on and on.

The Rev. N. F. Carter in his "Native Ministry of New Hampshire," published in 1905, gives brief sketches of no less than twenty-seven natives of Haverhill who entered the Christian ministry. This list does not include nearly as many who were residents of Haverhill at the time of their academic, collegiate and theological education. The list given by Mr. Carter is as follows:

- Stephen Adams, Methodist, son of Stephen and Sarah (Johnston) Adams, b. Feb. 12, 1813. Admitted to N. H. Conference 1840; d. New Hampton, Va., May 14, 1883.
- Paul P. Atwell, Methodist, b. Mar. 28, 1801. Studied medicine; admitted to Troy Conference 1843; d. Schuylerville, N. Y., June 13, 1873.
- Amos Gilman Bartlett, Congregationalist, son of Dr. Ezra and Jane Hannah (Gale) Bartlett, b. Jan. 14, 1814; d. Albany, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1880.
- Ephraim Weston Clark, Congregationalist, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Weston) Clark, b. Apr. 25, 1799. Graduated Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary; missionary Sandwich Islands, 1827-63; first secretary Hawaiian Missionary Society; d. Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1878.
- John Clark, Congregationalist, son of John and Mehitabel (Hutchins) Clark, b. June 25, 1800. Pastorates and ministerial labors in New Hampshire and Vermont; d. Rumney, Aug. 31, 1887.
- Laban Clark, D. D., Methodist, b. July 19, 1778. Admitted to New York Conference 1801; d. Middletown, Conn., Nov. 28, 1868.
- Moses Elkins, Methodist, son of Jonathan and Sally (Philbrick) Elkins, b. June 20, 1801. Ordained by Bishop Soule, May 21, 1843; most of life spent in teaching; d. Hixton, Wis., 1866.
- Stephen Goodhue Emerson, Congregationalist, son of Rev. John Dolbeer and Sarah Jane (Dudley) Emerson, b. Oct. 19, 1864. Graduated Dartmouth 1887; Oberlin Theological Seminary 1890; pastorates in California; in Pasadena, since 1898.
- Robert Waterman Carr Farnsworth, Methodist, b. Feb. 20, 1844. Graduated Wesleyan University 1871; School Theology, Boston University, 1872-73; admitted to Providence Conference 1874; pastorates in that conference and in California; d. San Fernando, Cal., Jan. 3, 1888.
- Lucien Haskell Wary, D. D., Congregationalist, son of Charles and Abigail Carpenter (Haskell) Wary, b. Mar. 19, 1839. Dartmouth College 1866; Andover Theological Seminary 1869; d. Long Beach, Cal., May 13, 1903.
- Michael J. Gray, Congregationalist, son of Ebenezer and Ruth (Johnston) Gray, b. Oct. 28, 1789. Settled as pastor in London 1813.
- Jakey True Howard, Congregationalist, son of John and Sarah (True) Howard, b. Aug. 22, 1804; d. West Charleston, Vt., Oct. 7, 1883.
- Lorenzo Dow Jeffers, Free Baptist, son of Josiah and Lydia Jeffers, b. 1821. Ordained 1854; d. Haverhill.
- Charles Johnston, Presbyterian, son of Michael and Sarah Atkinson (Converse) Johnston, b. June 3, 1789; d. Ovid, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1866.
- David Merrill Ladd, Free Baptist, son of Asa and Martha (Chase) Ladd, b. 1806. Pastorates in Vermont; d. Jan. 8, 1889.
- Benjamin Merrill, Presbyterian, son of Abel Kimball and Mary Leverett Merrill, b. Mar. 25, 1835. Graduated Dartmouth, and Princeton Theological Seminary; d. Swanzey, Nov. 16, 1888.
- Charles Henry Merrill, Congregationalist, son of Abel Kimball and Abbie (Leverett) Merrill, b. June 16, 1845. Dartmouth College 1867; Andover Theological Seminary 1870; secretary of the Vermont Missionary Society 1887-; resides St. Johnsbury, Vt.

- John Leverett Merrill, Presbyterian, son of Abel Kimball and Mary Leverett Merrill, b. May 29, 1833. Dartmouth College 1856; Princeton Theological Seminary 1859; last pastorate, Newbury, Vt., 1891-1901; residence, 1911, Reading, Mass.
- Horace Webster Morse, Universalist, son of David and Sarah (Morse) Morse, b. May 2, 1810. Numerous pastorates in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; d. Greenwood, Mass., March 1, 1903.
- Joseph Bartlett Morse, Universalist, son of John and Eunice (Willoughby) Morse, b. May 21, 1814. Dartmouth College 1838; d. Hanover, June 26, 1893.
- Silas Everard Quimby, Methodist, son of Rev. Silas and Penelope Cowdry (Fifield) Quimby, b. Oct. 19, 1837. Wesleyan University 1859; New Hampshire Conference 1863-.
- Jonathan Shepard, Methodist, afterwards Universalist, son of Harris and Martha Shepard, b. Apr. 16, 1792. Evangelist, never a pastor; d. Linden, Mich., Aug. 26, 1878.
- Stephen Sanford Smith, Congregationalist, son of Rev. Ethan and Bathsheba (Sanford) Smith, b. Apr. 14, 1797; d. Worcester, Mass., Oct. 29, 1871.
- William Page Stone, D. D., Methodist, son of Joseph and Priscilla Page Stone, b. Sept. 1, 1831. Graduated Lawrence University, Wisconsin, 1858; joined Wisconsin Conference 1858; d. Chicago, Jan. 4, 1896.
- George Stevens Wheeler, Swedenborgian, son of Ezekiel Horace and Mehitabel Towne Wheeler, b. Apr. 27, 1857. Pastor Bridgewater, Mass., 1890-.
- Dyer Willis, Methodist, b. July 20, 1816. Joined Vermont Conference 1843; pastorates all in Vermont; retired 1883.
- Charles B. M. Woodward, Methodist, son of Jacob and Lydia Woodward, b. June 10, 1808. Admitted N. H. Conference 1839; retired 1847; d. Sept. 9, 1881.

Elder John Davis, though not a native of Haverhill, but rather of Plaistow from which town so many of the first settlers came, was so long a resident of Haverhill that he has been regarded by many as a native. He came to Haverhill a boy of fourteen, and the town was his home for a greater part of his active life. He was born in 1802 and died in Boston in 1885. He was ordained a Free Baptist minister in 1830, and came to Haverhill in 1845, and remained till 1866, preaching in the meantime in North Haverhill, Centre Haverhill, Bath, Benton, Warren and Piermont. His educational advantages were limited but he studied his Bible and was sound in the faith. Blunt and outspoken he had a habit of saying, in the pulpit as well as out of it, whatever came to his mind. His pulpit preparation was made for the most part on his feet after he had begun his sermon. He never failed to reprove those who violated the sanctity of the Sabbath. On one occasion, while preaching at the Union Meeting House, he saw through the open window a man riding rapidly horseback. Pausing and pointing out of doors, he shouted, "There goes a man bound for hell," but getting a nearer view of the man as he passed and recognizing him as one of his neighbors, he quickly added, "No, no, it's Mr. ——— going for the doctor." His salary was not large, and on one occasion noticing several of his congregation asleep, he abruptly called out, "It's hard enough to preach for a dollar a day without having to talk to as sleepy a crowd as this." The sleepers awoke and remained awake.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

TIMOTHY CURTIS, THE FIRST SCHOOLMASTER—SCHOOLHOUSES AT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS EACH—WOODSVILLE HOUSE COST LESS—INTERIOR OF OLD SCHOOLHOUSE—TEXT-BOOKS AND SUPERINTENDENCE—FIRST COMMITTEE IN 1815—RECORDS OF TWO SCHOOLS—TOWN SCHOOLS IN 1885—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SECURE A COLLEGE—HAVERHILL ACADEMY—LIST OF SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS—MR. SAMUEL SOUTHARD.

JUST when the first school was opened in Haverhill is not definitely known. The earliest vote of the town on record is that of March 9, 1773, when it was "voted to hire a master to keep a town school this present year, and to raise £35 to be paid in specie for the use of school." In the warrant for the annual town meeting the previous year, 1772, there was an article "to see if the town will lay out a tract of land for the use of the school in Haverhill." It does not appear that any action was taken on this article, but its wording would indicate that a school was probably in existence before that date. Such school, however, was doubtless small. The population was composed of new families and single persons. During the first few years of the settlement there were few children of school age. The town at the beginning made provision for a minister. It may be safely assumed that when the need arose, it also made provision for a schoolmaster. Peter Powers was the first minister, and so far as known Timothy Curtis was the first schoolmaster. Little is known of Timothy except that he was employed to "keep school" for at least two years. On the first page of the earliest volume of town records, there are the two following entries:

May 10, 1774, Received of Capt. Charles Johnston £8, 19s, 6d in full for five months and twenty days teaching school in Haverhill.

TIMO. CURTIS.

Haverhill, Feb. 10, 1775, Rec^d of Charles Johnston £8, 7s, 6d in full for 5 mos. 18 days teaching publick school in said town.

TIMO. CURTIS.

In 1774, the sum of £35 to be paid in specie was again voted "for use of the school" and in 1775, £34. The records show no separate appropriation for schools until 1786, but notwithstanding the disorganized state of affairs during the War of the Revolution there is evidence that the public school was not neglected. Just where the town school was kept does not appear, whether at Ladd Street, Haverhill Corner, or Horse Meadow, or at each of these places alternately is not certain. There

were no schoolhouses until 1787. At the annual meeting in 1786, it was voted to divide the town into four school districts, and £60 was raised for the support of schools to be paid in wheat at 6s per bushel and Indian corn at 3s per bushel. District Number One extended from Piermont line to the Oliverian, the second from the Oliverian to the south line of the Fisher farm, the third to the bridge leading to Colonel Howard's island, and the fourth from there to Bath line. These districts were all on the river.

In 1811 a vote was passed to increase the number of districts but it does not appear that anything was done till 1815, when the town was divided into nine districts and their boundaries were fixed. Number One was at Haverhill Corner, and the schoolhouse was near Powder House Hill. Number Two was the Ladd Street District, so-called. Number Three was at North Haverhill. Number Four was near the Bath line, and was known as the Pine Plain or Kimball district. Number Five was the Brier Hill district. Number Six was near the Benton line, and was later known as the Morse or Jeffers district. Number Seven was known as the Union district, a part being in Piermont. Number Eight was at what is now Pike village and Number Nine was at Haverhill Centre, the schoolhouse being located at the junction of the County road, and that leading from North Haverhill to Number Six known as the Limekiln road.

But with the increase of population and the settlement of the eastern section of the town districts were divided and subdivided until they numbered twenty. An idea of their location is gained from the location of the schoolhouses. Number Ten lay to the north and east of Nine with schoolhouse at the junction of County road and road leading to Colby Hill. Number Eleven schoolhouse was on the road leading from Brier Hill to Swiftwater in Bath. Number Twelve was the Horse Meadow district. Number Thirteen the Woodsville district. Number Fourteen the East Haverhill district midway between Number Six and Eight. Number Fifteen had its schoolhouse located on the County road near the old stone town house. Number Sixteen schoolhouse was on a road leading off the Pond road, so-called, towards the Bradley Hill road leading to Benton. Number Seventeen was set off from Number One and the schoolhouse was on Main Street at the Corner near Piermont line. Number Eighteen was just off the road between the Brook and Pike. Number Nineteen was between Ladd Street and North Haverhill and was known as the Powers district, and Number Twenty was between Nine and Six, and was known as the Limekiln district.

The school buildings were at first hardly up to the standard of "the little red schoolhouse." They certainly lacked paint, either red or other color. In 1787 the town voted to build four schoolhouses, and the

sum of £100 was appropriated to make the vote effective. Each district was to have the proportion of the money to which it was entitled by its valuation.

It was further voted that "scholars must attend school in their own district." The sum raised was insufficient to build the houses and at a special town meeting held January 10, it was voted to raise £60 payable in wheat at 5s a bushel to finish the schoolhouses, and at the annual meeting in 1789, it was voted to raise £50 more for the same purpose, payable in wheat at 6s and Indian corn at 3s. These schoolhouses would be considered crude affairs today, and were crude then, but they would compare favorably with those in other northern New Hampshire towns. Such as they were they answered the purpose until 1805, when, at the annual town meeting it was "voted to raise \$1,000 to build schoolhouses in the different school districts to be divided between the different districts in proportion to money raised by the town." Had the money been divided equally, it would have given the town four houses costing \$250 each. A beggarly sum it seems, and yet nearly half a century later, that amount was deemed sufficient to build a good schoolhouse.

The first schoolhouse in district Number Thirteen, the Woodsville district, was built in 1847. It was the average schoolhouse in respect to architecture, furnishings and conveniences. It was used as a schoolhouse until 1872, when the new and better building was erected to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. Even then it was not torn down. It was transformed into a dwelling house, and is still standing on its original site at the foot of the hill on South Court Street, one of the better class of tenements. At a meeting of the voters of district Number Thirteen January 29, 1848, it was "Voted to accept of the schoolhouse built by John L. Woods with twenty-one dollars reduction from the two hundred and fifteen dollars, which the committee recommend be allowed for defects, making one hundred and ninety-four dollars that the district are to pay for the house." It was also "voted to raise two hundred and fifty-five dollars for the purpose of purchasing the schoolhouse built by J. L. Woods, Esq., and fitting it up and furnishing stove, out buildings and other apparatus and fixings for the same and location."

Two hundred and fifty dollars was not so small a sum for building a schoolhouse one hundred years ago as might at first seem. Architecturally these houses were pretty much the same throughout the state, and remained the same for a half century or more. Who of the older generation of today does not remember that schoolhouse—the successor of the log building of the eighteenth century? It was located as near the geographical centre of the district as the highways would permit. It was usually a square building—sometimes, however, oblong. You entered the one door through a vestibule (entry) sometimes flanked by a wood

shed. Facing you was the teacher's desk on a small raised platform about four feet square, and in front of it was a seat intended to accommodate three or four of the alphabet scholars. On either side next to the wall ran a long plank seat, with two or three (as the case might be) rows of desks, also made of spruce or pine plank, with shelf underneath, and raised some six or eight inches from the floor. On level with the floor and facing the centre of the room was another row of desks with plank seats, and these were fronted with seats without desks, to be used by the smaller scholars, or for recitation purposes. There was the same arrangement of seats on each side. There was a boys' side and a girls' side. The boys' side was next to the road, because the boys were regarded as having less curiosity to look out of the windows at passers by than the girls, and the windows, small with their 7 by 9 panes of glass, were placed so high there was little temptation for either sex to look out. The desks were intended for two pupils each, but when the school was crowded three or four could be accommodated at the wall desks, by using all the seat space, and taking turns at the desks. These had been made plain, but on the boy's side, for boys had jackknives, they soon became anything but plain. They were ornamented with "fly traps," initials, carvings (no one ever knew who did the ornamentation and carving). In the earlier days the door was in one corner, so to give room for the big fireplace at the end fronting the throne of schoolmaster, or schoolma'am, but later the centre of the room was occupied by the big box stove. In the winter the big boys and girls froze on the wall seats, and the little folks on the front seats roasted.

The pupils in winter, which was the important school term, ranged in age all the way from four years to twenty, but the basis of the course of study for all was "Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic." There were side courses in "jography" and grammar with its parsing. The boys on alternate Saturdays "spoke pieces" and both boys and girls wrote compositions. Spelling was embraced under the head of reading and had perhaps more careful attention—but "Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic," was the basis of instruction. Nothing was neglected for this. The reading classes and spelling classes came into the centre of the floor and stood in line for recitation. If there was a crack between the floor boards, and there usually was, this was the mark on which they stood in line; if there was none there was a chalk mark, and boys and girls when forming in line were required to "toe the mark." At the end of the room on either side the door were the blackboards, veritable blackboards, pine or spruce boards painted black, and these were in constant use by the arithmetic classes. Now and then a schoolhouse boasted an outline map or two, and once in a while there was a schoolmaster of mechanical acquirements who fashioned blocks by which he explained cube root to the more

advanced scholars. As for ventilation, there was usually plenty furnished by illfitting doors and windows, if not by cracks through the walls of the house. Sanitation was of nature's provision; modern microbes and germs had not been invented.

Who, also, of the older generation does not remember the school "kept" in that schoolhouse? There were two terms a year, a summer term kept by a schoolma'am, and a winter term by a master, as in such cases it was felt necessary to have some one who "kept order." This "keeping order" was regarded as one of the first essentials. The master was first of all to have the ability to soundly "thrash" the big unruly boys or any combination of them, if such "thrashing" was necessary to keep order. Seats were not assigned. They were pre-empted. The boy who first got his books on a certain desk on the first Monday of school had established his claim to seat and desk. There were early arrivals on that Monday morning, and entrances were effected through windows where the door was locked. The school was its own janitor. The girls alternated in sweeping the floor, and in the winter time the boys by turn kindled the fire and attended to it during the day.

At the annual district school meeting it was decided whether the teacher should board round or his board should be hired at some one place. In the latter event the board was frequently set up at auction and bid off by lowest bidder. The writer remembers his first experience as schoolmaster: he had been bid off for seventy-five cents a week, and his remembrance of that boarding place are among the pleasantest of a lifetime. His salary for the three months' school was thirteen dollars per month and board, a total of thirty-nine dollars. The next winter he boarded round. It was a Haverhill country school. His board at the different families of the district was timed in several cases by "killing hogs." He has still vivid remembrances of fresh pork, sausage, "souse" and scraps.

Recitation periods were not lengthy. There was time each forenoon and afternoon for exercises in reading and spelling by the entire school, divided into classes according to age and proficiency. Arithmetic, geography, grammar, perhaps United States history, with a brief period for writing in the copy book occupied the rest of the time. The morning session opened at nine o'clock with reading by those able to read one verse alternately from the New Testament, and if he was "a professor" and understood to be pious, prayer by the teacher. The issue of the Bible in schools had not been raised. The pupils were almost exclusively of Yankee Protestant stock.

There was not a prescribed course of study and text-books were few. Even as late as 1831 text-books were not numerous. George Woodward, Cummings Sanborn and David Blaisdell, 3d, superintending committee, issued the following order as late as December 7, 1831:

List of text-books authorized by the school committee: *no others permitted*. New Testament, Webster's Spelling Book, Easy Lessons, Webster's School Dictionary, Colburn's Arithmetic and Colburn's Sequel, Murray's Grammar, Political Class Book, Goodrich's Math, Brun's Geography, Historical Reader, Goodrich's History of the United States.

This list, "no others permitted," gives an idea of the studies pursued as late as 1831 in the district schools. And Haverhill was in advance of other towns.*

As early as 1800 the sum of \$333 was appropriated for the four district schools including the amount required by law. In 1810 this amount was increased to \$500; in 1820, to \$600; in 1830, to \$700; in 1840, to \$820; in 1880, \$1,730 with \$25 additional for support of Teacher's Institute in Western Judicial District. Year by year these appropriations were increased. In 1890 the sum of \$4,000 was raised and appropriated; in 1900, \$4,500. Previous to 1810, the supervision of the schools, in addition to that of the prudential committee of each district, was assigned to the selectmen. In this latter year the town at its annual meeting chose as "committee in addition to the selectmen to visit schools," Ezra Bartlett, John Smith and Moses Campbell. Such committee was chosen annually till 1815, when the selectmen were relieved of responsibility in visiting schools, and a committee for such work was chosen consisting of Joseph Bell, Esq., Rev. Grant Powers, Ephraim Kingsbury, Stephen P. Webster and John Kimball. This was the first superintending committee, composed of the town's leading citizens, men of liberal educa-

*Lists of text-books previous to the publication of this authorized list are difficult to find, but some of the books which did service have survived their hard usage, and are still in existence as curiosities. There was "the New England Primer improved for the more easy attaining of the true reading of English to which is added the Assembly's and Mr. Cotton's catechism." This was published in Massachusetts and had for a frontispiece a portrait of "John Hancock, Esq., late President of Congress," and also of John Rogers, burning in the flames at the stake with his wife and nine small children, one at the breast looking on. There was an illustrated alphabet beginning with, "In Adam's fall we sinned all," and then the catechism, in which the children were periodically instructed by the minister. For readers the older pupils used the "American Preceptor" and the "Columbian Orator." Daboll's Arithmetic antedated Dillworth's Schoolmasters' Assistant just as that antedated Adams' Arithmetic. The text-book par excellence, however, was "the American Spelling Book, by Noah Webster, Jun, Esquire." The title page of the ninth edition of this remarkable book, published in 1794, further describes it as "Containing an easy standard of pronunciation, being the first part of a grammatical institute of the English language, to which is now first added an appendix containing a moral catechism and a federal catechism with many corrections and improvements by the author." A thorough knowledge of this little book from cover to cover, with its classic stories of "the old man who found a rude boy in one of his apple trees stealing apples," the milk maid, the cat and the rat, etc., amounted to a pretty liberal education. Its one blemish was the awful woodcut of the immortal Noah as a frontispiece, which the publishers were petitioned to omit on the ground that it frightened the children.

tion. Thenceforward, for a period of seventy years until the district system was abolished, the town has each year had its superintending school committee. The list of names of those who have filled this office is a distinguished one, evidencing the interest of the town in its schools. On this list, besides those already mentioned, are found such names as Stephen R. Page, Moses Porter, John Nelson, George Little, Andrew Mack, Samuel Cartland, Jacob S. Clark, William Ladd, Josiah F. Wilson, David Sloan, John Angier, Archibald Fleming, David Burroughs, Samuel Delano, Nathan B. Felton, Hiram Morgan, Eben Eastman, Charles R. Morrison, George S. Towle, Samuel Adams, Phineas Spalding, Chas. A. Dunning, Daniel F. Merrill, Chas. H. Chase, H. H. Tenney, L. W. Prescott, George F. Putnam, Harvey Knight.

In 1885 the district system of school organization was abolished, and the town was made a single district, with the exception of Woodsville, which had previously been created into a district by itself, a part of Bath having been united with it. Some of the old schoolhouses have been abandoned. New schoolhouses have been erected at East Haverhill, Pike, and North Haverhill, and the schoolhouses which are still used for school purposes in the former Number Six, Ten, Fifteen and Ladd Street districts, are either new or have been modernized to meet up-to-date conditions. Districts numbered One and Seventeen at the Corner have been united, and by a contract with the trustees of Haverhill Academy, a single school with three departments, high, grammar and primary, has been established in the commodious new brick building, still bearing the name of Haverhill Academy, erected on a lot adjoining the old.

In 1872 the old \$255 schoolhouse in Woodsville was replaced by a new two story building with rooms for primary and grammar grades, and for the high school grade later established. In 1901 this was replaced by the large and commodious building, now used for primary and grammar grades, which was erected at a cost of upwards of \$20,000. In 1913 in order to meet the increasing needs of the high school, and provide room for the primary and grammar grades, the fine new high school building, with all modern improvements and appliances now standing on King's Plain, was erected at a cost of nearly \$30,000. It meets the requirements of a school which ranks with the best in the state.

Haverhill takes a just pride in its schools of today. It makes liberal appropriations for their support. In conjunction with Bath it employs an efficient superintendent who devotes his entire time to supervision. It has two high schools, from one of which graduates are admitted to the New England colleges (except Yale and Harvard) on certificate, and care is exercised in selection of teachers to secure only those of known efficiency, of normal training or its equivalent. It may well remember, however,

with grateful appreciation, its old time district school. Some things were accomplished and well accomplished. Not so much was attempted as at present, but the few things attempted were pretty thoroughly done. The foundations of education were laid. Obedience to authority was maintained and enforced. Sound morals and the homely virtues were inculcated. Good citizens were trained and developed by the somewhat haphazard courses (if they might be so called) of instruction. The district schoolhouses were also used for other purposes. Religious meetings were held in them, and more than one great religious awakening in the town had its beginning at some meeting held in some one of the district schoolhouses. The annual district school meetings were often occasions of lively interest. These were duly warned with all the formality attendant on the warning of the annual town meeting, and all matters pertaining to the schools were discussed and acted upon.

The choice of a "Prudential Committee" was the important matter, and contests over his election were frequent and sometimes bitter. It was a distinct honor not lightly esteemed nor thoughtlessly conferred. Unless otherwise ordered by the voters, the prudential committee engaged teachers, arranged for their board, provided for the wood, had the care and oversight of the schoolhouse. Sometimes a committeeman was guilty of employing a daughter, a niece, or some other relative as teacher; sometimes he boarded the teacher in his own home or in the home of a relative or some particular friend, and fixed the compensation; sometimes it was thought he got a personal "rake off" from the wood he purchased of a neighbor. There was temptation for graft and nepotism besetting the prudential committee. Sometimes politics entered into district affairs. A Whig committee would not readily be forgiven for hiring the son or daughter of a Democrat as teacher or for boarding the teacher in a Democratic family, and it hardly need be said that Democrats were no less violently partisan than their Whig neighbors. Blood and politics in school district matters were thicker than water.

It is to be regretted that the records of these school districts have not been more carefully preserved. An effort was made after the districts were abolished to collect them and deposit them in the office of the town clerk, but this met with little success. The records for a single year in two of the districts are fair illustrations of those for other years in other districts and are not without interest.

At the annual district meeting in Number Thirteen, March 29, 1845, held in the store of John L. Woods, Alba Hall was elected moderator and prudential committee, and B. S. Bard, clerk. There were evidently suspicions concerning the management of affairs, for first of all it was "voted that all the business done by the committee for the district for the year shall be handed in to the clerk and he shall record it."

Voted that the mistress shall board round with the schollers.

Voted to join with the district on the other side of the river (Bath), for a summer school.

Voted that the committee confer with the committee on the other side of the river about organizing the districts together.

Voted that committee procure wood for the ensuing winter.

Voted to instruct the committee to hire the same mistress that kept the school in this place last summer.

Committeeman Hall, thus instructed, made the following report:

Paid out. Repairs on schoolhouse: 8 lights glass and nails, 48; 1 door ketch, 12; 8 lbs. nails, 48; 1 day's work by Mr. King, 75; one day's work by Mr. Whiteher, 75; $\frac{1}{2}$ day by Mr. Sanborn, 33; door handle, bolts and screws, 52; work of Koster Annis, 25; Mr. Hall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days work, 1.00; door hinges and latch, 88; boards, 83; total . . .	\$6.39
Wood	5.15
Paid for summer school	21.83
Paid Master	47.25
Paid Moses Abbott, Jr., for stove	4.67
Paid M. Abbott, for board	8.82
	<hr/>
	\$94.11
Amount of money received in both districts	93.95
	<hr/>
Balance due committee	\$0.16

There is no record that Mr. Hall ever received the 16 cents he was out of pocket. This may have been the price of the honor conferred. But he may have been in on the wood deal, or Moses Abbott, who had received \$13.49 of the district money, may have considered him.

The present Ladd Street schoolhouse was not built as were the others of the town by a committee appointed for the purpose by the district, but it was erected on the site of the old meeting house by certain prominent Ladd Street citizens as a private enterprise, the district being given certain rights in the building in consideration of a certain specified sum. This was the agreement:

We, the undersigned, agree to build a two story house, about 36 by 28 feet on the ground, and to furnish District Number Two with a schoolroom on the lower floor, the same to be finished in as good a manner as the schoolroom in District Number One; the outside of the building and the lower story to be finished; also to put in a belfrey and hang the bell on the same; we further agree to underpin said house with good stone, and place a good door stone at the door, said house to be finished by the middle of June, 1849. The above agreement is in consideration that the district pay us three hundred and fifty dollars.

Signed { HENRY MERRILL,
J. H. WOODWARD,
JAMES H. PEARSON.

The upper room is to be used for public meetings or lectures at the disposal of the district.

The building was finished according to agreement, and was occupied for school purposes during the school year 1849-50. The historic meeting house bell of which the Congregational church, after its purchase of the brick meeting house at Haverhill Corner, had tried in vain to get possession, and which had been kept in concealment by the Ladd Street people for years, was brought out of its hiding place and hung in the belfry.

It appears that the building was under different rules and regulations than those pertaining to the ordinary district schoolhouse, since there were printed and framed a set of by-laws governing its control. The report of Lyman Buck, prudential committee, made to the annual school district meeting, March 27, 1850, gives at least the outlines of a picture which represents educational conditions in the Ladd Street district during this first year of the school service of the bell.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 IN ACCOUNT WITH LYMAN BUCK, DR.

1849		
Aug. 2	For paying for printing by-laws and frame	\$1.25
Sept. 7	Paid for insurance policy	3.49
22	" for rent for stove, and broom, 1.19-25	1.44
27	" for stove and pipe, wire and hooks	15.13
Oct. 3	" S. F. Hook for three chairs	1.26
20	" Mrs. Ward for 8 weeks' teaching and board	21.34
Nov. 17	" for 80 feet of boards90
23	" Mrs. Woods for four weeks' teaching and board	12.67
1850		
Jan. 11	" for Shaker broom34
	" George Piersons for building woodshed	24.37
26	" J. B. S. Chandler for 8 weeks' teaching	36.00
Mar. 8	" Mr. Emery for 6 wks' teaching and board 14 wks'	48.00
11	" J. H. Pearsons for wood 4 1-2 months	12.00
		<hr/>
		\$180.50
1849		
CREDIT		
Aug. 26	Rec'd from Charles Smith former committee	\$7.53
Sept. 7	" of the selectmen on order	37.00
27	" for old stove sold at Bradford	3.79
1850		
Jan. 11	" town order to pay for shed, stove and pipe	39.50
Feb. 2	" town order for all due District No. 2	100.37
		<hr/>
		\$188.19

Which leaves a balance due from your committee of \$7.69 after charging nothing for getting the stove and pipe, and setting them up, and for washing the schoolhouse out, and cleaning it out twice. I, therefore, move that there is nothing allowed our committee for cleaning up our schoolhouse for the paltry \$1.50 allowed last year.

The committeeman evidently had a feeling that school districts as well as republics, were ungrateful.

An interesting glimpse into the affairs of the district at this period is obtained from the warrant posted by Mr. Buck, warning the District Number Two school meeting in March, 1850:

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

[L. S.]

To the Legal Voters of School District No. 2 in the Town of Haverhill:

You are hereby notified to meet at the schoolhouse in said district on Wednesday the 27th day of March inst., at 7 o'clock in the afternoon for the transaction of the following business, viz.:

- 1st To choose a moderator to preside in said meeting.
- 2d To choose a clerk, prudential committee and other necessary officers for the ensuing year.
- 3d To see if the district will have a summer school.
- 4th To see if the district will have the teachers board round, and if not, see if they will set the board at auction to the lowest bidder.
- 5th To see if the district will set the wood for the winter school up at auction to the lowest bidder.
- 6th To see if the district will consent to have the upper part of the schoolhouse controlled by J. H. Woodward or any other person, contrary to the by-laws of said district.
- 7th To transact any other business thought proper, when met.

Given under my hand and seal at said Haverhill this 11th day of March, 1850.

LYMAN BUCK,

Prudential Committee for the District.

It is to be regretted that no record of the proceedings of this first meeting in the new schoolhouse has been preserved. It would be interesting to know whether the teachers "boarded round" or were "struck off to the lowest bidder." There was evidently trouble also concerning that upper room. The builders of the schoolhouse, and the district authorities were at odds. There is no record of how the difference was settled.

That the early settlers and proprietors of Haverhill were fully alive to the advantages arising from institutions for advanced education is proven by the efforts they put forth to secure for the town the location of Dartmouth College which had been chartered by Governor Wentworth in December, 1769. What might have been is of course not history, but the story of what Haverhill narrowly missed is at least an interesting one. The Rev. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock had for some years maintained an Indian Charity School at Lebanon, Conn., but circumstances had arisen which made advisable its removal, and coincident with its removal its enlargement into an academy, seminary, or college. Dr. Wheelock was inclined at first to locate in New York or Pennsylvania, but his attention was later directed to the Coös country in New Hampshire, and as early as 1767 a movement was inaugurated on the part of several towns in the Connecticut Valley to secure the college location. In January, 1768, the Rev. Peter Powers wrote Dr. Wheelock from Newbury, recommending

that region as the best in the Connecticut Valley, though he expressed little confidence of benefiting the Indians of the locality. He wrote:

The Indians who come here are a miserable, abandoned, drunken, frenchified popish crew, so effectually prejudiced against religion that there seems little hope of doing them any good, though perhaps some of their posterity may be reclaimed; but the school may be of advantage to about a hundred new townships in this part of the country.

A little later Col. Israel Morey and others of Orford recommended this town, and then the claims of Lyme, Campton and Plymouth were urged. The Rev. Ebenezer Cleveland had been sent out by Dr. Wheelock, during the summer and autumn of 1768, to investigate and make report on desirable locations for the college in New Hampshire. He first visited Campton, Plymouth and Rumney and was disposed to favor one of these towns, preferably Campton. He next visited Coös on the Connecticut River.

The inhabitants of that new country were universally much engaged to have the school fixed there, both from a respect to Dr. Wheelock's person and a regard to the general design. . . . Several places were more especially set up—namely, Haverhill, Piermont, Orford, Lebanon, Plainfield, Claremont, Charlestown and Walpole—those in which it appeared the greatest donations would centre. . . . Large subscriptions have been made and are still making which centre in particular towns, the principal of which were *Haverhill and Orford*. Their situation is very pleasant, and their soil very fertile,—their lands so much improved and so fertile that there is already a sufficient supply of provisions for the school. At Haverhill is a farm of about 600 acres of excellent land, about 150 of which are under good improvements—all within two bows of the river, which is a sufficient outside fence; and it is otherwise suitably divided and secured by good fences, has on it a large and well finished barn on one bow and also a good corn-barn on the other bow; also a good gristmill and sawmill, and something for a house. . . . It is beautifully situated in the centre of the town and other lands may be had to accommodate it here, 5,600 acres are already subscribed for that end. At Orford they have already subscribed 2,100 acres of land and about £80 sterling in labor and materials for building. . . . Besides the offers already mentioned, upwards of 2,000 acres are subscribed on condition it shall be fixed in either of the above mentioned towns.

The English patrons headed by Lord Dartmouth upon whom Dr. Wheelock relied for financial aid and support wrote him from London under date of April 3, 1769:

We are unanimously of the opinion that the most advantageous situation for carrying on the great purposes of your school will be in one of the townships belonging to the district of Cowass in the government of New Hampshire, agreeably to the proposal of Governor Wentworth and the gentlemen who have generously expressed their intention of contributing to that design; but whether *Haverhill* or *Orford* may be the most eligible for this purpose, we must leave to your judgment to determine. According to the best information we can procure of the state of those towns, we think you may give the preference to the former, especially if the farm which you mention as very convenient for an immediate supply of provisions can be procured upon reasonable terms.

The charter of the college bears date of December 30, 1769, and this was followed by the grant of the town of Landaff to the college, January

25, 1770. The competition for the location of the college began afresh. Governor Wentworth's views as to location were made known to Dr. Wheelock in a letter under date of January 29, 1770: "Upon the whole I consent to Bath, Landaff or Haverhill, the college to have at least one hundred acres adjoining, and to stand not less than a mile from the river." Col. Israel Morey of Orford wrote Dr. Wheelock that his judgment favored the selection of Haverhill.

Col. Alexander Phelps, son-in-law of Dr. Wheelock, was the principal agent in securing the charter, and acted for him also in fixing the location. He set out January 30, 1770, from Portsmouth for Coös, expecting to meet Dr. Wheelock there. In a letter to a correspondent that same day Dr. Wheelock wrote of the location "three towns are bidding for it, Haverhill, Orford and *Hanover*." This is the first mention of Hanover in any official correspondence, but in September, 1769, Dr. Edward Freeman of Mansfield, Conn., in writing to his son Jonathan who had settled in Hanover said, concerning the location of the college: "I have heard transiently that Dr. Wheelock thinks likely in Hanover, or in Orford, or in another town. I know not the name. The doctor, as I hear, says Hanover is settled with the most *serious, steady* inhabitants." Hanover and Lebanon, so far as they had been settled at all, had been settled from Connecticut, a fact not without significance.

Colonel Phelps must have understood that he had authority from Dr. Wheelock to fix the location, in case he did not meet the latter in Coös. Leaving Portsmouth January 30, 1870, he spent the month of February and a large part of March in Coös. After a thorough examination of the offers made he selected Haverhill and made contracts for the purchase of materials and the erection of the buildings. The site determined upon as shown by plan, preserved in Chase's History of Dartmouth College, was just above the village of North Haverhill opposite the Great Oxbow, on the plain which was then the principal settlement of the town, and a part of which was later taken as a site for the Grafton County buildings. No more beautiful location could be imagined.

Deeds of neighboring lands, partly given and partly purchased, on both sides the river, including some of the best of the Great Meadow were executed (some to the College and some to Wheelock) and deposited in the hands of Colonel Bailey, Colonel Porter and Mr. Coleman, awaiting Wheelock's acceptance. Of five thousand acres lying in Haverhill, Newbury and Bath, the subscriptions are preserved, running four-fifths to the college and one-fifth to Wheelock. Besides outlying lands, there were given 180 acres on and near the Great Oxbow, and 165 acres of adjoining high lands for business purposes. The plan exhibits but a part of it. There was a barn 45 feet by 30 completely finished and a small house 16 by 16, finished on the outside. There were also subscriptions for money, materials and labor (even down to the 'macking two pear of lethern briches') for which notes were to be given by June 1st, payable by October 1st with interest; and contracts were made for other materials and buildings.¹

¹ Chase's History of Dartmouth College, pp. 130, 131.

In the warrant for a meeting of the Haverhill proprietors to be held April 6, 1770, there was an article "to see if the proprietors would give anything to Dartmouth College, Dr. Wheelock, or Colonel Phelps, or either of them, as an 'incouragement' for said college being fixed in said township." The proprietors made generous response. They "voted to give to Rev^d 'Elitzer' Wheelock, D. D., fifty acres of land in Haverhill lying on Capt. John Hazen's Mill Brook (Poole Brook) where there is a convenient waterfall for a mill and to be laid out in a convenient form for a mill, provided Dartmouth College should be located in Haverhill." These fifty acres would be near, if not indeed adjoining, the site selected by Colonel Phelps for the college, and were of the greatest possible value, in connection with the sawmill privilege, to aid in the erection of buildings.

The official correspondence indicates that all these proceedings were known to Governor Wentworth and had his cordial approval, and Colonel Phelps seems to have entertained no doubts as to his authority as the representative of Dr. Wheelock in determining on the Haverhill location. Colonel Phelps was not a Haverhill partisan. He had large interests in Orford, and at first made active to secure the location for that town, but he assented to a transfer of the Orford interest and support to Haverhill.

The action of Colonel Phelps in selecting Haverhill led to a great outcry on the part of the disappointed towns, and there was a union of the towns of Plainfield, Hartford, Lebanon, Norwich and Hanover in favor of the latter place. The interests of Hanover seem to have been placed in the hands of James March, an acquaintance of Dr. Wheelock and an early and prominent settler of the town, and he began a most active campaign. He wrote to Dr. Wheelock under date of March 13, 1770, attacking, at least by insinuation, Colonel Phelps:

I would also take the liberty to inform you that the people in these parts imagine that the colonel (Colonel Phelps) does not give a fair representation, and they think not without reason for their imagination, for Mr. Powers has told John Wright that the colonel, being in company with Colonel Moulton, put the question whether Colonel Moulton would give him half his interest he had in Orford if he would get it in that town, adding that his interest there did not cost Colonel Moulton so much as it had cost him in that business, Colonel Moulton telling him that he would take it into consideration and send him a letter with the promise of fifty pounds if he should obtain it at Orford; at which Colonel Phelps showed great resentment for so trifling a sum being offered. This here, together with much of his talk, gave them to suspect that if he be not bribed, his is trying to advance his own interest.

It became freely charged that Colonel Phelps had sold the college to Haverhill. His letter to Dr. Wheelock dated March 22, 1770, from Hebron, Conn., whither he had returned after concluding his negotiations at Haverhill which he believed to be final, speaks for itself. The following is a part:

As you remember, I set out in the affair in November last expressly instructed by you to "transact the whole affair relative to said college according to my own prudence," with the advice of such as I should think fit to consult; also that when the charter should be obtained and recorded, then I should proceed to take the deeds of land given to the school and yourself, in doing which your express direction was that I should keep my "eye on getting as much land near and convenient for speedy improvement for the present support" of your family and school as might be, and that I should bring home the several offers to induce the preference for a site of the school in the several places, and the governors reasons for preferring the place we should choose to fix it in; and also that I should see what "materials for buildings might be had on the spot," viz.: Boards, etc. And in order to execute my commission, I was obliged to show the same to His Excellency and the rest of the Trustees in New Hampshire, who considered you as the principal actor in the whole affair, and as such acting with them by me, and I also considered myself as personating you in the whole affair. . . . The occasion of my writing at this time is a hint which is spreading that in my late tour in the affair of the college I acted without book, which is spread and is spreading by such persons as I fear you will have reason, when too late, to consider as *angues in herbis*, let their present connections with the college be ever so near, which hint, if it should reach the governor, will not serve any good purpose. . . . I had the happiness to gain the governor's friendship to the college and to you, when it was most certainly very cold; and as I left him a hearty friend in these regards, I hope he will continue such. His friendship lost will hardly be regained. As to such lands, such laborers, etc., which I engaged, if it is likely you shall not have them, I wish I might know, if my knowing would not disserve your cause, that I might write to them, which I promised to do, and now have no opportunity.

In the latter part of May or early in June Dr. Wheelock made his first visit to Coös, and visited the different towns which had made bids for the location of the college. He, of course, visited Haverhill, though there is no record of how long he remained. He was in Hanover the first week in June, when Colonel Phelps joined him and his party. Additional subscriptions to those already made for Hanover or Lebanon from Charlestown, Claremont, Cornish, Plainfield, Lebanon and Hanover, and from Hartford, Norwich and Hartland across the river, were handed in. He then proceeded to Campton. While there he received a letter from Governor Wentworth and the other Portsmouth trustees earnestly and unanimously recommending that the college be built in Landaff, or if that were impracticable, in Haverhill. While at Plymouth Dr. Wheelock wrote his wife under date of June 25, and referring to the letter he had received from the Portsmouth trustees while at Campton said: "I am setting out tomorrow to wait upon the gentlemen, and hope to convince them that what they propose is impracticable. . . . Mr. Moses Little and Colonel Bayley are with me and design to set out tomorrow morning for Portsmouth."

It is evident that Dr. Wheelock went to Portsmouth with his mind fully made up to locate the college in Hanover. On arriving there Colonel Bayley, who accompanied him, made his final appeal for Haverhill in the following letter:

PORTSMOUTH, June 29, 1770.

Hon^{ble} and Rev^d—In the capacity of agent for the Towns of Newbury and Haverhill I promise and engage (if Dartmouth College is placed in said Haverhill in New Hamp^{re}) that out of the subscriptions of said Haverhill and Newbury and the town of Bath, that three thousand acres shall be laid out in a convenient farm at the Corner of Haverhill adjoining the southwest corner of the town of Landaff and one thousand acres more laid out in a gore in Bath adjoining said town of Landaff and the three thousand acres in Haverhill as above. And also engage to give five hundred acres more to the Hon^{ble} and Rev^d Trust of said College for the use of said College in a handsome farm Round said College if it is set in s^d Haverhill. Provided it is not set on Lands already laid out, which if it is, to lay out said Five Hundred next adjoining in a convenient form, as also to make and raise a frame for a Building two hundred feet long and Eighteen feet broad, one story high, or frame and labor to that value. The above I promise to perform at or before the first day of November next. The frame I promise to set on demand. Witness my hand,

JACOB BAYLEY.

The above offer of the 4,000 acres adjoining Landaff was in response to a request made by the governor and the Portsmouth trustees, as this would bring the college lands into one body, Landaff having been granted to the college. The 500 acres on which the college should be set would be the commodious and beautiful site above North Haverhill, overlooking the Oxbow, which had been selected and accepted by Colonel Phelps a few months before.

But Dr. Wheelock had made up his mind. He wanted a town in which the college should be supreme, and Hanover offered to give him within its limits the smaller town of Dresden. Hanover and Lebanon had been granted to and thus far settled by friends and acquaintances of his from Connecticut, "more serious and steady" than the settlers of Haverhill, from Hampstead, and Haverhill and Newbury, Mass. It may also have been deemed by him that these Connecticut friends and acquaintances, would be more amenable to his wishes than men like Col. John Hurd, Col. Asa Porter, Jacob Bailey, Charles Johnston and men of like character and ability, who were the leading spirits in Haverhill. The choice was made of Hanover and Dr. Wheelock before the summer had passed was already living "in his log hut in the wilderness" almost before Haverhill had discovered that that which it had every reason to believe in March had been gained beyond question, was irrecoverably lost. It can be conjectured what might have been the history of the college in the light of subsequent events, but after all it would be only conjecture. Dr. Wheelock did not escape criticism, and attacks were numerous made in which his motives and honor were seriously impugned.

The early settlers of Haverhill did not, because of their failure to secure the college, abandon efforts to provide facilities for a more liberal education than their town schools afforded. The controversy with the Pier-

mont proprietors over the boundary between the two towns having been settled, the settlement at the disputed "Corner" began to grow and plans for an academy were made. In the latter part of 1792, or early in 1793, Col. Charles Johnston, Major Samuel Bliss, and John Page, with several others erected a building between the present Pearson hall and the new academy building in what was then Colonel Johnston's field, for an "academy and other purposes," and in 1794 the legislature granted an academy charter, the trustees named being the three above mentioned with the addition of the Rev. Ethan Smith. The petition for the charter set forth the erection of the building and that "a young gentleman (Moses P. Payson, afterwards of Bath) had been employed and that about thirty pupils had already engaged in pursuit of an education in the arts and sciences." The object of the institution was stated to be "to promote religion, purity, virtue and morality, and for instruction in English, Latin and Greek languages; in writing, music and the art of speaking; in geometry, logic, geography, mathematics and such other branches of science as opportunity may furnish." The academy was one of the earliest in the state. Phillips at Exeter began its work ten years earlier in 1783. Appleton at New Ipswich was incorporated in 1789, Atkinson in 1790, and Gilmanton in the same year with the Haverhill institution. The first building of wood was burned in 1814, and this was succeeded by the brick building just a little north of the old,—now Pearson Hall—which was erected under the supervision of Edmund Stevens. The building as it stands at the present time after the lapse of more than a century, is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time, and furnishes ample evidence of the thorough workmanship and good taste of the builder.

The establishment of the academy was a prominent factor in promoting the growth of the village, and with the later removal of the courts from Horse Meadow, and the centreing of the various stage lines, Haverhill Corner became in a few years the leading and most prominent village in northern New Hampshire. The influence of the institution in promoting the culture and refinement for which the village was early notable is hardly to be overestimated, while its wider influence in the life work of its hundreds, if not thousands of pupils in town, state and nation is incalculable. In the first half century of its existence and for some years later, it furnished Dartmouth College with an exceptionally large number of students. Its early rolls or catalogues have not been preserved, but a comparison of some of the earliest with the Dartmouth general catalogue show that thirty per cent of the young men on its rolls were also graduates of Dartmouth.

Some of the early lists of students, with the number of weeks attendance and the amount charged for tuition, which were reported by preceptors to trustees are still in existence and these are interesting as indicating the



families availing themselves of the privileges furnished by the new educational institution. There were forty students in attendance for the term or quarter beginning December 2, 1801 and ending March 1, 1802. The list is as follows:

Clark Atkinson	William Smith	Esther Miller
Harriet Sprague	Sukey Smith	Charles Bailey
Michael Gray	Rebecca Gilman	Sukey Ladd
Samuel C. Webster	Ephraim Corliss	Olive Bailey
Amos Bailey	Eliza Webster	Levi Gleason
Charles Johnston	Harriet Webster	Phineas Mitchell
Deborah Corliss	Sukey Webster	Hannah Ladd
Sukey Swift	John Page, Jr.	Phineas Bailey
Samuel Brooks, Jr.	William G. Page	Joshua Whittier
George Brooks	Samuel Page	Agur Platt
Joseph Boynton	Louisa Corliss	Grove Sanders
Charles Boynton	Sally Johnston	Moses Webster
Cynthia Boynton	Hannah Johnston	Haynes Johnston
	William Tarleton	

Clark Atkinson was a Latin scholar, and the tuition charged for eleven and two-thirds weeks was \$2.33. The other thirty-nine are listed in English, geography, etc., and the tuition bill was \$1.96 each.

In the third quarter of 1805, ending August 24, consisting of fourteen weeks there were sixty students in attendance. The tuition charge was \$2.80. The list of pupils is interesting as showing the changes which had taken place in the personnel of students:

William Smith	George K. Montgomery	Cynthia Boynton
George W. Brooks	Mira Montgomery	Jonathan Burnham
Hannah Brooks	Ralph Webster	Caroline Bliss
Michael Johnston	Sukey Webster	Harriet Sprague
John Osgood, Jr.	Lucy Boynton	Paul Sprague
Paul Sprague	Caleb Knapp	Lydia Ball
Joseph Edmunds	Samuel Gookin	Sukey Ball
Charles Johnston	Caleb Stevens	John Ford
James Morris	Henry Ward	James Gould
Chas. Eastman	Nathaniel Merrill	Lucinda Merrill
Walter Webster	Ebenezer Little	Edmund Carleton
David Tyler	Sukey Smith	Harry Woodward
Nancy Lee	Fanny Smith	Gardner Smith
Hannah Dow	Eliza Smith	Noah Kimball
George Howard	Sally Elkins	Dorcas Kimball
Samuel Janes	Samuel Pearson	Timo. Bedel
Nathl' Mitchell	Joseph McKean	Mary Bedel
Miss Ramsey	Polly Pearson	Laban Ladd
Betsey Cross	Sally Ward	Levi Ladd
Miss Vaner	— Parkhurst	J. Sanborn

It is greatly to be regretted that all these early lists have not been preserved, but the names in those here given are familiar to those who have

acquainted themselves with the early history of the town. They suggest the character of the families which in its early years were patrons of the academy.

It is the character of the teacher which counts for the success or failure of a school, and the list of preceptors of the academy from the beginning till 1880 when it was merged into the town school system is a notable one. In his address at the centennial anniversary of the academy, in 1897, the Rev. J. L. Merrill gave an exceptionally interesting sketch of these preceptors of which liberal use is here made with grateful acknowledgment.

Moses P. Payson was the first preceptor, who later as a resident of Bath, accumulated a fortune and won an enviable reputation in both branches of the state legislature. He was succeeded in 1796, by Thomas Snell who remained but one year, later studying theology, became a clergyman of prominence, dying in 1862 at the advanced age of 87. He was followed in 1797 by Sebastian Cabot, who also became a clergyman and lived till 1853. Stephen P. Webster, a graduate of Harvard, in the years of his administration, left his impress on both school and town. He was prominent in the affairs of the town and was honored by his townsmen with every official position within their gift. William Lambert, 1800-05, later entered the legal profession. Abner Emerson was principal in 1805, and was succeeded in 1806 by David Shaw who graduated from Dartmouth in that year. During his long career as a lawyer in Haverhill, he maintained an active interest in the academy, and served it as trustee. Joseph Bell was principal in 1807, studied law later, was admitted to the bar in 1811, and became one of the most prominent in his profession both in New Hampshire and later in Boston. Ephraim Kingsbury was principal in 1807-11, and was succeeded by Isaac Patterson, who graduated from Dartmouth in 1812. Charles Johnston who became preceptor in 1813 was a grandson of Col. Charles Johnston. He later studied theology with Rev. Grant Powers and Dr. Lyman Beecher and entered the Presbyterian ministry. Joseph Merrill, a Dartmouth graduate of the class of 1814, taught while studying law with Joseph Bell, but became a Congregational minister and was pastor in Dracut, Mass., at a time when all the Congregationalists of Lowell attended his church. E. J. Boardman, who was the first principal in the new brick academy, taught in 1816-17, and was followed by Cyrus P. Grosvenor in 1818, whose administration was not successful. Later he won an enviable reputation as an educator, and was president of Central College, New York. Jesse Kimball, who succeeded him, made a deep impression for good upon his pupils. He was followed for one year by Joseph Porter who in turn was succeeded by Andrew Mack, who had been a tutor at Dartmouth, before coming to Haverhill and who remained for a period of seven years, the school enjoying a period of great

prosperity, a large number of its graduates going to Dartmouth. Nathan G. Dow taught for a year, became a lawyer in Boston, winning marked success in his profession.

In 1829 Ephraim Kingsbury again became the head of the school, and made efforts to raise its standard and extend its scope. Mr. Kingsbury was for many years a resident of Haverhill, was a lawyer by profession, but was active in many directions, was town clerk, treasurer, register of deeds for many years, superintendent of schools, secretary of the academy trustees and was regarded as an authority in matters educational. Infirmities of temper, however, extravagance of speech and conduct often brought him into needless collision with his pupils, his townsmen and his brethren in the church, leading to his excommunication from the latter. Arthur Livermore says of him: "Kingsbury was of comely proportions; his pale face denoted refinement, reserve, and the infirm health that made him irritable. I remember him and his cleanly office, redolent of paper and the folios which covered the walls." Though excommunicated from the Congregational Church, he evidently did not become a Methodist. On one occasion while those of the latter faith were holding a tent meeting on the Common and were somewhat demonstrative "Squire Kingsbury went to the door of the tent and read the riot act to the meeting." He removed to Connecticut about 1834 and later to New York where he died in 1855. An example of his extravagance of speech was furnished in an address he made against the acceptance by the town of a piece of bank wall on the Oliverian highway when he said of the stone used in its construction, "I could put any three stones in it in my eye and wink with perfect ease."

Mr. Kingsbury was succeeded by Ambrose Vose, an experienced teacher who remained one year, when Joseph T. Bodwell was principal for ten years. During his term he was assisted by his Dartmouth classmate, John Lord, later Dr. John Lord, lecturer and historian. There was never but one John Lord. While teaching in the academy he had a name for each of his pupils, suggested by some individual peculiarity. He became a Congregationalist clergyman. He was not adapted to parish work, but was delightful on the platform, and his "Modern History for Schools," "The Old Roman World," "Ancient States and Empires" and "Beacon Lights of History" are his monument as a historian. His examination for ordination to the ministry, before a Council of Congregational ministers and laymen is said to have been a somewhat drastic one. His eccentricities were even then suspected as was also his thorough orthodoxy. "Mr. Lord," said one of his venerable inquisitors, when the subject of disinterested benevolence had been broached, "would you be willing to be damned for the glory of God?" "I have not yet arrived at that state of grace," the harassed candidate replied, "but I

am willing this Council should be." He was ordained. He was a thoroughgoing, extreme independent, or Congregationalist in matters of church polity. He simply had no use whatever for ritual, no sympathy or tolerance for the rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal church. He intended his only son for the Congregational ministry. He was not a brilliant boy, but had managed to get his A. B. at Dartmouth, and was to enter Andover according to his father's plan. During the vacation season, however, he electrified his father one morning at breakfast by saying, "I've decided not to go to Andover. I am going to be an Episcopal minister, and wish to go to the seminary in New York." The plans and hopes cherished by Dr. Lord for years were rudely shattered, but he acquiesced. "I think you have, perhaps, decided rightly, the Episcopal ministry is your appropriate place; you will make your mark; you have no brains, no learning, no religion, God help you." The son did not live to realize either his own ambitions or those of his father. Mr. Bodwell after his two years service in the academy took a theological course at Highbury College, London, on the advice of Mr. Gibbs, then pastor at Haverhill, and his first pastoral charge was in England where he married. Trained to speak without manuscript, he was much in request as a lecturer and as preacher on special occasions after his return to this country. He was for many years previous to his death, professor in the Hartford, Conn., Theological Seminary.

Peter T. Washburn was the successor of Mr. Bodwell. He later became distinguished at the Vermont bar, and was governor of the state having previously rendered distinguished service in the war for the Union. Daniel F. Merrill was principal in 1836-37. He was of the Dartmouth class of 1836, a born educator, and the best part of his life was devoted to teaching. He left, on account of his health, after two years service, and taught in Mobile, Ala., for upwards of twenty years. He returned to the academy again in the autumn of 1860, and was at its head till 1865, when he went to Washington as clerk in the Treasury Department for a period of twenty years.

H. H. Benson was principal in 1838, and later became a Congregationalist clergyman. He was succeeded in the fall of 1839 by John P. Humphrey, who, like many of his predecessors, became a Congregational clergyman, and for twenty years was a successful pastor in Winchester, later in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Winchendon, Mass. H. H. Hazeltine, a classmate at Dartmouth, succeeded him as preceptor of the academy while the building was occupied by the courts. After the trustees had come into full possession of the academy, an opportunity was given for greatly enlarging the scope of the work. Thorough repairs with necessary alterations were made in the interior of the building and in 1846 Rev. Herman Rood became head of the school with Miss Catherine Hitchcock

as lady principal. There had previously been a separate department for girls which had been sustained for much of the time from 1818 to 1832. At the head of this had been Miss Ruth Phelps Morse, Miss Harriet Marsh and Miss Kent, whose school won deservedly a fine reputation. Her schoolroom was on the second floor of Henry Towle's building. Miss Hitchcock, assisted by Misses Susan and Jane Rood, in French, instrumental music and drawing, gave the separate girls department great popularity. She was the daughter of President Hitchcock of Amherst College and became the wife of the Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D. She was succeeded by Miss Lucinda R. Dewey in 1847. When Mr. Rood resigned in 1849 the academy passed under the control of Rev. John R. Beane, a retired teacher then living in Haverhill, who agreed to maintain a female seminary for three years if the trustees would guarantee him the sum of two hundred dollars a year, which they did. Among the teachers in this period were Mrs. Laura M. Carpenter, Miss Hannah Page and Miss Catherine McKean. With the expiration of Mr. Beane's contract in 1852, the school struggled under adverse circumstances until 1854, when the trustees came to its assistance with a guarantee fund of five hundred dollars a year, and secured the services as principal of Edward A. Charlton, a graduate that year of Dartmouth, who had good success during the single year of his administration. He was the author of "New Hampshire As It Is." Chandler Richards, Dartmouth '55, succeeded him in 1855, and Halsey J. Boardman, and Edward M. Denny were teachers in 1856 and 1857. Mr. Boardman became a successful Boston lawyer, and Mr. Denny rendered distinguished service in the Civil War. Miss Mandana F. Buswell was assistant principal from 1854 to 1857, when she became principal for the next four years, and she was succeeded by Daniel F. Merrill who remained at the head of the institution till 1865, when Miss Buswell returned for part of the year. Benjamin M. Hill taught in 1867 and Dr. Kelley in 1869.

During the next ten years, until in 1880, the academy was merged into the public school system, the trustees granted the use of some of the rooms in the building to parties who conducted private schools, and in the latter part of this period school districts numbers One and Seventeen were given accommodations in the building for district school purposes. When the academy became in 1880 a part of the town school system, it retained and still retains its old corporate name of Haverhill Academy, though as a public high school, its work is upon different material, its course of study, and its aims and purposes are different from those of the old historic academy. Its subsequent history has been that of the public school system.

The New England academy filled an important place in the development of New England character and life, and among these New England

academies that of Haverhill holds an honored place. Scores and hundreds of its graduates have filled positions of prominence and usefulness in public and private life. It never had the benefit of an endowment, except the comparatively small sum of five hundred dollars, the gift of Mrs. Mary P. Webster. It depended on the sums received from tuition, and the contributions made by trustees and others to meet current expenses. Its existence was a standing example of and lesson in self-reliance. Many pupils did such work as came to their hands to earn money to pay board and tuition, and in the first half of the last century "high cost of living" had not been invented. One dollar a week would pay all necessary expenses except those for tuition and textbooks. Nathan Clifford, afterward associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, came up from Rumney and did night and morning chores for his board, in the home of John Nelson, and there were many others. Arthur Livermore, who was a boy student in 1819-20, in his reminiscences at the Continental in 1891, mentions among the pupils of his time, Andrew S. Woods, chief-justice of New Hampshire; Levi Bartlett and Horace N. Soper, successful in medicine and law in New York; Benjamin W. Bouney, a leading lawyer in New York City; and Warren D. Gookin, Cuban sugar planter and New York shipping merchant. Some of the names of others who were students both in former and later years, and who have won distinction in professional and business life indicate the usefulness of the institution. Among those entering the ministry may be mentioned Michael Gray, Charles Johnston, Stephen S. and Carlos Smith, sons of the Rev. Ethan Smith, John L. Benjamin and Charles H. Merrill, sons of Dea. Abel K. Merrill, Levi Rodgers, Franklin P. Wood, Charles H. Barstow, Charles N. Flanders, and Lucian H. Tracy. The names of George Barstow, lawyer and historian; John Kimball, lawyer in New Hampshire and Vermont; Alfred Barstow, lawyer and jurist in California; Prescott Hunt, manufacturer in Boston; James W. Bell, successful decorator; William Merrill, New York banker and broker; Joseph B. Morse, educator; Peabody A. Morse, lawyer and jurist in Louisiana and California; George W. Morse, distinguished inventor; Thos. L. Nelson, lawyer and U. S. circuit judge; Isaac S. Morse, prominent Massachusetts lawyer; James H. Pearson, wholesale lumber dealer, Chicago; John A. Page, banker and Vermont state treasurer; John Reding, Boston commission merchant; Jonathan B. Rowell, lawyer and congressman, Illinois; Lyman D. Stevens, successful lawyer in Concord; Edward B. Wilson, wholesale dry goods merchant, Boston; Nathaniel Wilson, successful lawyer in Maine; Moses S. Page, watch and diamond dealer, Boston;—these are a few who went out from the academy to win more than ordinary success, position and fortune.

Of the influence of the academy on the village and town of Haverhill the Rev. J. L. Merrill in his centennial address fitly said:

The village of Haverhill owes its early reputation for culture and refinement largely to the academy. The fact that the courts sat here and were frequented by the most able lawyers in New Hampshire, when Ezekiel Webster, Jeremiah Smith and John Sullivan were members of the bar, was no small advantage to the place. Neither was it any slight thing that the Congregational church of the village was one of the strongest and most intelligent in this vicinity, and Rev. Ethan Smith lifted high the standard of ministerial requirements for this church. The travelers also that passed through here from north, south, east and west were not, of course, an unmixed blessing but they gave the citizens of Haverhill the opportunity of meeting a great variety of people, and the intermingling of divers characters helps to polish the mass. More potent, however, than all things else was the academy, to keep high the standard of intellectual attainment.

Few families felt that they had done their duty if they had not given their children a taste of academic culture, continuing them in this school from one term to several years, according to the appetite of the pupil and the financial ability of the parents. Parents who were not self moved to do this felt the contagion of their environment. It was the thing to do in Haverhill, and consequently people who might not have thought of it in some places gave their children academic advantages here.

The academy had a strong influence on the district schools of the town and vicinity. The fall and spring terms were the fullest. In the first quarter of the last century 8 per cent of the young men in attendance at the fall term were teaching district schools in winter. The institution was normal school as well as academy.

The academy as a part of the public school system of the town has maintained excellent rank as a high school, and in doing the work of such school it has had principals and teachers well qualified, fit successors of the old academy principals and teachers. It is the teacher after all that makes the school. Better results have been secured by the erection of the new academy building which was formally dedicated in 1897. In these latter years it has been greatly aided by the income from the handsome bequest of the late Samuel F. Southard amounting to about \$10,000—a bequest the more notable in that it was made by one who only enjoyed the privileges of the academy for a comparatively brief time, and who was not a native of the town, and in that it constitutes the only permanent fund by which the school benefits. Mr. Southard was born in Charlestown, May 17, 1813 [see Genealogy] and came to Haverhill with his parents when but nine years of age. His father, Aaron Southard, with his twin brother Moses, purchased the Col. Asa Porter farm, and on the portion which fell to his lot after the death of his father, he spent his life an enterprising, successful farmer. He was successful because he merited and won success. “A citizen of sterling integrity, kind and generous feelings, frank and manly bearing, he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the leading men of his section of the state.” He died May 4, 1893, and Haverhill Academy was made his residuary legatee.

The old academy building was by no means abandoned when the new one was erected in 1896-97. When the question arose as to the disposition to be made of it Mr. James H. Pearson of Chicago, a former resident, offered to put it in repair, and convert its interior into a village hall and library. This he did, and the first floor is now transformed into a handsome and commodious hall, with convenient stage and stairways leading to the dressing room above. On the second floor is kitchen, banquet room on one side and on the other there was a well furnished room for the free library until it was removed to the county building on Court Street in 1916. The building is still the property of the Haverhill Academy, and furnishes supplementary advantages and privileges for the school.

In what Haverhill has done and attempted to do in educational matters, she has no reason to decline comparison with other towns in the state. Indeed the town may well be proud of its educational history.

By the first division of the town into school districts, four were created all on the river. As population increased these were divided and subdivided until before the return to the town system of schools there had been no less than twenty districts, each with a schoolhouse of its own, though some of them had been abandoned for school purposes; but division and subdivision having spent its course reunion and consolidation had already set in. These twenty districts were situated in different parts of the town something as follows:

1. Haverhill Corner, south of the Brook, now part of the Academy district.
2. Ladd Street.
3. North Haverhill.
4. Pine Plain, house on the river road near Bath line, now transformed into a dwelling.
5. Brier Hill, house on main road known as Pine Plain district.
6. East Haverhill, house near foot of Morse Hill, in what has been known as Jeffers neighborhood.
7. Union district with Piermont, abandoned.
8. Pike.
9. Haverhill Centre, house now demolished, stood at junction of Limekiln, and County road to Benton.
10. Haverhill Centre, house at junction of County road, and road leading to Colby hill.
11. Brier Hill, house stood on road leading from main road to Swiftwater.
12. Horse Meadow, little brick school house now transformed into a tea house.
13. Woodsville, now as Woodsville Union High School district separate and distinct from the town system of schools.

14. East Haverhill.
15. District of which the old stone town hall was the centre.
16. On the Pond road to the road leading from Swiftwater to Benton, school building not now standing.
17. Haverhill Corner, south of Court Street, now part of Academy district.
18. On the road about midway between "the Brook" and Pike, abandoned.
19. The Powers district, on river road between North Haverhill and Ladd Street, abandoned.
20. Limekiln district, house stood near top of hill on road from No. 9 to No. 6, abandoned.

Under the town system schools have been abandoned in districts numbered 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19 and 20.

CHAPTER IX

CIVIC AND POLITICAL

TOWN MEETINGS FROM 1800 TILL 1918—WHAT WAS DONE AND WHAT FAILED—NEW NAMES—EXCITING EVENTS—NEW TOWN HALL AND CLERK'S OFFICE—TOWN SEE-SAWED—APPROPRIATIONS GREW LARGER YEAR BY YEAR.

HAVERHILL town meetings have usually indicated an active interest on the part of the voters not only in matters pertaining exclusively to the town, but to those of the state and nation as well. With the beginning of the nineteenth century party lines began to be drawn, and in no state in the Union perhaps was there a more rigid regard for such lines, both in state and nation, than in New Hampshire, and Haverhill was imbued with the New Hampshire spirit.

Until 1788, there were no November elections, except quadrennially for presidential elections. State and county officers were voted for at the annual March meeting, when town officers were chosen, appropriations made and other necessary town business was transacted. For many years New Hampshire's vote in March was the first in the great national campaigns, and as an indication of the temper of the people, and a sign of the times, it excited national interest. Times were seldom dull politically in New Hampshire, and Haverhill was a typical New Hampshire town. Voters kept themselves informed on the issues of the day. Town meetings were spirited affairs, frequently lasting two days once indeed seven days. Politically the town see-sawed, and elections were often close, and the contests were often productive of intense bitterness of feeling between neighbors. National, state and local politics had its influence on educational affairs, on religion, and social life. The town meetings, with their results, were a reflex of town life, and furnished a most interesting field for study. The votes taken, the appropriations made mark the progress of the town. The list of town officials, even the minor ones, tell the story of "Who's been Who" in Haverhill. The list of moderators, clerks, treasurers, selectmen and representatives to the General Court will be found in a separate chapter.

1801. At the annual town meeting, March 10, at house of Samuel Bailey, officers chosen were: Collector of taxes, John Kimball, who was lowest bidder for the office, 16 cents on the £; constables, Daniel Stevens, Moses Porter; highway surveyors, Jona. Elkins, Avery Sanders, Moody Bedel, Ezekiel Ladd, Joshua Howard, Charles Bruce, John Sanborn; fence viewers, John Page, Joshua Howard; surveyors of lumber, Stephen

Morse, John Clark; tythingmen, William Cross, William Abbott; hogreeves, Joseph Bliss, Cyrus Alden, John Montgomery, Richardson French. The vote for governor was, John Taylor Gilman, Fedr. 61; Timothy Walker, Rep. 12.

1802. Annual meeting at meeting house. Collector, Capt. Daniel Stevens; constables, Daniel Stevens, Zechariah Bacon; Highway surveyors, Michael Johnston, Avery Sanders, Ephraim Skinner, Joseph Ladd, Nathaniel Runnells, Stephen Morse, John Kimball, Joshua Howard; surveyors of lumber, Stephen Morse, Jr., Richard Gookin, Moody Bedel; tythingmen, Jacob Woodward, Charles Bruce; sealer of weights and measures, Benjamin Standring; hogreeves, Stephen Morse, 3d, Samuel Ladd, Daniel Stevens, Jahlleel Willis, Daniel S. George, Moses Abbott, Moses Horn; vote for governor, John T. Gilman, 58: John Langdon, 18. Appropriations: for highways, \$600; schools, \$333.34; town charges, \$200; preaching, \$300.

1803. Annual meeting at house of Joshua Howard. Collector of taxes, Moses Abbott at 5 cents on a dollar; constables, Moses Abbott, Daniel Stevens; highway surveys, David Webster, Avery Sanders, John Montgomery, Phineas Ayer, William Dame, Samuel Gould, John Kimball, Ebenezer Whitaker; surveyors of lumber, Uriah Ward, Nathaniel Merrill; fence viewers, Nathaniel Merrill, John Page; tythingmen, Amos Horn, William Abbott; hogreeves, David Stevens, Bryan Kay, Uriah Ward; vote for governor, John T. Gilman, Federalist, 74; John Langdon, Republican, 22. Appropriations: highways, \$600; schools, \$333.34; bridges, \$70; town charges, \$200; sexton for ringing meeting house bell one year, \$25. Voted for "smallpox by way of inoculation."

1804. Annual meeting at meeting house, March 13. Vote for governor, John T. Gilman, Federalist, 86; John Langdon, Republican, 29. A board of assessors was chosen for the first time, Moody Bedel, Nathaniel Merrill, John Montgomery. Appropriations: highways, on Main road, \$300; on back roads, \$300; town charges, \$100.

At the meeting November 5, for election of presidential electors, the Federal ticket headed by Oliver Peabody received 81 votes; the Jeffersonian or Democratic ticket headed by John Goddard, 33. New Hampshire, by a narrow margin, swung away from Federation and voted for Jefferson.

1805. Annual meeting, March 12, at dwelling house of Benjamin Morrison. Vote for governor, John Taylor Gilman, Fed., 90; John Langdon, Dem., 64. Party lines were not so closely drawn as to prevent Charles Johnston, Federalist from receiving 135 votes for treasurer, and Samuel Brooks, another Haverhill Federalist, the same number, only one vote being cast against each.

1806. Annual meeting at meeting house, March 11. Vote for governor, John Langdon, Democrat, 75; Oliver Peabody, 55. The Democrats also elected their candidate for representative to General Court, Nathaniel Merrill, but Samuel Brooks, Federalist, received 131 votes for register of deeds, practically a unanimous vote. Collector of taxes, Moody Bedel, at 3 cents on a dollar; constables, Moody Bedel, Zacheus Bacon; highway surveyors, Amos Blood, John Pike, Richard Gookin, Nathaniel Merrill, Amos Kimball, Ephraim Wesson, Ebenezer Whitaker; surveyors of lumber, Jacob Ladd, Peter Johnson; surveyor of wood and sealer of weights and measures, Samuel Brooks; tythingmen, Samuel Ladd, Peter Johnson; poundkeeper, Samuel Ladd; hogreeves, Joseph Elkins, George Woodward, David Mitchell, Isaac Pearson, James Sanders, Zach. Bacon, Moses Morse, Jacob Abbott. Appropriations: schools, \$300; highways, \$500, in labor; town charges, \$200.

1807. Annual meeting at meeting house, North Parish, March 10. Governor vote, John Langdon, Democrat, 66; Oliver Peabody, Federalist, 34. In the entire state this year only 16,861 votes were cast, of which Langdon received 13,912. Collector, Zach. Bacon, 3 cents on the dollar; constables, Zach. Bacon, Jacob L. Corliss; highway surveyors, Michael Johnston, Uriah Ward, Richard Gookin, Timothy A. Edson, Richardson French, John Kimball, Caleb Morse; fence viewers, John Page, Zachariah Bacon; surveyor of lumber, Gen. Moody Bedel, Capt. Stephen Morse; tythingmen, Mr. John Smith (he had been deposed from the ministry a year earlier, for gross immorality), Andrew S. Crocker, Esq.; poundkeepers, Samuel Ladd, Nathaniel Merrill; sealer of weights and measures, Samuel Brooks; hogreeves, James Porter, John Jeffers, Jesse Woodward, Zach. Bacon, Edward King. Appropriations: schools, \$300; town charges, \$200; bridge and highways, \$800, one third to be paid in money to be laid out under the direction of the selectmen. Voted to allow David Ladd \$40 on account of sickness in his family.

1808. Annual Meeting, South Parish meeting house, March 8. Governor vote, John Langdon, Democrat, 10; Oliver Peabody, Federalist, 20; John T. Gilman, Fed. 1. Collector, Capt. Stephen Morse at 3 cents on the dollar; constables, J. L. Corliss, Zach. Bacon; highway surveyors, Ephraim Kingsbury, Clark Woodward, Ezekiel Ladd, Jr., John True, John Kimball, Cyrus Allen, Ebenezer Whitaker, Asa Ladd; fence viewers, Michael Johnston, Zach. Bacon; surveyors of lumber, Richard Gookin, Stephen Morse; tythingman, William Cross; sealer of weights and measures, Samuel Brooks; sealer of leather, Richard Gookin; hogreeves, John Nelson, Esq., John C. Butler, Edward Towle, James Abbott, Jr., Z. Bacon, Caleb Morse. Appropriations: highways, \$800, \$300 in money to be laid out by the selectmen; schools, \$350; town charges, \$400.

At the meeting November 4, 1808, for voting for presidential electors, a decided political change appeared. The policy of the Jefferson administration was disapproved by a vote of 122 for the Federalist electoral ticket headed by Jeremiah Smith, to 59 for the Democratic ticket headed by John Langdon.

1809. Annual meeting at North meeting house, March 14. Governor vote, Jeremiah Smith, Federalist, 123; John Langdon, Democrat 47. The embargo laws had aroused New Hampshire as well as the rest of New England, and Langdon who had been elected governor the year before, almost without opposition, was defeated by the Federalist candidate, Smith. In Haverhill there was a Federalist landslide. Collector, Stephen Morse; constables, Stephen Morse, Jacob Williams; highway surveyors, Jonathan Nelson, John Montgomery, Moody Ladd, David Merrill, Jacob Bailey, John Carr, John Jeffers, Asa Ladd; fence viewers, Nathaniel Merrill, Michael Johnston; surveyors of lumber, Timothy B. Bayley, R. Goodkin, John True; tythingman, Stephen Morse; sealer of weights and measures, Samuel Brooks; sealer of leather, Richard Gookin. Article 14 of the town meeting warrant was: "To express by vote or resolutions the opinion of the town upon the alarming state of public affairs." John Nelson, George Woodward and Nathaniel Merrill were appointed a committee to take the article into consideration and before the meeting adjourned they reported lengthy and elaborate resolutions, evidently carefully prepared beforehand, which were adopted and the selectmen were ordered "to get them printed in the *Coös Courier*. These resolutions passed were the following:

Resolved As the sense of this meeting that the present situation of our country both in its internal and external relations is truly interesting and alarming, and furnishes an extraordinary occasion for the expression of public opinion.

Resolved That we hold it an essential and established right secured both by our Fraternal and State constitutions, and on great and extraordinary conjunctions, the solemn duty of the people peaceably to assemble and express their sentiments and consult together for the common good. While the citizens now assembled claim this right and vindicate this truth, they disclaim the principle of resistance to any *Constitutional* law of their country. They claim merely the right to express their solemn and dispassionate opinion of the measures of their rulers, and to bring their complaints before them, believing, that elevated to power for the benefit of the people, and accountable to them for the correctness of their conduct in office, they will be inclined to respect the opinions and listen to the complaints of their constituents. . . .

Resolved That we have viewed with deep regret and concern the total destruction of our foreign, and the increasing embarrassments imposed upon our domestic commerce by certain laws of the United States called the Embargo laws. Nor are our anxiety and concern in any way diminished by the extraordinary measures in which the same laws have been enforced. Indeed the *late law* enforcing the Embargo has called forth our astonishment and surprise. We have been anxious for the safety of our public Rights and Liberties. We have feared that the Constitution of our Country has been violated. . . .

Resolved That we are ready to expose ourselves to any hazard and to meet any sacrifice of life or fortune to preserve the peace, safety, honor and liberties of our Country whenever they shall be in danger.

Resolved That in the opinion of the citizens now assembled, the *Embargo Policy*, adopted and persevered in by the late administration, has not consulted the dignity nor interest of the Nation, nor have the immense sacrifices and losses thereby imposed upon the people been called for by the safety, honor, or independence of the United States.

These resolutions and other of like towns reveal the feeling which existed throughout New England, and which was especially dominant in Haverhill. Smith was elected governor over Langdon by a majority of about 250 in a total vote of nearly 31,000, and for the next six years the parties in this state were nearly equally divided. The Democrats did not return to power in Haverhill till 1816. Appropriations: highways, \$800, \$300 to be paid in money; schools, \$400; town charges, \$300; to hire preaching \$200.

1810. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 13. Vote for governor, Jeremiah Smith, 120; John Langdon, 77. Chas. Johnston and Samuel Brooks no longer received unanimous votes for county treasurer and registrar of deeds, respectively. They each had their party vote and no more. Collector of taxes, Stephen Morse at $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents; constables, Stephen Morse, Jacob Williams; highway surveyors, Josiah Elkins, John Pike, Benjamin Swan, Nathaniel Merrill, Jacob Bailey, Stephen Morse, 2d, Ebenezer Whitaker, David Clark; fence viewers, Michael Johnston, Jacob Bailey; sealer of leather, Richard Gookin; tythingman, Stephen Morse; hogreeves, William Burston, Timothy Bedel, James Morse, Joseph Morse, John S. Sanborn, Alpheus Ladd. Appropriations: highways, \$800; schools, \$400; town charges, \$300. It was voted not to hire preaching.

1811. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 12. Governor vote, John Langdon, Democrat, 65; Jeremiah Smith, Federalist, 106. Collector of taxes and constable, Stephen Morse; highway surveyors, Isaac Pearson, George Woodward, John Smith, Thomas Morse, Jacob Bayley, Charles Bruce, Billy Porter, David Clark; fence viewers, Richard Gookin, Nathaniel Merrill; sealer of weights and measures, Jacob Williams; tythingmen, Stephen Morse, Joseph Pearson; surveyors of lumber, Timothy B. Bailey, Stephen Morse; hogreeves, Joseph Jones, Jr., Moses Campbell. Appropriations: highways, \$700; schools, amount required by law; town charges, \$400.

1812. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 10. Governor vote, John Taylor Gilman, Fed., 95; William Plumer, Dem., 90; collector of taxes, Stephen Morse; constables, Stephen Morse, Israel Swan; highway surveyors, Ezekiel Ladd, Clark Woodward, Moses Campbell, John Kimball, John Carr, Billy Porter, David Clark; fence viewers, John Kimball, Michael Johnston; tythingmen, William Cross, Jacob Woodward; culler of staves, Nathaniel Runnells; surveyor of lumber, John

True, Timothy B. Bayley; sealer of leather, Richard Goodkin; sealer of weights and measures, Jacob Williams; corder of wood, John Osgood; hayward, Jona. Soper; auditors, Ezra Bartlett, David Merrill. Appropriations: highways, \$600; to repair bridges, \$100; town charges, \$500.

At the presidential and Congressional election in November the Federal or anti-war party were triumphant. The electoral ticket headed by Oliver Peabody received 120 votes to 72 for the Democratic ticket headed by John Langdon. The Congressional ticket headed by Daniel Webster, Fed., 120 votes; that by John F. Parrott, 69 votes.

1813. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 9. Governor vote, John T. Gilman, Fed., 135; William Plumer, Dem., 86. Collector of taxes, Timothy B. Bailey at 1 per cent; constables, Jona. Sinclair, Zachariah Bacon; highway surveyors, John Pike, Joshua Woodward, Obadiah Swasey, John Kimball, John Emerson, Enoch Chase; surveyors of lumber, Timothy B. Bailey, Timothy A. Edson; corders of wood, Edward Towle, Noah Davis; tythingmen, Ross Conn, Asa Porter; sealer of weights and measures, John Osgood; auditors, Ephraim Kingsbury, Ezra Bartlett, Joseph Bell. The vote for the senator was, Moses P. Payson, Federalist, 104; Stephen P. Webster, Democrat, 71; for register of deeds, Ephraim Kingsbury, Federalist, 103; John Page, Jr., Democrat, 69. Appropriations: highways, \$600, one half in money, to be expended by the selectmen; town charges, \$400; for hiring preaching to be expended at the discretion of the selectmen, \$200. A special town meeting was held on August 31 of this year to take into consideration matters pertaining to the war then in progress, and an account of this meeting will be found in a subsequent chapter.

1814. Annual meeting, South meeting house, November 8. Governor vote, William Plumer, Dem., 73; John T. Gilman, Fed., 129; straight party vote for other officers; collector of taxes, Stephen Morse, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent; constables, Stephen Morse, Timothy B. Bailey; highway surveyors, John Pike, Richard Gookin, John Morse, 1st, Amos Kimball, Jr., Daniel Carr, Thomas Davis, David Clark; sealer of weights and measures, John Osgood; corders of wood, Edward Towle, Thomas Morse; hayward, Jacob Williams; surveyors of lumber, Jacob Bailey, Timothy B. Bailey, Horace H. Goodwin, Timothy B. Edson; culler of staves, Nathaniel Runnells; auditors, Joseph Bell, Ephraim Kingsbury, Dr. Edward Carleton; on revision of constitution, yes 1, no 172. Appropriations: highways, \$1,000, \$400 in money, balance in labor at 8 cents per hour; town charges, \$450; to hire preaching, article dismissed.

1815. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 14. Governor vote, William Plumer, Democrat, 69; John T. Gilman, Federalist, 119; collector of taxes, Stephen Morse, 3 per cent; constables, Stephen Morse, Jona. Sinclair; highway surveyors, Israel Swan, Isaac Pearson, Daniel

Morse, John S. Sanborn, Enoch Chase, Caleb Morse, Robert Forsaith; tythingmen, John Nelson, John Punshard, John Kimball, Stephen Morse, Clark Woodward, John Osgood, Ebenezer Whitaker, John Smith, Ephraim Crouch, Asa Ladd (it was determined to enforce a more rigid observance of the Lord's Day than had been the custom for several years); fence viewers, Michael Johnston, Ezekiel Ladd, Jr., Thomas Morse; sealer of weights and measures, Israel Swan; sealer of leather, John Smith; corders of wood, Joseph Bell, Benjamin Merrill, Richard Gookin, John Punchard; surveyors of lumber, Stephen Morse, Timothy A. Edson, Jabez Brown, Joseph Ladd; pound keeper, Ezekiel Ladd, Jr.; auditors, Joseph Bell, Edmund Carleton, Jno. Kimball, Noah Davis. Appropriations: highways, \$400 in money for bridges, \$600 in labor on roads; schools, \$500; town charges, \$450.

1816. Annual meeting, March 12, North meeting house. Governor vote, James Sheafe, Fed., 107; William Plumer, Dem., 112. The town was once more Democratic, and elected Stephen P. Webster representative to General Court. Collector of taxes, Isaac Pearson, at 2 per cent; constables, Jona. Sinclair, Isaac Pearson, John Kimball; highway surveyors, Jona. Sinclair, Jesse Woodward, David Merrill, John Kimball, Jacob M. White, Joseph Flanders, Jr., Asa Ladd; fence viewers, Michael Johnston, Benjamin Morse; surveyors of lumber, Chester Farman, Obadiah Swasey; corders of wood, Benjamin Merrill, Jno. True; cullers of staves, Nathaniel Runnells, Ahira Wright; auditors, Ezekiel Ladd, Jr., Edmund Carleton, Joseph Bell, John Kimball, Noah Davis; tythingman, Jno. Kimball. Voted that all instructors in schools be examined by the superintending committee previous to beginning to teach. Appropriations: highways and bridges, \$600; schools, \$500; town charges, \$900.

Presidential election, November 4. Vote for Federal electors, 72; Democrats, 75.

1817. Annual meeting, March 11. Governor vote, scattering 2; James Sheafe, Fed., 94; William Plumer, Dem., 103. Collector, Jno. Kimball, 3 per cent; highway surveyors (town divided into seven highway districts), (1) Edward Towle, (2) Richard Gookin, (3) Timothy A. Edson, (4) John Kimball, (5) Moses N. Morse, (6) Joseph Flanders, Jr., (7) Henry A. Chellis; fence viewers, Jno. Page, Jr., Timothy A. Edson, John Kimball; sealer of leather, Jno. Smith; sealer of weights and measures, Jno. Osgood; corders of wood, Benjamin Merrill, John True; surveyors of lumber, Joseph Ladd, Chester Farman; culler of staves, Benjamin Merrill, poundkeeper, Ezekiel Ladd, Jr.; tythingmen, John Kimball, Chester Farman; hayward, Jno. Sinclair; firewards, Richard Gookin, Ephraim Kingsbury, John Pike, Jabez Brown, Thomas Morse, Obadiah Swasey; auditors, same as previous year. Appropriations: highways, \$600 in labor at 8 cents per hour; schools, \$500; town charges and to

rebuild bridge over Poole brook, \$1,580. The boundaries of nine school districts, into which it was voted in 1815 to divide the town, were fixed.

1818. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 16. Governor vote, Jeremiah Mason, 86; William Plumer, 94. Collector of taxes, John Kimball, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ cent; constables, Jno. Kimball, Jona. Sinclair; highway surveyors, District 1, William G. Page, (2) Chester Farman, (3) John C. Morse, (4) Amos Kimball, (5) Jacob M. White, (6) Jno. Hartwell, (7) Ralph Webster; tythingmen, John Page, Jr., Jno. Kimball, Benjamin Merrill; fence viewers, Michael Johnston, Obadiah Swasey; sealer of leather, Jno. Kimball, Richard Gookin; sealer of weights and measures, Israel Swan; corders of wood, John True, Henry Towle; surveyors of lumber, T. A. Edson, Jabez Brown, Joseph Ladd; culler of staves, Nathaniel F. Hurd; hayward, Benjamin Merrill; firewards, Ephraim Kingsbury, Richard Gookin, Obadiah Swasey, Jno. Pike, Jabez Brown; hogreeves, John Stearns, Jno. W. Milliken, John Farnum, Amos Kimball, Jr., James King. Appropriations: highways, \$700, \$100 to be in money to be laid out by selectmen; schools, \$500; town charges, \$1,200. It was voted that the selectmen have power to dispose of the town paupers at auction at any time they may think proper. In connection with this it was also voted that Ephraim Kingsbury, John Montgomery and John Kimball be a committee to consider the expediency of building a poor house, and report at the next meeting. "Voted that no sheep or swine run at large within 100 rods of the North and South meeting houses or court house from April 1 to October 31 under penalties of law passed January 17, 1811." "Voted that the town is willing to have that part of Bath south of the Ammonoosuc River and west of road leading from David Rowell's to Bath Village annexed to Haverhill." Nothing ever came of this, for while Haverhill seemed willing to receive, Bath was not willing to give. John Page, Jr., Piermont, was chosen representative, defeating Moody Bedel.

1819. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 9. Governor vote, William Hale, Fed., 78; Samuel Bell, Dem., 91. The town had become admittedly Democratic, and there was not a large vote. John Page, Jr., was again elected representative. Collector of taxes, Stephen Morse, 3 per cent; constables, John C. Morse, John H. Sinclair; highway surveyors, District 1, Ephraim Kingsbury, (2) Ezekiel Ladd, (3) Obadiah Swasey, (4) Jno. Kimball, (5) John Carr, (6) Peter Whitaker, (7) Ralph Webster; fence viewers, Michael Johnston, Obadiah Swasey, Jno. Kimball; sealer of leather, Richard Gookin, who was directed to procure a suitable seal at the expense of the town; culler of staves, Simeon Olmstead; surveyors of lumber, Oliver Davison, Joseph Ladd, T. A. Edson, Jabez Brown; tythingmen, Edward Towle, John Kimball; hayward, Jacob Williams; auditors, Ezekiel Ladd, Edmund Carleton, Joseph Bell,

John Kimball, Noah Davis; hogreeves, John L. Wright, Alfred Nevins, Ezra Sanborn, Joseph Wyman, Phenias Gould, Nathaniel F. Hunt; committee to examine teachers and visit and examine schools, Grant Powers, Ephraim Kingsbury, Stephen P. Webster, Jno. Smith, Jno. Kimball, Stephen R. Page, Jno. Nelson. Appropriations: highways, \$1,000, \$400 to be raised in money; schools, \$600; town charges, \$500.

1820. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 14. The Federalist party had pretty much gone out of existence in 1820 in New Hampshire as well as elsewhere in the nation. In 1819 their candidate for governor received but 8,860 votes to 13,761 for Samuel Bell, Dem., and in 1820 they made no nominations. Samuel Bell received 22,212 out of a total vote of 24,771, the remainder being classed as scattering. In Haverhill he received 212, and John Page, Jr., was again elected representative. Collector of taxes, Stephen Morse, 3 per cent; constables, Uriah Ward, John C. Morse. The number of highway districts was increased, and highway surveyors were, John Sinclair, Benjamin Swan, Jona. Wilson, Jno. C. Morse, Amos Kimball, Jr., Ezra Sanborn, Richard French, Jacob M. White, Caleb Morse, Luther Warren, Jacob Fuller, Jno. L. Corliss, Ralph Webster; fence viewers, Michael Johnston, Obadiah Swasey; sealers of leather, Daniel Worthen, Benjamin Merrill; surveyors and inspectors of shingles, Obadiah Swasey, Richard Gookin; auditors same as previous year; school committee, same with exception of preceptor of academy for the time being; tythingman, William Barstow; hayward, Samuel Page; firewards, same as previous year; there was pretty much a new list of hogreeves, the office having come to be considered in the light of a joke, Samuel Page, Nathaniel Kimball, Henry Stearns, Francis D. Kimball, David Worthen, Austen Ladd. Appropriations: highways, \$800 in labor, \$200 in money; schools, \$600; town charges, \$300.

At the Congressional and Presidential election November 6, a light vote was polled. The largest vote for members of Congress was 66 for Arthur Livermore, and the largest for presidential electors was 61 for Ezra Bartlett.

1821. Annual meeting, North meeting house, November 13. No contest again for governor. Samuel Bell, Dem., 167. Collector of taxes, Jacob Williams, 3 cents; constables, John C. Morse, John H. Sinclair; highway surveyors, Ephraim Kingsbury, Isaac Pearson, T. A. Edson, David Worthen, Jno. Kimball, Ezra Sanborn, Daniel Carr, Cyrus Allen, Thomas Davis, Daniel Sargent, Stephen Farnsworth, David Leonard; sealer of weights and measures, John Osgood; sealer of leather, Daniel Worthen; corders of wood, Jno. Punchard, Samuel B. Wright; surveyor of lumber, same as previous year; culler of staves, Joseph Ladd; hayward, Benjamin Merrill; school committee, auditors and firewards same as

previous year. Appropriations: highways, \$200 in money, \$800 in labor at 8 cents an hour; schools, \$600; town charges, \$400. On the question of a convention to revise the constitution, yes 0, no 82. It was voted that no swine be permitted to run in the roads or commons. "Voted that two hearses and appurtenances be purchased for the use of the town. It was certainly a meeting where no partisanship prevailed. Evidence of this is seen in the election of Joseph Bell as representative to the General Court. It is doubtful if there had been a more uncompromising Federalist than he, and his election must bear testimony to his pre-eminent ability. A second term, however, did not come till later.

1822. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 12. Governor Bell had no opposition for re-election. He received 197 votes, Ezra Bartlett for councillor 195, Arthur Livermore for senator 198, and Ephraim Kingsbury for register of deeds, 200. John L. Corliss was elected representative. Mr. Corliss had always been identified with the Democratic party. The vote for representative was not made a matter of record until 1832. Collector of taxes, Caleb Morse at $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents; constables, John H. Sinclair, John C. Morse; highway surveyors, Edward Towle, Ezekiel Ladd, James Hibbard, George Banfield, Francis D. Kimball, Nathan Heath, Jahleel Willis, Jacob M. White, Benjamin Davis, Carleton Batchelder, Roswell Wilmot, Simeon Stafford, David Webster; tythingmen, Chester Farman, John Kimball; fence viewers, Michael Johnston, Thomas Morse, John True, Isaac Pearson; other minor officers were the same as in 1821, except that there was a new set of hogreeves, headed by Joseph Bell, who had failed of re-election as representative. The others were Jacob Bell, Austin Ladd, Perley Ayer, Stephen Farnum, Moses Stevens, George Banfield, Amos Kimball, Phineas Gould. Appropriations: same as previous year. "Voted that Dr. I. P. Woodward be paid \$30 for vaccinating all persons who have not had Kine or smallpox, provided they assemble at the schoolhouses, such as cannot at their homes, and that he visit them at their homes until they have had Kinepox." At the Congressional election, September 16, Dr. Woodward brought in a bill for \$138 as the total expense of vaccination, and it was voted that the selectmen allow him such sum as they deem best.

1823. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 11. Until this year the Democratic members of the legislature, at the June session had been in the habit of naming the candidate for governor to be supported at the succeeding March election. In June, 1822, they had nominated Samuel Dinsmoor, but this met with a protest especially in Rockingham, Strafford and Hillsborough counties, and later meetings and councillors, and Senatorial conventions named Levi Woodbury of Portsmouth. The contest was an animated one, resulting in the election of the latter by a vote of 16,985 to 12,718 for Dinsmoor. This split in the party was

destined to lead to the formation of distinct parties. Haverhill gave its support to Woodbury, the vote being Dinsmoor 40, Woodbury 160. Collector of taxes, Caleb Morse, $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents; highway surveyors, District 1, Henry Noyes. (2) Moody Ladd, (3) Chester Farman, (4) Aaron Southard, (5) Levi Little, (6) Ezra Sanborn, (7) Joseph Emerson, (8), Cyrus Allen, (9) Thomas Davis, (10) Tristram Hanns, (11) David Wilmot, (12) Moses Kimball; fence viewers, Michael Johnson, John True, Benjamin Davis; surveyors of lumber, Richard Gookin, John True, Simon Stafford, Moses Dunkley; firewards, Richard Gookin, Obadiah Swasey, Thomas Morse, Sylvester T. Goss; poundkeeper, Samuel Ladd; tythingmen, Jno. H. Sinclair, Thomas Morse; hogreeves, Francis D. Kimball, George Little, George Banfield, Sylvester T. Goss, Roswell Wilmot, Ebenezer Tenney, Nathaniel S. Burnite, Samuel W. Hadley, Samuel Ladd, Jona. Sinclair, Hiram Martin, Isaac Pike. School committee and other minor officers same as in previous years. Appropriations: highways, \$800 in labor, \$200 in money; schools, \$600; town charges, \$800. The sheep and swine by-law of former years was passed, with penalty of \$1 for each offence. Jacob M. White and Jacob M. White, Jr., were disannexed from school district number 5.

1824. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 9. Governor vote, Jeremiah Smith, 22; David L. Morrill, 12; Levi Woodbury, 180. There was no choice for governor, and David L. Morrill was elected by the legislature. Parties had begun to form. The division line marked preference for presidential candidates, and, in New Hampshire for some years, the parties were Adams or Jackson. Governor Woodbury had expressed his preference for Jackson. The successful candidate, Morrill, was for Adams. Haverhill furnished certainly its full quota of candidates for office this year. For councillor, Ezra Bartlett received 210 votes; Stephen P. Webster for senator, 176; Benjamin Merrill for county treasurer, 202; Ephraim Kingsbury for register of deeds, 214; all of whom were elected. Collector of taxes, Stephen Farnsworth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; highway surveyors, Jona. Sinclair, Stephen Farnsworth, Ezekiel Ladd, Joshua Morse, Moses Southard, John Kimball, Ezra Sanborn, David Carr, Jacob M. White, Thomas Davis, Daniel Rollins, Jacob Fuller, Moses Kimball; surveyors of lumber, Richard Gookin, John True, Simon Stafford, Ezra Sanborn, Josiah F. Wilson; firewards, Ephraim Kingsbury, Obadiah Swasey, S. T. Goss, Moses Southard; collector of taxes, Ahira Wright; sealer of weights and measures, Henry Towle; superintending school committee, Grant Powers, Joseph Bell, Jno. Kimball, Ephraim Kingsbury, J. C. Higgins, Andrew Mack, John Nelson, John Smith, Stephen P. Webster, Samuel Cartland; auditors, Joseph Bell, E. Carleton, Jr., Ezekiel Ladd, John Page; hogreeves, Andrew Mack, Samuel Page, Austin Ladd, Jason C. Higgins, Dudley C. Kimball, Daniel

Carr, Jr., Charles Webster, Simeon Haines. The by-law forbidding sheep, swine and geese to run at large was continued. John Page, Obadiah Swasey, John Kimball, Daniel Carr, Caleb Morse, Jno. L. Corliss, and Jona. Wilson were appointed a committee to bring in at the next annual town meeting nominations for all town officers not necessary to be chosen by ballot.

At the Presidential election, November 2, the electoral ticket headed by Josiah Bartlett received 55 votes, and there were three scattering. For Congress eleven candidates were voted for. The successful candidates received votes as follows: Ichabod Bartlett, 67; Arthur Livermore, 57; Nehemiah Eastman, 52; Jona. Harvey, 20; Titus Brown, 24; James Healey, 28; Thomas Whipple, Jr., 6.

1825. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 8. John Quincy Adams had just been inaugurated President. The opposition or Jackson party had not organized. David L. Morrill was re-elected governor, receiving 29,166 votes to 563 scattering. In Haverhill the vote was: Levi Woodbury, 2; David L. Morrill, 230. Samuel Cartland was chosen representative. Collector of taxes, Caleb Morse, $3\frac{7}{8}$ cents; highway surveyors, Jona. Sinclair, John Sanborn, Richard Gookin, Stephen Farnum, John C. Morse, Jona. B. Rowell, Ezra Sanborn, John Carr, James King, Jr., Aaron Morse, Geo. Bisbee, Moses Kimball, Frederick Carr; fence viewers, Joshua Woodward, John L. True, Jno. L. Corliss; cullers of staves, Ahira Wright, George Bixbee; corders of wood, surveyors of lumber and school committee, same as previous year, with addition of Jacob S. Clark to school committee. Other officers as in 1824, except hogreeves. For this office the nominating committee presented a somewhat distinguished list, which was duly approved, John L. Bruce, James Place, Moses Dow, John Nason, Stephen Farnum, George Banfell (Banfield), Jno. Kimball, Moses N. Morse, Caleb Morse, Person Noyes, Asa Beacon, Isaac Morse, Jacob M. White, Jr. Appropriations: highways, \$300 in money, \$900 in labor; schools, \$600; town charges, \$850. The sheep, swine and geese by-law was again passed, with neat cattle added.

1826. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 14. The opposition to the Adams administration had begun to crystallize; the parties centered about the persons of Adams and Jackson. Adams was a candidate for re-election; Jackson was a candidate in opposition. There was the Adams party and the Jackson party; the issues were largely personal, and personal issues engender bitterness, vindictiveness. Benjamin Pierce was supported by the Jackson men for governor, receiving 79 votes, and David L. Morrill (Adams), 139. John L. Corliss (Adams) was elected representative. Collector of taxes, Caleb Morse; highway surveyors, new names in list, Schuyler Merrill, Jona. A. Ladd, John S.

Stafford, Elisha Swift, Luther Warren; no new names appear in the lists of the minor town offices, except those of Isaac P. Wilson, Nathan Haywood, Charles J. Swan and Joseph Niles as hogreeves. Appropriations: highways, \$400 in money, \$600 in labor; schools, \$600; town charges, \$900. The sheep, swine, geese and cattle by-law was passed.

1827. Annual meeting, North meeting house, November 13. It was an off year politically. Benjamin Pierce (Jackson) was elected governor with little opposition. Haverhill gave him a vote of 239 with a few scattering, and there seems to have been little opposition to the re-election as representative of John L. Corliss (Adams). Collector of taxes, Caleb Morse; constables, Moses H. Sinclair, Jno. C. Morse; new names among highway surveyors, James Acherton, Leonard Morse, Enoch P. Woodbury, Joseph Stow; corders of wood, Joseph Ladd, Russell Kimball; new names among the hogreeves, Gould French, Benj. Coon, Jr., Isaac Heath, James A. Morse, Aaron Martin, Hiram Ladd. Appropriations: highways, money, \$400, labor \$600; schools, \$650; town charges, \$500.

1828. Annual meeting, South meeting house. The political lull of 1827 was followed by an exciting campaign in 1828, and the governor vote, 39,807, was the largest yet polled in the state. There were but 76 scattering votes. Party lines were closely drawn. Benjamin Pierce (Jackson) received 18,672; John Bell (Adams), 21,149. In Haverhill the vote was Pierce, 148; Bell, 206. Caleb Morse (Adams) was elected representative. Collector, Caleb Morse; constables, Horace S. Baker, Dudley C. Kimball; highway surveyors, new names, Samuel Hibbard, Zebulon Cary, Robert Ford, William Gannett; no new names appear in lists of fence viewers, sealers of leather, sealers of weights and measures; corders of wood, surveyors of lumber, cullers of staves, poundkeeper, tythingmen, auditors or school committee. Jacob Morse later prominent in town affairs makes his first appearance in the records, having been elected hogreeve. Appropriations: highways, \$400 in money, \$1,000 in labor; schools, \$650; town charges, \$500. The selectmen were instructed to contract with some one person for support of paupers. At a special meeting, September 22, an additional amount of \$500 was voted to be paid in labor for the repair of roads and bridges.

At the presidential election, November 3, 1828, the Adams electoral ticket headed by George Sullivan received 212 votes; the Jackson ticket, 155. The total vote in the state was the largest yet cast. The Adams electors received 22,922; the Jackson, 22,124.

1829. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 10. Governor vote, Benjamin Pierce (Jackson), 171; John Bell (Adams), 206. The state swung over to the support of the Jackson administration and Pierce was elected 22,615 to 19,583 for Bell, and only 45 scattering. The councillor candidates were both Haverhill citizens, Stephen P. Webster (Jack-

son) received 170, and Ezra Bartlett (Adams), 205. Webster was elected. Joseph Bell and Caleb Morse, both Adams men, were elected representatives by a strict party vote. Representation was based on the number of ratable polls. A town having 150 was entitled to one representative, and one for each additional 300. Haverhill, for the first time, was entitled, by its upwards of 450 ratable polls, to two representatives. Collector of taxes, Perkins Fellows, $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents; constables, Hosea S. Baker, Dudley C. Kimball; highway surveyors, new names, Ephraim Couch, David Cheney, Daniel How; tythingmen, Nathaniel Rix, Stephen Morse; no new names appear in the lists of other officers except that of one newcomer among the hogreeves, George W. Kent. Among these officials this year were Joseph Bell, Jno. Nelson, Samuel Cartland and William Ladd. Appropriations: highways, \$600 in money, \$1,000 in labor; schools, \$700; town charges, \$600. It was voted that the school districts choose their own officers. This was the beginning of home rule for school districts.

1830. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 9. The governor vote showed Haverhill still in the hands of the Adams party. Matthew Harvey (Jackson) had 168 votes; Timothy Upham (Adams), 190. The state, however, had become safely Jackson. Joseph Bell and Caleb Morse were reëlected representatives. Collector, Perkins Fellows, 2 cents; constables, Perkins Fellows, D. C. Kimball, H. S. Baker, John S. Stafford; highway surveyors, Benjamin Merrill, Ezekiel Ladd, Benjamin Ropes, Daniel Morse, John Angier, Nathan Heath, Joseph Willis, Jacob M. White, Peter Whitaker, Ashael Comstock, John Stearns, Moses Kimball, Joel Davis, Moses Dunkley; fence viewers, Jno. Page, Samuel Ladd, John True, Luther Warren; sealer of weights and measures, R. N. Brown; corders of wood, Henry Towle, Joseph Ladd, Hosea S. Baker, Jacob Bell, Ezra Sanborn, John Stearns; surveyors of lumber, Isaac Pierson, Simon Strafford, Stephen Farnum, Joseph Olmstead, Elisha Hibbard; cutter of stones, Ahira Wright; poundkeeper, Samuel Ladd; tythingmen, Samuel Newton, James King, Barzillia Pierce; auditors, Joseph Bell, Ezekiel Ladd, Edmund Carleton, John Nelson, John Page, John Kimball, John Angier; firewards, Ephraim Kingsbury, Isaac Pierson, Obadiah Swasey, Moses Southard; the list of hogreeves is a notable one, John L. Rix, Amos Drown, Arthur L. Peters, David Rollins, Samuel P. Adams, Anson Brackett, James Harriman, George Johnson, Samuel Carr, Barzillia Pierce, George Banfield, John Stearns, Hiram Ladd, Kimball Tyler, Zebulen Carey, John Angier, John R. Reding. There were new names in this list, and these owners were destined to become important factors in the affairs of the town. The coming of two of these in particular, John L. Rix and John R. Reding, marked a new era in the politics of the town. Appropriations: highways, \$300 in money, \$900

in labor, not over \$50 for use of tools on highways; schools, \$700; town charges, \$500. The selectmen decided to provide for town paupers; selectmen authorized to lease lands belonging to the town. Voted that the selectmen shall not grant licenses to showmen.

1831. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 8. Haverhill this year was controlled by the Jackson party. The governor vote was: Ichabod Bartlett (Adams), 187; Samuel Dinsmore (Jackson), 199. John Page, for register of deeds, received nearly a unanimous vote, 392. For senator, Samuel Cartland (Jackson), 192; John Wilson (Adams), 198. Cartland was elected. The congressional ticket headed by Rev. John Brodhead (Jackson) received 164 votes to 141 for that headed by Jno. F. Parrott (Adams). Jona. Wilson and Samuel Page were elected representatives. The victory of the Jackson men was complete. Collector of taxes, Caleb Morse, $2\frac{5}{8}$ cents; constables, Perkins Fellows, H. S. Baker, J. B. Rowell, William Ladd; highway surveyors, Perkins Fellows, Jona. A. Ladd, Schuyler Merrill, Moses Southard, J. B. Rowell, Nathan Heath, Daniel Carr, Jacob M. White, Simeon Haines, Asa Bacon, Joseph Niles, Moses Kimball, Josiah Jeffers, Anson A. Smith; fence viewers, John Page, Samuel Ladd, John True, Stephen Farnsworth; firewards, Joseph Bell, Ephraim Kingsbury, Isaac Pierson, Obadiah Swasey, Moses Southard; surveyors of lumber, Ezra Sanborn, Isaac Pierson, Joseph Ladd, Simon Stafford, John True, Stephen Farnum, Joseph Olmstead, D. C. Kimball; hogreeves, John Blaisdell, Gorham Kezer, Russell Kimball, J. R. Reding, Jno. Carr, Jr., Timothy Smith, Moses Dunkley, E. R. Olcott, Joseph Snow, Hiram Ladd, S. P. Sinclair, Lin Hamlet, Walter Bailey; tythingmen, Bryan Morse, Daniel Page, David Worthen. Appropriations: highways and bridges, \$500 in money, \$900 in labor; schools, \$700; town charges, \$400.

There was an article in the warrant "to see if the town will shingle the meeting houses in the North and South parishes for the privilege of holding town meetings in them." The proposition was negatived, and the question of building a town hall was discussed, but no action taken. The selectmen were instructed to investigate the desirability of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor and report at the next annual meeting.

1832. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 13. Party feeling had become intense. The administration supporters had assumed the designation of Democratic Republicans, or Democrats, and their opponents that of Whigs. The Democrats were still in the ascendancy and party lines were rigidly drawn. The anti-Masonic movement had not crystallized into a separate party in Haverhill, but Free Masonry became an issue in the election of local officers, and neither party disregarded it in the selection of candidates. The governor vote was: Ichabod Bartlett, Whig, 188; Samuel Dinsmoor, Dem., 222. The vote

for representatives to the General Court is recorded for the first time. Jona. Wilson received 210; Samuel Page, 209, and there were 69 scattering. The Whigs for the most part evidently refrained from voting. Collector of taxes, Caleb Morse, 2 cents, 7 mills. The office as had been customary for many years had been set up at auction, and struck off to the lowest responsible bidder for rate of collecting. Politics was eliminated. Constables, H. S. Baker, Perkins Fellows, Jona. B. Rowell, William Ladd, Elisha Swift; highway surveyors, Benjamin Merrill, Ebenezer L. Burbeck, Stephen Farnum, Aaron Southard, John Kimball, John S. Kimball, Samuel Carr, Edward King, Thomas Davis, Jacob Morse, Levi Stafford, Moses Kimball, Elisha Swift, Daniel Rollins; the tythingmen disappear this year in the board of selectmen; sealers of leather also drop out; fence viewers, John Page, Ezekiel Ladd, Moses Southard, John L. Corliss; sealer of weights and measures, Henry Towle; pound-keeper, John A. Ladd; auditors, same as in previous years, except that John Angier was added; Willard Whitman, James Bell and Benjamin Woodbury were new names in corders of wood; surveyors of lumber, same as previous year; hogreeves, H. S. Baker, Perkins Fellows, John B. Rowell, William Ladd, Elisha Swift, Nathaniel Bailey, Isaac Morse, John Stearns, Hiram Morse. The matter of providing for paupers was left with the selectmen, with instruction to procure, if practicable, one person to take care of all. It was made a closed season for horses, cattle, swine, sheep and geese; they were prohibited from running at large for the year. The selectmen were instructed to lease all unoccupied public lands on best possible terms. It was voted that the selectmen report, at the next town meeting in November, a suitable plan with estimated expense and a proper location for a town house, and that they be authorized to provide at the expense of the town a suitable place to hold town meetings until a town hall shall be built. Appropriations: highways, money \$600, labor \$1,000; schools, \$700; town charges, \$600.

At the November election, November 5, the Democratic electoral ticket received 207 votes; the Whig, 168. No report was made in the matter of building a town hall as had been voted at the March election.

1833. Annual meeting, March 12. The Whigs were evidently disheartened. Governor vote, Arthur Livermore, Whig, 87; Samuel Dinsmoor, Dem., 239. For other offices there was a straight party vote. John Angier was elected representative for members of Congress. There was an anti-Masonic ticket which polled 7 votes. Constables, H. S. Baker, Perkins Fellows, William Ladd; firewards, Joseph Bell, Ephraim Kingsbury, Isaac Pierson, Obadiah Swasey, Moses Southard, Samuel Carr, Caleb Morse, Jno. Angier; highway surveyors, H. S. Baker, Ezekiel Ladd, Samuel E. Merrill, Reuben Foster, Daniel French, Leonard Stevens, Joseph Storr, Luther Colby, Caleb Page, Moses Kimball, Perley

Ayer, Ebenezer Tenney, Joel Davis; fence viewers, poundkeeper, sealer of weights and measures, corders of wood, surveyors of lumber, auditors and hogreeves furnished no new names. For the first time in its history, the town voted to choose a board of health, and this new and hitherto unheard of board was: John Page, Simon Stafford, Jona. B. Rowell, Anson Bartlett, Edmund Carleton, Ezra Bartlett, John Angier, Ezekiel Ladd, Jacob Bell, Moses Southard, Ephraim Kingsbury. Just why this imposing board was elected at this particular time and just what they accomplished does not appear. The four physicians of the town were in evidence. Appropriations: highways, \$1,000 in labor, \$800 in money; town charges, \$500. The selectmen were authorized to purchase a suitable farm for paupers and house of correction, and it was voted to raise \$400 for that purpose and \$500 annually until farm is paid for. On the question of holding a constitutional convention the vote was 99 yes, 28 no. Article 13 of the warrant was "to take the sense of the town on petition of James J. Page and others of Coventry to be annexed to the town of Haverhill." It was proposed to annex what was known as the Page school district of Coventry, a tract lying to the east of school district Number 6 in Haverhill, and which was cut off by mountains from the other part of Coventry. Logically and geographically this tract belonged to Haverhill, but it was voted to dismiss the article.

1834. Annual meeting, South meeting house. Governor vote, William Badger, Democratic, 304. There was no organized opposition to Badger throughout the state, and there were no scattering votes in Haverhill. For senator there was a short party vote, Jared W. Williams, Dem. 242; Oliver S. Brooks, 66. For representatives to General Court, the vote is not given in the town records. The contest seems to have been along personal lines rather than party. Dr. Ezra Bartlett, Whig, received a majority of the votes on the first day of the meeting, and on the second day John L. Rix, Whig, received a majority and was declared elected. His seat was successfully contested, however, on the ground that he was elected on the second day. Collector, Stephen Morse, 3d, 2½ per cent; constables, Jona. Sinclair, H. S. Baker, John S. Kimball, William Ladd, Elisha Swift, Joshua Howard, Jr., Perkins Fellows, Stephen Morse, 2d; highway surveyors, Eph. Kingsbury, Joshua Woodward, Ephraim Woods, James C. Webster, John S. Kimball, Daniel Carr, Jr., James King, Jr., Hiram Morse, Daniel Morse, 2d, John Steavens, Moses Kimball, Josiah Jeffers, Aaron Southard, Daniel Rollins; tythingmen, T. K. Blaisdell, Jona. Bliss, Isaac Pike, Richardson French, Caleb Morse; only one new name in the list of hogreeves, Alden E. Morse; there were no new names in the lists of other minor offices. On the proposition to revise the constitution, yes, 179, no 102. Appropriations: highways, \$400 in money; \$1,200 in labor; schools, \$700; town charges \$600. A proposition to

build a town house was negatived. The *Democratic Republican* for March 19, 1834, gives the result of the various ballots for representatives: First ballot on Tuesday: John Angier, Dem., 142; Jona. Wilson, Dem., 164; J. L. Corliss, 34; Isaac Morse, 73; John L. Rix, 147; Ezra Bartlett, 181. The last four named were candidates in opposition to the regular Democratic caucus nominees. Angier and Wilson, second ballot: John Angier, 142; Jona. Wilson, 168; J. L. Corliss, 15; Isaac Morse, 65; J. L. Rix, 158; Ezra Bartlett, 208; and Dr. Bartlett was declared elected. Third ballot, John Angier, 6; Jona. Wilson, 171; Isaac Morse, 36; John L. Rix, 153. A motion was made to adjourn, and was carried. Fourth ballot, Wednesday, Jona. Wilson, 149; Isaac Morse, 51; John L. Rix, 172. Fifth ballot, Jona. Wilson, 151; Isaac Morse, 41; J. L. Rix, 189. Sixth ballot, scattering, 5; Jona. Wilson, 149; Isaac Morse, 34; John L. Rix, 190; and the latter was declared elected. Explanations of the peculiar result of this election were in order, and Editor John R. Reding of the *Democratic Republican* proceeded to explain. His editorial is of interest even now, three quarters of a century later. It gives an insight into old time political conditions in Haverhill:

In order to give our distant friends an explanation of the strange state of matters in this town, we are compelled to state the following facts. On Thursday evening previous to the election a caucus was holden at Burbank's tavern on the Olverian, which was attended by about forty individuals, a large majority of whom were federalists. Several republicans attended the meeting—some of whom did not act at all—several took part in some of the proceedings, and we are glad to have it in our power to say, that very few acted throughout the whole. This meeting was got up by D. S. Palmers '*radicals*,' & was christened "*Independent Republican*," or "*Freeman's Meeting*." At this meeting Joseph Bell was nominated for moderator, John P. Chapin was nominated for Town Clerk, John L. Rix, and John L. Corliss, Esq. were nominated for Representatives, and Joshua Woodward, John L. Corliss and Jonathan B. Rowell, were nominated for Selectmen. Messrs. Corliss and Rowell absolutely refused to stand as candidates for the offices for which they were nominated, especially as it would have a tendency to make division in the Democratic party. These two gentlemen would not have been voted for had they not both been so much indisposed as to prevent their attendance at town meeting. Mr. W. also declined standing a candidate—and instead of his name that of John Nelson, was placed upon the '*radical*' ticket. Thus it will be seen that John L. Rix was the only one having any pretence to being a republican who consented to accept the nomination from this meeting. Joseph Bell, John P. Chapin, John Nelson and John L. Rix, republicans indeed! On Friday night the Anti-Masonic party so called held a caucus at Slab-City and nominated Joseph Bell and J. P. Chapin (recollect the names) for the same offices which they were before in nomination for by the '*radicals*.' They also nominated Dr. Ezra Bartlett and Isaac Morse for Representatives, and James Bell, Elisha Swift and Samuel Carr for Select men. These men are all federalists and are understood to be decided anti-masons.

What is called the National or federal party made no nominations except so far as they attended the above named caucuses.

On Monday evening the regularly democratic republican caucus nominated the candidates above arranged under the head of "*republican*." This was the state of things on the morning of election.

Notwithstanding this state of things, we feel proud to have it in our power to state that more than *seven eighths* of the democratic republicans remained true to themselves and to their principles.—We have been present at eight town meetings in this place—six annual elections, and two presidential elections, and never before have we seen so much anxiety manifested, or so much exertion used by the opponents of democracy as at the last election. But little exertion was made to bring our friends to the polls—while every thing was done by the *combination* to rally their forces.

Had not the democrats been taken by surprise, and had our party generally attended the polls the result would have been different. No democrat expected to see anti-masons vote for a master mason, neither did they expect to see Royal Arch and other masons vote for anti-masons—but all this they saw, aye more. They saw Joseph Bell and his brothers of course, John Nelson, David Sloan, Joshua Blaisdell, Benj. Merrill, Ezra Bartlett, Samuel Cartland, John L. Rix, Nathaniel Rix, Jonathan Pool, Perkins Fellows &c. &c. combined together like a *band of brothers*, voting and doing all in their power to elect Joseph Bell, John P. Chapin, Ezra Bartlett and John L. Rix to the places they now occupy.

The result is undoubtedly gratifying to the federal party generally, but we do know that there were some democrats in this combination who regret it exceedingly. It is impossible for any genuine democrat to view with pleasure the treachery of some of our pretended friends on this occasion in offering up as they did the democratic party as a sacrifice to gratify private animosities. There were not thirty individuals of our party who embarked in this crusade against democracy, and had the truth been adhered to by the projector of this plot, and the few who are his tools, there would not have been fifteen republicans found in the combination.

These are some of the facts as they at present occur to us, and certainly they are the most favorable that can be presented for the opposition.

Without making further comments, we will bring this article to a close, by merely enquiring, what could have induced the entire federal party and a majority of the anti-masonic party in this town to support John L. Rix for representative, or what could have induced a portion of the republican party to support Joseph Bell and other bitter and vindictive federalists when staunch republicans were put up in opposition to them? The object of the federalists was undoubtedly to *divide and conquer*—that of the "*radicals*" we shall leave for themselves to determine.

1835. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 10. Governor vote, William Badger, Dem., 265; Joseph Healer, Whig, 181. The Democratic Congressional ticket headed by Franklin Pierce, 265; Whig headed by Samuel Hale, 166; scattering, 7. The law required the record of vote for representative which was as follows: whole number of votes, 470; necessary to a choice, 236. Abel Wheeler, Simeon Haines, James Bell, Obediah Swazey, 1 each; Aaron Southard, 3; John Angier, 13; John L. Rix, 214; Jonathan Wilson, Democrat, 235; John Page, Dem., 260; and John Page was declared elected. The election of 1835 was bitterly contested. A fusion of Whigs, anti-Masons and disaffected Democrats had defeated the regular nominees of the Democratic party for representatives in 1834, though the Democratic candidate for governor received virtually a unanimous vote. The result was keenly felt by the Democratic leaders, and they conducted a canvass almost throughout the entire year to win a victory in 1835. Instead of the usual caucus to

nominate candidates for representatives and town officers, a meeting of Democrats was held January 17 and made the following arrangements. Chose as a committee of vigilance, Jona. Wilson, Simon Stafford, John Angier, Joseph Storr and Samuel Page. This committee named the following Democrats to call a caucus in each school district for the choice of delegates to a general convention to be held at Haverhill Corner the Saturday evening preceding the election, for the purpose of nominating candidates for representatives and for town offices. The committee to call the district caucuses with number of delegates to which each district was entitled was, District No. 1, Jona. Sinclair, 6 delegates; No. 2, J. Adams, 2 delegates; No. 3, J. T. Wilson, 4 delegates; No. 4, Ezra Sanborn, 3 delegates; Nos. 5 and 11, Daniel Carr, Jr., 3 delegates; No. 6, Joseph Storr, 4 delegates; Nos. 7 and 8, Simon Stafford, 5 delegates; No. 9, Stephen Morse, 3d, 4 delegates; No. 10, Jacob Morse, 2 delegates; No. 12, Nathaniel Annis, 3. The convention nominated for moderator, John Page; town clerk, Henry Barstow; selectmen, Jonathan Sinclair, Jona. B. Rowell, John L. Corliss; representatives, John Page, Jonathan Wilson. The test vote was for moderator; John Page was elected, receiving 254 votes to 240 for Joseph Bell. The Democrats elected their entire ticket with the exception of second representative, Mr. Wilson failing by a single vote. The *Democratic Republican* of March 18, commenting on the result, said:

This year as well as a year or two preceding the Democracy of this town have had to contend with not only a *bitter and vindictive* but a *treacherous and dishonest* opposition. At any and all times since 1830, when united the Democratic party could beat the federalists with ease, but for two of the years our ancient foe with the assistance of a few *treacherous friends* have succeeded in defeating us. On the 11th inst. however the allied forces received a blow from which they will not soon recover,—and that day will be remembered by every true Democrat. In this election the Democratic party triumphed over Federalism, Anti-Masonry, Whigism and independent Republicanism combined. All we have to regret is that a few friends should have mistaken the name of Dr. Angier for that of Mr. Wilson the regular candidate for second representative. As it was Mr. Wilson only wanted one vote of an election.

The only new names appearing in the lists of minor offices were: highway surveyors, Nathaniel Annis, Nathaniel Runnels, George Bixby, Walter Bailey, Drury F. Willoughby, Joseph Jones, Anson Smith; surveyors of lumber, Richard N. Brown; hogreeves, Charles J. Jones, George Glines, Solon Swift, Jona. S. Nichols, Ezra S. Kimball, Charles Carleton, Hubbard Russ, Alva Howard, J. N. Noyes, Samuel Ward, Drury F. Pike; these were mostly the names of new voters. Appropriations: highways, \$700 in money, \$1,200 in labor; schools, \$700; town charges, \$800. It was voted to require inventory to be given under each. The selectmen were instructed to appoint collector of taxes. On revision of constitution, yes, 104, no, 36.

1836. Annual meeting, Old South meeting house, March 8. Governor vote, Isaac Hill, Dem., 248; Ezra Bartlett, Whig, 133; William Badger, 2. Representatives to General Court, Joseph Bell, 1; Jona. Wilson, 3; Joshua Woodward, Whig, 193; Aaron Southard, Whig, 193; John Angier, Dem., 248; John McClary, Dem., 248; the two last named were declared elected. New names appearing in the list of minor officers were: Jona. Blaisdell, Charles R. Smith, Samuel E. Merrill, Luther Butler, Jabez R. Willis, Jona. Flanders, Valentine Morse, Aaron Wheeler; corders of wood, William Watson, Austin Ladd; surveyor of lumber, Percival Erwin; hogreeves, Amos H. Lund, F. T. Kimball, Samuel P. Adams, Joseph Dutton, Horatio Willoughby; firewards, Jona. Pool. Appropriations: highways, \$1,000 in money, \$1,500 in labor; schools, \$700; town charges, \$1,000. The appointment of collector of taxes was left with the selectmen, a custom which was thereafter followed. An article in the warrant relative to hiring the Union meeting house for town meetings was dismissed, as was also an article relative to buying a town farm.

Presidential election, November 6. Democratic electoral ticket, 183; Whig, 8. An article to vote for councillor in fifth district to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John Page, who had been elected United States senator, was dismissed, and like action was taken on an article to vote for representative to the General Court to fill vacancy caused by death of John Angier. On expediency of building a state hospital for insane, yes, 8; no, 189.

1837. A special town meeting was held February 11, at the North meeting house, to see what action should be taken with Haverhill's share of the surplus revenue which had been distributed among the states by the Federal government. This was the first and, up to date, the last such distribution. Voted to receive from the state Haverhill's share of the surplus revenue in accordance with an act of the legislature providing for such disposition.

Chose Josiah F. Wilson to receive said money and also to retain and loan the money in sums of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, on good security at 6 per cent, to inhabitants of this town, and report his doings to the selectmen, and then to the town annually at the meeting in March. "Voted to loan the money to individuals for their own use and not to banks nor money lenders, to take notes on demand with annual interest and to loan to applicants without distinction of party." "Voted that the agent give notice on what day he will receive applications and that he proportion the money among the applicants in sums of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300." The agent was required to give bonds in double the amount he received, and in case of his non-acceptance or resignation the selectmen were authorized to appoint some other person.

Annual meeting, 1837, North meeting house, March 10. Governor vote, scattering 5; Isaac Hill, Democrat, 222. The same vote was cast for other state and county officers, and the Democratic vote for members of Congress was 223; the Whig vote, 1. The Haverhill Whigs this year were conspicuous by their absence from the annual meeting. The vote for representatives to the General Court was, scattering, 30; John Page, Democrat, 60; Jonathan Wilson, Democrat, 207; John McClary, Democrat, 266. It was emphatically a Democratic year. The new names in list of minor town offices were: highway surveyors, Alvah Haywood; constables, Daniel Batchelder; tythingmen, Aaron P. Glazier; hogreeves, Curtis C. Noyes, Robert French, John C. White, Hiram Sawyer, Newhall Pike, Nathan B. Felton, Bailey B. Martin, Jothan Howe. Appropriations: highways, \$800 in money, \$1,500 in labor; schools, the amount required by law; town charges and support of paupers, \$1,000. It was voted that any surplus remaining after defraying town charges be laid out on highways and bridges under the direction of the selectmen. An article relative to purchase of town farm was dismissed. It was voted that no person shall sell ardent spirits on town meeting days within half a mile of the place of holding town meetings except at public taverns.

1838. Annual meeting, Old South meeting house, March 13. The quiet non-resistance of Haverhill Whigs in 1837 was followed by a year of active campaign work, and the business distress and financial directors of the year helped them. The blame for the hard times naturally fell on the Democratic party, and the Whigs made the most of their opportunity. The governor vote was: Isaac Hill, Democrat, 232; James Wilson, Whig, 250; a strict party vote. For representatives to the General Court the vote was, scattering, 2; Samuel Swasey, Dem., 228; Jacob Williams, Dem., 233; John S. Sanborn, Whig, 254; Hosea S. Baker, Whig, 255; and the two last named were elected. The new names in the list of minor offices were more numerous than usual. Whigs displaced Democrats. Highway surveyors, Shubal Bliss, Andrew Edgerton, Samuel Newton, Walter P. Flanders, George W. Glines, Henry Sawyer; surveyors of wood, Abel K. Merrill, James Bell, Ebenezer Jeffers, Ezekiel B. Hibbard; constables, Royal S. Clark; tythingmen, Timothy K. Blaisdell; hogreeves, Thomas Snell, Michael B. Carr, Greenleaf N. Pierce, John K. Brainard, Benjamin Morse. Aaron Southard, Whig, was chosen agent for the surplus money fund in place of Josiah F. Wilson, Dem., and Joseph Bell was chosen agent to settle with Wilson. The selectmen were authorized to insure the Haverhill part of the Ammonoosuc bridge. The selectmen, with Joseph Bell, John Page, N. B. Felton, Samuel Page and Daniel Carr, were appointed to take into consideration the purchase of a farm for paupers, and resources of the town available to pay for the same, and report at an adjourned meeting, May 29.

Special meeting, April 10. Voted to purchase farm, and to use in payment \$5,000 of the surplus fund. John Page, Joseph Bell and Ezra Bartlett were chosen a committee to make the purchase.

At the adjourned meeting, May 29, no business of importance was transacted.

1839. Annual meeting, North meeting house, March 12. Circumstances favored the Democrats again. The disposition of the surplus was made an issue, and a Haverhill citizen was the Democratic candidate for governor. The Democrats were also thoroughly organized. The Whigs missed the organizing genius of John L. Rix who was spending some years in Boston. Vote for governor, Jeremiah Smith, 1; Jonathan Harvey, 7; James Wilson, Whig, 212; John Page, Dem., 260. For representatives to General Court, scattering, 3; John I. Sanborn, Whig, 230; Hosea S. Baker, Whig, 230; Samuel Swasey, Dem., 254; Jacob Williams, Dem., 256. New names in list of minor officers: highway surveyors, Orris Pattee, David Putnam; constables, Robert French, Abiel Deming; hogreeves, David Adams, Horace Herbert, Samuel Herbert; surveyors of lumber, Windsor S. Cobleigh. Appropriations, highways, \$2,000; schools, \$710; town charges, \$2,000. "Voted to instruct the selectmen to let out by job, work on the highways to lowest bidder. The vote of the previous year to apply the surplus revenue fund to the purchase of a town farm was rescinded, and it was voted to make the fund a permanent one for the use of schools.

1840. Annual meeting, South meeting house, March 10. Governor vote, Enos Stevens, Whig, 142; John Page, Dem., 291; other Democratic candidates, 289. Representatives to General Court, Joseph Storr, Aaron Wheeler, Samuel Page, 1 each; John Gould, 64; Hosea S. Baker, 69; Caleb Morse, Whig, 110; Joseph Bell, Whig, 110; Samuel Swasey, Dem., 273; Samuel Smith, Dem., 279. There were four new names in the list of town officers. Tythingmen drop out, the town voting that their duties devolve on the selectmen, and the policy placing the appointment of tax collector and school committee in the hands of the selectmen seems to have become a settled one. New names: highway surveyors, Henry H. Page, Benjamin Webster, Jr., Rufus Stearns, James M. Bancroft, H. K. Batchelder, John Jeffers, Jona. A. Bagley, Isaac Carleton, Charles C. Chamberlain, Abijah Cutting; hogreeves, Robert T. Dick, William Richardson, J. F. C. Hayes, Franklin Kezer, Hiram Carr. Appropriations: highways, \$1,800 in labor; schools, \$710; town charges, \$2,000.

Special meeting, June 16. It was voted that the selectmen be authorized to hire money sufficient to pay the balance due for the town farm at a rate of interest not exceeding bank interest. It appears that a farm had at last been purchased. The proposition to divide Grafton County was negatived.

At the Presidential election, November 2, in spite of the log cabin campaign enthusiasm which enabled the Whigs to increase their March vote by more than a hundred, the Democrats held their ranks firm and gave Van Buren electors a substantial majority. The vote was, Whig, 264; Democrats, 308. That the Democrats were able to maintain their ascendancy in this log cabin, hard cider landslide year was due largely to a perfect organization. John Page was governor and was to be a candidate for re-election. John R. Reding was to be a candidate at the March election of 1841 for Congress, and it was held to be all important that Haverhill should continue loyal to the party. Early in September, 1840, a Vigilance Committee, a device of John R. Reding, was appointed in each school district, whose chief duty was to see that every Democratic voter possible was got to the polls. The names of this committee are of interest as indicating the names of the live Democratic workers of the day.

DIST. No. 1	DIST. No. 2	DIST. No. 3
Henry Page	James Adams	Joel Angier
M. H. Sinclair	Samuel Herbert	Aaron P. Glazier
S. P. Adams	Willard Keith	Willard Whitman
Chandler Cass	Rufus Stearns	N. M. Swasey
Perkins Fellows		
No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Windsor Cobleigh	Thos. J. Pennock	Alvah Haywood
Abiel Deming	Hiram Martin	Joseph Flanders
Hiram King	Dan Y. Jackson	Ebenezer Tenney
No. 7	No. 8	No. 9
Nathaniel Rix	Kinsley H. Batchelder	Simeon Haines
	Benj. Noyes	Gad Bisbee
	Greenleaf N. Pierce	Paine Blake
No. 10	No. 11	No. 12
Stephen Morse 2d	James King	Ezra Sanborn
Eli Pike	William Southard	Daniel Morse
Moody Mann	J. G. White	James M. Bancroft
No. 14	No. 15	No. 16
Niles Doty	Samuel Newton	Horace Battis
John L. Corliss	Charles Wetherbee	Alfred Tyler
Stephen Farnsworth	Ransom Clifford	L. H. Chase

1841. Annual meeting, North Parish, March 9. With a Haverhill candidate for Congress as well as for governor, the Democrats polled a full vote, and easily maintained their ascendancy. The governor vote was, Enos Stevens, Whig, 187; John Page, Democrat, 304; John R. Reding also received 304 for Congress, and other candidates on the ticket, 306. For representatives, Joseph Bell, 1; Joshua Blaisdell, Whig, 114; Aaron Southard, Whig, 119; Samuel Smith, Dem., 296; Samuel Swasey, Democrat, 296. New names on the list of minor offices were: highway

surveyors, Moses Dunkley, Thomas E. Barron, Thomas B. Perkins, Wilder P. Dix, Jarvis Sargent, Samuel Page, Jr., David Cheney; surveyors of lumber, Ezra Niles; fence viewers, Nathaniel Rix, Jr.; hogreeves, Michael Carleton, Jr., S. E. Lester, Arthur Carleton, Nathaniel Dickinson, Silas M. Burke, Amasa Niles, B. Frank Gale, George W. Bisbee. Voted to tax the town farm for support of schools. Voted to raise a sum of money equal to interest on surplus fund for schools; this vote was rescinded at an adjourned meeting March 17. "Voted to lay out \$100 on the road from Brier Hill to Slab City." At an adjourned meeting March 17. Appropriations: highways and bridges, to pay town debts and town charges, \$3,000 in money, \$1,800 in labor; schools, \$881.

1842. Annual meeting, old meeting house, South Parish, March 8. The Democrats retained control of affairs in spite of a division from the regular ranks by so called Independent Democrats, who were opposing giving charters to railroads permitting them to take land for roadway by right of eminent domain. This remained an issue for three or four years, and the Independents were led by some of the ablest leaders of the party. Governor vote, John H. White, Ind. Dem., 30; Enos Stevens, Whig, 167; Henry Hubbard, 258. Representative vote, William Southard, 1; Daniel Batchelder, 4; Jona. Wilson, 4; Jona. B. Rowell, 4; Samuel Page, Whig and Free Soil, 218; Roswell Elliott, Whig and Free Soil, 223; Samuel Swasey, Dem., 250; Nathan B. Felton, 259. The Free Soil as well as the railroad issue entered into the choice of selectmen. On the first ballot Samuel Swasey and Nathaniel Rix 2d were chosen, no check list being used, and on the second John Page was elected, the check list being demanded. The new names appearing in the list of minor offices were: Highway surveyors, Isaac F. Allen, Samuel B. Morse, Abram Thomas, Joseph Willis, Jesse Rollins, Ransom Clifford, Franklin Crouch, Clark Bacon, David Merrill, John Cummings; auditors, D. H. Collins, Abiel Deming; surveyor of wood, Gardner Elliott; hogreeves, Samuel T. Wood, Horace Jones, Orson Morse, Jona. Poole, Jr., Hiram George, D. H. Hall, Norman Baker. John A. Page was chosen agent to take charge of the literary fund. Appropriations: highways and town expenses, \$2,000 in money, \$1,800 in labor; schools, \$1,181, of which \$300 was to be divided equally among the school districts.

1843. Annual meeting, Old meeting house North Parish, March 14. Governor vote, John M. White, Ind. Dem., 72; Anthony Colby, Whig, 161; Henry Hubbard, Dem., 301. Representatives to General Court, Nathaniel Kimball, Ind. Dem., 46; Samuel Page, Ind. Dem., 50; Russell King, Whig, 148; Gardner Elliott, Whig, 149; Eben Eastman, Dem., 299; Samuel Swasey, Dem., 301. Swasey for the first time polled the full party vote. He had been elected speaker of the House in 1842, and his town appreciated the honor conferred. He was speaker again in

1843. New names in the list of town offices were: highway surveyors, Eleazer Smith, Jona. A. Russell, Dan Y. Jackson, William Leonard, Lorenzo H. Chase, Charles Wetherbee, Timothy R. Bacon, Russell Wright; surveyors of lumber, John C. Deming; hogreeves, Joseph Mack, Henry Merrill, John N. Morse, William Brown, Voranus Keeth, Samuel M. Hubert, Simeon Hurlburt, Ira Sanborn, Chester Farnham, Ephraim Crouch. Appropriations: highways, \$2,000 in labor; town charges, etc., \$1,600; schools, \$1,180, of which \$300 was to be divided equally among the districts. The overseer of poor, Daniel Batchelder, was authorized to let out the town farm, and make provision for support of paupers for one year, and it was voted that the selectmen and overseer erect additional buildings on the town farm.

1844. Annual meeting, Ladd Street meeting house, March 12. Governor vote, David Hoit, Free Soil, 22; John H. White, Ind. Dem., 22; Anthony Colby, Whig, 135; John H. Steele, Dem., 175. The contest at this election and it was an exciting one was over the election of representatives to the General Court. Eben Eastman and Daniel Batchelder were the Democratic candidates. Batchelder was a comparatively newcomer in town—coming from Coventry—and secured his nomination in the caucus by a close vote. Daniel Morse, 2d, and Hosea S. Baker were the Whig candidates. The Independent Democrats had been for three or four years a disorganizing factor, and the Free Soilers had become a force to be reckoned with and party lines, especially on the part of the Democrats had become loosely drawn. Only 354 votes had been cast for governor and the remainder of the state and county ticket, but the smallest representative vote on the four ballots taken was 454.

First ballot—whole number votes, 481; necessary for choice, 241; scattering, 6; W. S. Cobleigh, 3; Eleazor Smith, 4; Hiram Morgan, 11; Nathaniel Kimball, 11; Samuel Page, 14; John McClary, 33; Hosea S. Baker, 185; Daniel Morse, 2d, 190; Daniel Batchelder, 232; Eben Eastman, 272, and the latter was declared elected.

Second ballot—whole number votes, 478; necessary for choice, 240; scattering, 5; John McClary, 6; Samuel Page, 7; Hiram Morgan, 9; Daniel Morse, 2d, 223; Daniel Batchelder, 228.

Third ballot—whole number votes, 485; necessary for choice, 243; scattering, 9; John McClary, 3; Hiram Morgan, 4; Daniel Morse, 2d 233; Daniel Batchelder, 236.

Fourth ballot—whole number of votes, 454; necessary for choice, 228; scattering, 5; John McClary, 4; Daniel Batchelder, 214; Daniel Morse, 2d, 233, and the latter was declared elected. His supporters had the better staying qualities. The Democrats evidently wanted more time for election of selectmen, &c., and the meeting was adjourned without delay. A special meeting was warned for March 29, at the Horse Meadow Meet-

ing House when appropriations were made, and town officers were elected. Alvah E. Haywood and Samuel Swasey, Dems., were elected selectmen on the first ballot and Isaac Morse, Whig, on second ballot. New names on the list of other offices were: highway surveyors, Isaac F. Allen, Jefferson Pennock, Samuel Newton, Lyman M. Southard, James Blake, Aaron Knight; constables, Cephas Cummings, James A. Cutting, Luther Colby; tythingman, James Blake, Jr. When it came to the election of hogreeves, the town simply outdid itself. No less than 29 more or less distinguished citizens were elevated to that important office. The list is certainly an interesting one. Rev. David Burroughs, Orrin Sartwell, Charles Noyes, Joseph Locke, Marquis D. Stearns, James Gould, Ira Gould, Winthrop Elliott, Alexander Moore, Sylvester Jeffers, Benj. Webster, Jr., Osgood M. Morse, Cyrus George, Phineas Spalding, M. D., Isaac Morse, Joel Davis, David Page, Samuel T. Ward, Simeon Haines, David Dunkley, S. F. Hook, Samuel Poole, C. S. Cox, William H. Cummings, Daniel Carr, Jr., John Page, Samuel Carr, John L. Rix, Samuel Swasey. Hogs were never so well provided for either before or since. School committee was once more elected, instead of authorizing selectmen to appoint: Rev. Samuel Delano, Rev. Elisha Adams, Joseph Niles, Eben Eastman, Nathan B. Felton. Appropriations: highways, \$2,000 in labor; schools, \$1,181, to be divided as in previous years; town expenses, \$1,000. Abiel Deming was appointed agent to settle with the tax collectors for 1840, 41 and 42, and to report at the November meeting or be fined. There is no record of either settlement or fine at the November meeting. It was voted not to license the sale of intoxicating liquors. At the November presidential election, the fate for electors was, Free Soil, 16; Whig, 213; Dem., 289. For revision of Constitution, yes, 275; no, 53; abolition of capital punishment, yes, 110; no, 201.

1845. Annual meeting, Horse Meadow meeting house, March 11. Governor vote, David Hoit, Free Soil, 47; Anthony Colby, Whig, 158; John H. Steele, Dem., 249. There was again an exciting contest for election of representative to General Court. Nathan B. Felton and Jonathan Wilson were the regular Democratic candidates, Daniel Morse, 2d, was the Whig candidate and Daniel Batchelder, who had been defeated in 1844 as the regular Democratic candidate, was running independently. The result indicated that there had been a deal, Whigs were found supporting the life-long Democrat "Dan" Batchelder. The deal was successful. It was charged that John L. Rix engineered it. This at least is certain, John L. Rix had returned to town and was active in local politics. In fact, he was never anything but active. There were three ballots.

First ballot—whole number of votes, 490; necessary for a choice, 246;

scattering, 14; Daniel Batchelder, Ind., 221; N. B. Felton, Dem., 238; Jona. Wilson, 236; Daniel Morse, 2d, 247, and David Morse, 2d, was declared elected.

Second ballot—whole number of votes, 484; necessary for a choice, 243; scattering, 12; Daniel Batchelder, 235; N. B. Felton, 237.

Third ballot—whole number of votes, 471; necessary for a choice, 236; scattering, 4; N. B. Felton, 227; Daniel Batchelder, 240. At least ten Democrats failed to remain till the voting was over, and Daniel Batchelder was elected. Before another election, there was a getting together of Democrats, and Daniel Batchelder dropped out of Haverhill political life, reappearing only after a lapse of more than twenty years when he was twice elected moderator. The Whigs elected two of the selectmen, Dudley C. Kimball and Isaac Morse, Alvah E. Haywood, Democrat, being elected to third place on the second ballot. New names on the lists of other town officers were: highway surveyors, G. W. George, Alba Hale, Chas. Champlin, Hiram Keyes, Hiram Ladd, Thos. B. Perkins, Abijah Cutting, Anson A. Smith, Joseph Sanborn, David Morse; constables, James Bancroft, Walter P. Flanders; surveyors of wood, Charles G. Smith; superintending school committee, Clark Haywood; appropriations: highways, \$2,000 in labor, \$2,500 in money; schools, \$300, in addition to the sum required by law. Chose Dudley C. Kimball "to ferret out and find if possible certain notes reported by auditors as lost or misplaced and if found to collect them forthwith," "also the literary fund notes and apply the same on town debt."

A special meeting was held September 23 for election of member of Congress. It was voted to dismiss an article in the warrant relative to building town hall.

1846. Annual meeting, Ladd Street, March 10. Governor vote, J. H. White, 1; N. S. Berry, F. S., 90; Anthony Colby, 168; Jared W. Williams, 256. It is to be noted that the Free Soil vote drawn from both Whig and Democratic parties had become an important factor. There was a larger vote for representatives than for governor. Had the entire Free Soil vote been given to the Whig candidates, they would have been elected, but it had not yet been sufficiently welded together to make the most of itself.

First ballot—whole number of votes, 525; necessary for a choice, 263; Nathaniel Kimball, Whig, 255; Daniel Morse, 2d, Whig, 249; Nathl. Rix, Dem., 262; Samuel Swasey, Dem., 270. Second ballot—whole number of votes, 502; necessary for a choice, 252; scattering, 6; Nathl. Kimball, Whig, 232; Nathl. Rix, Dem., 264. Two ballots were necessary to elect selectmen. John McClary, Dem. and Isaac F. Allen, Whig, were elected on first ballot, and Josiah Jeffers, F. S. on second.

New names on list of minor offices: highway surveyors, Horatio N.

Ladd, Daniel French, David Putnam, Gad Bisbee, George Walcott, Roswell Wilmot, Abram H. Chandler; surveyor of lumber, David Page; surveyor of wood, Nathaniel M. Swasey; hogreeve, Samuel Pike, tythingmen, Abel K. Merrill, Niles Doty; superintendent school committee, Herman Rood. Appropriations: highways, \$2,000 in labor; schools, \$1,250; town expenses, \$1,500. The selectmen were instructed to report a plan of town house at the next annual meeting.

1847. Annual meeting, Horse Meadow meeting house, March 9. Governor vote, Nathaniel S. Berry, F. S., 54; Anthony Colby, Whig, 229; Jared W. Williams, Dem., 260. For representatives and selectmen, most of the Free Soilers voted with the Whigs, the result being the election of the Whig candidates on first ballot. New names in list of offices, highway surveyors, Stephen Metcalf, Joshua Carr, Ward Mason, Tristram Cross, Peter Whitaker, Amos C. Foster, N. M. Chase; constable, George Wetherell; hogreeves, James Glazier, Eli L. Evans, George W. McConnell, Hubert Eastman; superintendent school committee, Charles R. Morrison, Geo. S. Towle. Appropriations: highways, \$2,000 in labor; schools, \$1,310; town expenses, \$1,700. On revision of Constitution, Yes, 201; No, 42. At a special meeting August 6, "to see if town will vote to sell town farm and purchase one of less value," voted to refer to next annual meeting; "to see if the town will pay John Nason for horse killed on highway," voted to dismiss the article.

1848. Annual meeting, Horse Meadow, March 14. It was a bitterly contested election from the start, and lasted through three days. Whigs and Free Soilers had united on a candidate for governor, and also for representatives and town offices, for councillor, senator and county offices there were separate Whig and Free Soil tickets, the latter polling from 67 to 70 votes. Daniel Morse, 2d, was elected moderator, by a plurality of three votes. James T. Burston was chosen town clerk on second ballot. Governor vote, Anthony Colby, Whig, 1; Nathaniel S. Berry, Whig and F. S., 285; Jared W. Williams, 286. For Representatives: Whole No. votes, 543; necessary for a choice, 272; Samuel Swasey, Dem., 269; Thomas B. Jackson, Dem., 270; Samuel Page, W. and F. S., 270; Daniel Morse, 2d, 272. Adjourned till 9 A. M. Wednesday. Second ballot for representative: Whole number votes, 536; necessary for a choice, 269; John L. Rix, 1; Thomas B. Jackson, Dem., 264; Samuel Page, W. and F. S., 271. Two ballots were necessary to elect selectmen, and the coalition was successful. New names in list of town offices: highway surveyors, Rinaldo Moulton, Lyman Haines, Kimball Corliss, Simon Heath, Luther Warren, Benj. Cole; hogreeves, Isaiah Woodward; tythingman, Alexander Manson. William H. Page was appointed tax collector by the selectmen. On the question, is it expedient that a law be enacted prohibiting the sale of wines and spiritous liquors except

for mechanical and medicinal purposes the vote was, yes, 76; no, 96. This was the first vote on the question of statutory prohibition. Appropriations same as previous year. At the presidential election November 7, the Democratic electoral ticket received 235 votes, the Whig 179, the Free Soil 49.

The Democratic *Republican* of March 22, made caustic comment on the result:

Never since we have known anything of political matters, have we seen *such gross unfairness and favoritism* shown by selectmen as was shown by our board to the Whig party in putting the names of Whigs on the list, and in excluding Democrats from it. Nor was the favoritism of the selectmen the only thing the Democracy had to contend with. Rum and rowdyism, countenanced by the Whig leaders, reigned supreme through the first two days of town meeting. Bullies armed with bludgeons, were appointed by the Whigs at their caucus to sleep in the meeting house and to take possession of a certain pew, which they supposed to be a desirable spot for them to operate in, and others were selected to row it in the aisle, through which the voters were obliged to pass to get to the ballot box. It was impossible for Democrats to get to the ballot box without being insulted in the grossest manner. In several instances we saw men who were going orderly and quietly to deposit their ballots assaulted by bullies in the aisle, and it became necessary for them to fight their way, or defer giving their votes. At one time a fight was going on in the house for nearly or quite half an hour, and not the least effort was made on the part of the moderator, though he was *ordered*, in the most *peremptory manner* to do so by the editor of the Whig paper in this village. The moderator probably knew that the valor imported to the bullies of his party by the rum furnished them must find vent somewhere, and he did not care to call down their indignation on his head by interfering with their *sport*.

There was evidently an after-election soreness on the part of the Democrats. On the first ballot for representatives on the first day of the meeting, Daniel Morse, 2d, was declared elected by the moderator, as having received 272 votes, just the number necessary to a choice, but it seems an error had been made. The Whig and Free Soil or Coalition candidates were Daniel Morse 2d, and Samuel Page, the Democratic Samuel Swasey and Thomas B. Jackson. But an error was discovered. The whole number of votes cast on the first balloting was 544; necessary to a choice, 273. At the time of the count it was found that there were 269 ballots bearing the names of Morse and Page, three bearing the name of Morse, but not that of Page, and one bearing the name of Page, but not that of Morse, making the number of Coalition ballots 273. There were 269 ballots bearing the names of Swasey and Jackson, and one bearing the name of Jackson, but not that of Swasey making the number of Democratic votes 270, a total in all of 543, which was declared by the moderator as the vote. Before the declaration, however, a ballot bearing the names of Swasey and Jackson was received by the moderator, bringing the total Democratic vote up to 271, and the total vote, 544. This latter vote was not reckoned in the declaration, and so Morse really failed by one vote

of receiving the number required to elect, 273. The Democrats in the Legislature had an ample majority, and Mr. Morse, though declared elected did not attempt to take his seat, and thus provoke a contest, in which he would have doubtless have been defeated.

1849. Annual meeting, at *New Town Hall* March 14. There was no vote for governor. For representative: whole number votes, 544; necessary for a choice, 273; scattering, 2; T. B. Jackson, Dem., 262; Samuel Swasey, Dem., 265; Samuel Page, W. and F. S., 273; Daniel Morse, 2d, 279; James T. Burston was elected town clerk only on second ballot. There was no choice for selectmen on Tuesday and adjournment was had till Wednesday, when Dudley C. Kimball, Isaac Morse and Washington W. Simpson, Coalition candidates, were elected. The warrant contained the usual article: "To bring in your votes for governor, councillor, senator, county treasurer, register of deeds, three road commissioners and representative in Congress from the Fourth District." Voted, "to dismiss the article," and Haverhill for the first and only time in its history deliberately disfranchised itself in national, state and county affairs. The minor town offices were elected on report of a committee on nominations. New names in list: highway surveyors, David Parker, Jr., E. B. Wiloughby, Israel H. Davis, Alonzo W. Putnam, Roswell Elliott, Moses Noyes, Roswell Crosby, Charles Cox, Hiram Wilmot. Hogreeves, Isaac L. Morse, Paul N. Meader. Appropriations: highways, \$1,500 in labor at 10c an hour, \$1,500 in money; schools including literary fund and surplus revenue, \$1,730; for part of our standing town debt and town expenses, \$2,000.

1850. Annual meeting, March 12. The pendulum swung again. It was a Democratic year. Governor vote, N. S. Brun, F. S., 25; Lin Chamberlin, Whig, 201; Samuel Dinsmoor, 265. The Democratic candidates for selectmen and representatives were elected by substantial majorities. Other officers were again elected on nomination of committee previously appointed. New names were: highway surveyors, Eben Gitchell, Warren Rogers, Joseph Hardy, Jr., James L. Bisbee, Jason Blood, D. F. Palmer, Samuel Peters, Benj. L. Warren; hogreeves, David Dickey, Henry W. Smith, Azro Niles, Lysander Brayvorn, Hazen Ricker, I. B. Ayer; surveyors of wood, T. F. Cogswell. Rev. S. Delano, for the superintending school committee, made report, which was ordered to be printed in cheap pamphlet form and that one copy be furnished to each family in town. This was the first published school report. Rev. Samuel Delano, Chas. R. Morrison were elected school committee. The selectmen were authorized to appoint a collector to collect uncollected taxes on the tax books of W. H. Page. Appropriations: highways, \$1,500 in labor; schools, \$1,730; current expenses, \$1,500; outstanding indebtedness, \$1,000; teachers' institute in Western Judicial district, \$25.

A special meeting was held Oct. 8, to choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Samuel Swasey and Jacob Morse, Dems., were elected with practically no opposition.

1851. Annual meeting, March 11. This year the pendulum swung the other way. Governor vote, John Atwood, F. S., 32; Samuel Dinsmoor, Dem., 216; Thomas E. Sawyer, Whig, 228. Representative vote, scattering, 26; Thomas B. Jackson, Dem., 219; Nathan B. Felton, Dem., 229; Chas. E. Thompson, Whig, 251; Dudley C. Kimball, 255. The Whigs elected their candidates for selectmen. New names on the list of other town offices: highway surveyors, W. C. Marston, Eben F. Morse, Daniel W. Webster, Geo. W. Mason, Rufus Foster, Henry Chandler; hogreeve, C. A. Gale; collector taxes, Geo. Wetherell. All the amendments proposed by the Convention of 1850 to the Constitution were overwhelmingly defeated. Voted, to recommend that the justices of the Court of Common Pleas purchase two "poor farms," one in the Eastern and the other in the Western Judicial district. Voted, that the selectmen curtail the expenses of prudential school committees as much as possible. Appropriations: highways, \$1,500 in labor, 10 cts. per hour; schools, \$1,730; outstanding debts, \$1,000; current expenses, \$1,500.

1852. Annual meeting, March 9. Another close election with Whig and Free Soil victory in town affairs. Governor vote, John Atwood, F. S., 32; Thomas E. Sawyer, Whig, 205; Noah Martin, Dem., 207. Representative vote, first ballot, scattering, 6; Jacob Morse, Dem., 250; Nathan B. Felton, Dem., 253; Dudley C. Kimball, Whig, 253; Charles E. Thompson, Whig, 259, and the latter was declared elected. Second ballot, scattering, 2; N. B. Felton, Dem., 238; Dudley C. Kimball, Whig, 251. New names on list of town offices: highway surveyors, Nathaniel Bailey, Benjamin Hatch, Asa Bacon, Daniel Day, William Tenney, George Gleason, George W. Prescott; hogreeve, Abner Palmer; firewards, J. V. Bean. Appropriations: highways, \$1,500 in labor; schools, \$1,730; outstanding debts, \$500; town expenses, \$1,500. Voted, to dispense with tything man. Three amendments to the constitution were submitted: To abolish religious test, yes 106, no 48; to abolish property qualification, yes 129, no 23; on submission of future amendments by legislature, yes 67, no 93. Presidential election, 1852. Democratic electors, 231; Whig electors, 204; Free Soil, 27.

1853. Annual meeting, March 8. A Democratic year, once more, but the last till thirteen years later. The scepter passed. Governor vote, John H. White, F. S., 70; James Bell, Whig, 188; Noah Martin, Dem., 226; Representative vote, scattering, 14; Isaac Morse, Whig, 243; John L. Rix, Whig, 244; Jacob Morse, Dem., 259; Nathan B. Felton, Dem., 262. Three ballots were required to elect a town clerk, the third resulting: Lorenzo D. Jeffers, F. S., 5; James T. Barstow, Whig, 254; Charles

G. Smith, Dem., 262. New names in list of town offices: highway surveyors, Selden Willey, Moody Maren, Henry W. Reding; constable, Edson B. Hadlock. George W. Aiken was appointed tax collector and treasurer. For the first time there was a single superintending school committee, Eben Eastman. Appropriations: highways, \$1,500 in labor; schools, \$1,300, and \$450 additional to be equally divided among the school districts; town expenses, \$1,400.

1854. Annual meeting, March 14. There was a large vote, the representative contest bringing out nearly every available voter. Governor vote, Jared Perkins, F. S., 26; Nathaniel B. Baker, 211; James Bell, 234. Representative vote, whole number of votes, 526; necessary for a choice, 264; scattering, 5; Jacob Morse, Dem., 246; Nathan B. Felton, Dem., 247; John L. Rix, Whig, 273; Isaac Morse, Whig, 277. New names in list of town offices: highway surveyors, Warren Stevens, Major W. Nelson, Irad Porter, D. P. Kimball, B. F. King, Raymond Page, Charles P. Warren, Luke C. Glazier, Seth Heath, Stephen Jeffers; corders of wood, George S. Kelsea, Nathan Dickinson; hogreeves, E. P. Woodbury, Willard Weatherbee, David Whitcher, Moses Mulliken, Henry Blake, Royal W. Clark. Appropriations: highways, \$1,800 in labor; schools, \$1,300; town expenses, \$1,000. Voted, to adopt act of legislature providing for the establishment of a police court and the appointment of a police justice. At a special meeting September 23, the vote relative to the establishment of a police court was rescinded.

1855. This was the famous "Know Nothing" year. The secret organization known as the American party, came into existence and virtually absorbed the Whig and Free Soil parties and drew to some extent from the Democrats. Its candidate for governor, Ralph Metcalf, was elected, receiving 32,769 votes to 27,055 for Nathaniel B. Baker, Dem.; 3,436 for James Bell, Whig, and 1,237 for Asa Fowler, F. S. The absorption of Whigs and Free Soilers was more general throughout the state than in Haverhill where the governor vote was, Fowler, F. S., 18; Bell, Whig, 107; Metcalf, A., 172; Baker, Dem., 208. "Know Nothings" and Whigs united on representatives, and the vote was, whole number, 511; scattering, 5; Moses B. Gove, F. S., 16; Major W. Nelson, F. S., 17; George W. Bisbee, Dem., 206; Nathan B. Felton, Dem., 206; John L. Rix, W. and A., 283; Isaac Morse, W. and A., 286. New names in list of town officers; highway surveyors, F. P. Bowen, Jr., B. F. Woodward, J. Porter Kimball, Solon Baker, George W. Morrison, John Palmer, Ananias Millen, Edward Dean. Appropriations: highways, \$1,200 in labor; schools, \$1,600; town charges, \$1,400. It was ordered that 400 copies of the report of superintendent of schools be printed and distributed.

1856. Annual meeting, March 11. Governor vote, Ichabod Goodwin, Whig, 12; John S. Wells, Dem., 248; Ralph Metcalf, A., 278. Representative vote: whole number, 543; George W. Bisbee, Dem., 256; Charles R. Morrison, Dem., 256; John L. Rix., W. and A., 286; Isaac Morse, W. and A., 287. New names in list of town officers: highway surveyors, William Eastman, Lyman G. Clark, Eben Hardy, Simon Clifford, Abel Wheeler, Riley J. Mack; constable, W. B. Douglass; hogreeves, D. C. Knight, P. W. Kimball, Collins Durant, E. B. Adams, E. L. Page, Jacob Brock, Hiram S. Carr, Chase S. Blake. Appropriations: highways, \$1,200 in labor; schools, \$1,600; current expenses and town indebtedness, \$2,000. It was voted that 400 copies of the auditors' report be printed and 250 copies of report of superintendent of schools. At the Presidential election, November 4, but two electoral tickets were voted. Democratic candidates for electors received 248, and the candidates of the newly organized Republican party, 309.

1857. Annual meeting, March 10. Governor vote, John S. Wells, Dem., 214; William Haile, Rep., 264. Representative vote, whole number, 459; George W. Bisbee, Dem., 196; John McClary, Dem., 196; Nathaniel Bailey, Rep. 263; Russell King, Rep., 263. New names in town office list: highway surveyors, William Jewett, Samuel Kezer, Charles Jacobs, George Tilton, Harry Patridge, W. McCloskey, Jr.; hogreeves, Ezra S. Kimball, G. C. Smith, A. E. Hildreth, George Keyes, Mark Hildreth, John Hovey, Edwin Hildreth. Appropriations: highways, \$1,000; schools, \$1,600; current expenses and indebtedness, \$2,000.

1858. Annual meeting, March 9. Governor vote, Asa P. Cate, Dem., 228; William Haile, Rep., 293. Representative vote, scattering, 2; Hiram Morgan, Dem., 194; Joseph Powers, Dem., 195; Nathaniel Bailey, Rep., 272; Russell King, Rep., 274. New names in list of minor offices: highway surveyors, Nathan P. Rideout, Royal H. Baker, William G. Campbell, Parker Metcalf, J. H. Large; hogreeves, Greenleaf Page, H. H. Tenney, Solomon Blumley, Akel E. Davis, Abiel Nelson, Geo. W. Chapman, Calvin Pennock, James Battis. Appropriations: highways, \$1,000; schools, \$1,600; town expenses, and debts, \$2,000. Lyman Buck was by vote licensed to sell liquor.

1859. Annual meeting, March 8. Governor vote, Asa P. Cate, Dem., 219; Ichabod Goodwin, Rep., 271. Representative vote, whole number, 475; scattering, 5; Marcus B. Jackson, Dem., 208; John McClary, 208; George S. Kelsea, 258; James P. Webster, 258. New names in list of town offices: highway surveyors, S. S. Hovey, Fred Clough, Eben T. Hardy, George Aldrich, James B. Clark, C. Alonzo Cummings; constable, Nathaniel M. Page; corders of wood, Albert Bailey; hogreeves, S. S. Evans, Rev. Charles U. Dunning, W. B. Rogers,

Jerome B. Carr, Chester Phelps, Albert Gordon, David Kezer. Appropriations: highways, \$1,000 in labor; schools, \$1,600; town charges and debts, \$2,000. Voted to build a new dwelling house on the town farm and to raise \$500 therefor. Voted to give each school district the amount of the school tax raised on its property. H. M. Marsh was licensed to sell liquor for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes. S. F. Hook was chosen town agent to sell liquor, to sell at not exceeding 25 per cent profit and to receive \$75 for services. Marsh to sell at same profit and to receive \$50 compensation. Neither to sell to common drunkards, nor to any person using liquor to excess, unless on prescription of physician. (Comment on this kind of regulation of sale of liquor is unnecessary.)

1860. Annual meeting, March 13. Governor vote, Asa P. Cate, Dem., 210; Ichabod Goodwin, Rep., 276. Representative vote, whole number, 470; N. M. Swasey, Dem., 5; Marcus B. Jackson, Dem., 198; John McClary, Dem., 203; James P. Webster, Rep., 266; George S. Kelsea, Rep., 267. New names on list of town offices: highway surveyors, Peter Flanders, Amos Sly, A. D. Elliott, Franklin Hurlburt, Sylvester Hurlburt; surveyors of lumber, Addison Ring, D. C. Hutchins; hogreeves, Henry Chapman, W. I. Fisher, Nelson Hanaford, Hibbard S. Sleeper, George Tilton, Harry Hix. Appropriations: highways, \$1,200 in labor; schools, \$1,600; debts and town charges, \$2,000. S. F. Hook and Ann C. Marsh, agents to sell liquor on same terms as previous year. Presidential election, November 6. There were four electoral tickets voted for, Bell and Everett, Union, 2; Breckenridge and Lane, Dem., 68; Douglas and Johnson, Dem., 109; Lincoln and Hamlin, Rep., 263. The North Haverhill cornet band was invited to play while voters were coming in. "Voted that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the band for their excellent and enlivening music."

1861. Annual meeting, March 12. Governor vote, George Stark, Dem., 210; Nathaniel S. Berry, Rep., 255. The regular Republican nominees for representatives were George W. Chapman and Daniel Morse. The Democrats nominated Nathaniel M. Swasey and John S. Bryant. The Democrats had no hope of electing either of their candidates, and so were ready to help Republicans dissatisfied with the regular nominations to defeat them. It was a go-as-you-please contest, and three ballots were necessary. First ballot: whole number, 479; scattering, 11; John S. Bryant, Dem., 112; Nathaniel M. Swasey, Dem., 112; Hosea S. Baker, Rep., 102; George W. Chapman, Rep., 228; Daniel Morse, 2d, 247; and the latter was declared elected. Second ballot: whole number, 456; scattering, 7; N. M. Swasey, Dem., 9; Nathaniel W. Westgate, Rep., 10; Geo. W. Chapman, Rep., 210; Hosea S. Baker, Rep., 220. Third ballot: whole number, 448; Nathaniel M. Swasey, Dem., 4; H. S. Baker, Rep., 213; Nathaniel W. Westgate, Rep., 231;

and the latter was declared elected. The Democrats were powerless to elect a candidate of their own, but they dictated the choice of a Republican. New names in list of minor offices: highway surveyors, John C. Moore, Daniel W. Day, Lyman A. Marden, Daniel Merrill, Jr., Benj. Noyes; hogreeves, Edmund M. Carleton, Gilman Torsey, Joseph Dow, W. F. Johnson. Appropriations: highways, \$1,200 in labor; schools, \$1,600; town expenses and indebtedness, \$2,500. N. H. Ladd and George W. Mason were appointed liquor agents under the statute.

During the next four years several special town meetings were held to take action in regard to enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties and other matters growing out of the war of the rebellion. The action taken will be noted in another chapter.

1862. Annual meeting, March 11. Governor vote, Paul J. Wheeler, War Dem., 7; George Mark, 198; Nathaniel S. Berry, 248. The Democratic candidates for representative were Dr. Henry B. Leonard and Charles G. Smith; the Republican candidates, Luther Butler and Albert Bailey. Daniel Morse, 2d, had not been nominated for re-election. George W. Chapman was as much entitled to renomination as he, but the party caucus thought it wise to drop both and make new nominations. "Daniel" decided to run independently. He had been the beneficiary of great luck at previous elections. He made the same mistake now, that other politicians, big and little, had made before and have made since. It is not safe to run for office on a platform of personal popularity. Four ballots were taken before election was completed. Morse had the satisfaction of breaking the party ticket, and of accomplishing his own political extinguishment at the same time. First ballot: whole number, 446; scattering, 5; Daniel Morse, bolting Rep., 35; Henry B. Leonard, Dem., 192; Charles G. Smith, Dem., 194; Luther Butler, Rep., 212; Albert Bailey, Rep., 252; and the latter was declared elected. Second ballot: whole number, 423; scattering, 2; Daniel Carr, Rep., 23; H. B. Leonard, 199; Luther Butler, 199. Third ballot: whole number, 448; Carr, 31; Leonard, 205; Butler, 209. It is sometimes safe to swap horses while crossing a stream. The Republicans hastily decided that the swap had become imperatively necessary, and they swapped. Fourth ballot: whole number, 443; scattering, 2; Leonard, 202; Maj. W. Nelson, Rep., 239; and the latter was declared elected. New names in town office list: highway surveyors, Henry Swan, A. D. Nelson, Nathan B. Davis, Sylvester Hildreth, A. H. Chandler, Roland Niles; surveyor of lumber, E. C. Hutchins; hogreeves, Henry F. King, John Currier, Tristram Hartwell, John Martin, Marcellus M. Davis, Andrew J. French, John E. Carr, Berton Smith, Nathaniel Messer, Wilbur Johnson, R. Heeney. Appropriations: highways, \$1,200 in labor; town charges and debts, \$2,500; schools, \$1,600.

1863. Annual Meeting, March 10. Governor vote, Walter Harriman, War Dem., 18; Ira A. Eastman, Dem., 241; Joseph A. Gilman, Rep., 245. The Republicans elected two of their candidates for selectmen on the first ballot, Dudley C. Kimball and Daniel Merrill, and on the second ballot, Nathaniel M. Swasey, Dem., was chosen. The Republicans found themselves near the danger line, and on the representative vote party lines were closely drawn. Whole number votes, 471; necessary for a choice, 236; Luther Butler, Rep. 1; Charles G. Smith, Dem., 229; Henry B. Leonard, Dem., 232; Maj. W. Nelson, Rep., 236; Albert Bailey, Rep., 238. It was a narrow escape for the dominant party. New names on list of minor offices: highway surveyors, George C. Butler, Myron Bailey; corders of wood, Harvey Gannett. Appropriations: highways, \$1,500; schools, \$1,600; town charges and debt, \$2,500. Voted to fund the floating debt of the town and issue bonds or certificates to an amount not to exceed \$7,000, signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the selectmen and not to be sold less than par.

1864. Annual meeting, March 8. Governor vote, E. W. Harrington, Dem., 246; J. A. Gilmore, Rep., 278. Representative vote, whole number, 518; scattering, 4; Charles G. Smith, Dem., 244; Henry B. Leonard, Dem., 247; Joseph P. Cotton, Rep., 270; Peabody W. Kimball, Rep., 270. New names in list of town offices: Selectman, Harvey A. Albee; highway surveyors, James Knapp, Allen Bailey, Fred Clough, Joseph A. Pike, Albert Chase; surveyors of lumber, John D. Lawrence, Charles M. Weeks; fireward, William R. Park. Appropriations: highways, \$1,500 in labor; schools, \$1,600; town charges and debt, \$6,000. Voted to fund the floating debt to an amount not to exceed \$20,000. Presidential election, November 8. Electoral vote, Lincoln and Johnson electors, 255; McClellan and Pendleton electors, 239. On calling a constitutional convention, yes, 98; no 119.

1865. Annual meeting, March 14. Governor vote, E. W. Harrington, Dem., 198; Frederick Smyth, Rep., 245. Representative vote, whole number, 436; scattering, 2; Nathan B. Felton, Dem., 197; Charles M. Weeks, Dem., 197; Peabody W. Kimball, Rep., 234; John N. Morse, Rep., 238. New names on list town offices: highway surveyors, John Nute, Charles Fisher, Nathan Heath, David S. Hurd, Nathan Chase, Amos H. Lund, Charles P. Warren, William Davis, Leonard J. Brown; hogreeve, Alvah Blake. Appropriations: highways, \$2,000 in labor, at 14 cents an hour; schools, \$1,600; current expenses, \$3,000, to be applied on town debt \$15,000.

1866. Annual meeting, March 13. The vote for moderator resulted in the election by a small plurality of Daniel Batchelder, Dem. The first count showed the election of James P. Webster, the Republican candidate, but amid great excitement amounting almost to a riot, a

recount resulted in the election of the Democrats' candidate. The Democrats again gained control of town and retained it except for such divisions as were made by Greenbackers, until 1894. The governor vote was, Fred Smyth, Rep., 239; John G. Sinclair, Dem., 264. Representative vote, whole number, 508; scattering, 2; C. A. Dole, Rep., 240; John N. Morse, Rep., 241; Charles G. Smith, Dem., 263; Henry B. Leonard, Dem., 265. New names on list minor offices: highway surveyors, Albert H. Tefft, Henry Holt, H. P. Burleigh, Parker Beal, Stephen Jeffers, Jr., Thomas C. Sloan; fireward, John Platt; hogreeves, Levi Nelson, Clark Dunkley, M. V. Bleadly; superintendent of school committee, George F. Putnam. N. M. Taber, George S. Cummings and Charles Fisher were chosen agents to sell liquor. A consultation of the full list of town officers shows the triumph of Jacksonian principles in Haverhill: "To the victors belong the spoils." The names of Republicans are conspicuous by their absence. Appropriations: highways, \$2,000 in labor, at 14 cents; schools, \$1,600; town expenses, \$3,000; on town indebtedness, \$4,000. On the first ballot for selectmen, Roswell Elliott was elected with Charles M. Weeks and Langdon Bailey. He declined to serve, and Jacob Morse was chosen in his place.

1867. Annual meeting, March 12. Governor vote, Walter Harriman, Rep., 233; John A. Sinclair, Dem., 304. Representative vote, John F. Morse, 3; John N. Morse, Rep., 225; C. A. Dole, Rep., 227; Charles G. Smith, Dem., 300; Henry B. Leonard, Dem., 301. New names on list of other offices: highway surveyors, Merrill Phelps, Jeremy Titus, Morey Gannett, Moses Knight, George A. Elliott; hogreeves, Harlan Blanchard, Ethan O. Harris, Morris E. Kimball. Appropriations: highways, \$2,000; town charges, \$3,000; interest and principal, town indebtedness, \$4,000; schools, \$1,900, \$600 to be divided equally among the school districts. Voted to adopt provision of act of June, 1845, with additional act of June, 1852, to authorize contiguous school districts to associate together and establish high schools.

1868. Annual meeting, March 10. Governor vote, Walter Harriman, Rep., 249; John G. Sinclair, Dem., 322. Representative vote, whole number, 540; George W. Chapman, Ind., 27; Langdon Bailey, Ind., 28; Luther Butler, Rep., 198; Abel K. Merrill, Rep., 198; George F. Putnam, Dem., 317; Charles M. Weeks, Dem., 319. New names, minor offices: highway surveyors, Orrin M. Whitman, E. W. Bolkum, W. B. Rogers, T. P. Blake, Horace Noyes, S. B. St. Clair, Mark F. Colton, Hosea B. Cass; hogreeves, J. C. Pennock, Amos M. Pike, Ezra B. Mann, Henry Battis, Frank Davis, Harrison Carleton. Appropriations: highways, \$2,000 in labor; schools, \$2,000, \$600 to be equally divided among school districts; town charges, \$4,000; town debt and interest, \$4,000.

Voted to petition Congress to tax all bonds of the United States not

exceeding 1 per cent annually and to make the tax a lien on coupons and interest on bonds, and to set such sum apart as a sinking fund to apply on the debt of the United States. Voted \$200 to be expended in grading road to Bedel's bridge. Presidential election, November 3. Republican electoral ticket, for Grant and Colfax, 219; Democratic electoral ticket, Seymour and Blair, 246.

The volume containing the records of town meetings, of the vote of the town for state and county offices and the quadrennial vote for Presidential electors was destroyed by fire in 1885, when the store of the town clerk, Enoch R. Weeks, at North Haverhill was burned. Unfortunately the town did not print a report of its officers, with a list of minor officers for the most of these years, nor was a weekly newspaper published in town, so that the details of these meetings and elections are irrecoverably lost. One result of this loss was the erection soon after of a substantial brick building with a commodious fireproof vault for the safe keeping of the records. The stable door had not, however, been locked in time. The governor vote and the representative vote after 1877 until 1887, together with some other facts relative to town officials and town expenditures during the seventeen years the records for which are lost, are available, and are here given.

1869. Annual meeting, March 9. Governor vote, Onslow Stearns, Rep., 205; John Bedel, Dem., 277; Charles M. Weeks and George F. Putnam, Dem., were re-elected representatives.

1870. Annual meeting, March 8. Governor vote, Lorenzo D. Barrows, Pro., and scattering, 15; Samuel Flint, Dem., 61; Onslow Stearns, Rep., 195; John Bedel, Dem., 229. Representatives, Langdon Bailey, John W. Cutting, Dem.

1871. Annual meeting, March 14. Governor vote, James Pike, Rep., 181; James A. Weston, Dem., 277. There was no choice this year for governor by the popular vote, and James A. Weston was elected by the legislature through a coalition of the Democratic members and two or three so-called labor reformers. Henry Holt and John W. Cutting, Democrats, were elected representatives.

1872. Annual meeting, March 12. Governor vote, Lemuel M. Cooper, Pro., and scattering, 8; Ezekiel A. Straw, Rep., 221; James A. Weston, Dem., 292. Nathaniel M. Swasey and Sylvester Reding, Democrats, were elected representatives. At the November election for choice of Presidential electors, while the Democrats carried the town, it was by a reduced vote, many voters refusing to support the nomination of Horace Greeley, candidate of their party and of the Liberal Republicans.

1873. Annual meeting, March 11. Governor vote, scattering, 1; Ezekiel A. Straw, Rep., 121; James A. Weston, Dem., 192. N. M. Swasey and Sylvester Reding were elected representatives.

1874. Annual meeting, March 10. Governor vote, John Blackmer, Pro., 2; Luther McCutcheon, Rep., 193; James A. Weston, Dem., 269. Weston was elected, and was the last Democrat to fill the office until Samuel D. Felker was inaugurated in January, 1913. Representatives elected were Levi B. Ham and Andrew J. Edgerly, Democrats.

1875. Annual meeting, March 9. Governor vote, scattering, 1; Person C. Cheney, Rep., 221; Hiram R. Roberts, Dem., 310. Levi B. Ham and Charles A. Gale, Democrats, were elected representatives.

1876. Annual meeting, March 8. Governor vote, Person C. Cheney, Rep., 233; Daniel Morey, Dem., 302. Representatives, Charles A. Gale, Ezra B. Mann, Democrats.

1877. Annual meeting, March 13. Governor vote, Benjamin F. Prescott, Rep., 238; Daniel Morey, Dem., 311. Ezra B. Mann and Samuel T. Page, Democrats, were elected representatives.

1878. Annual meeting, March 12. Governor vote, Benjamin F. Prescott, Rep., 225; Frank A. McKean, Dem., 303. Beginning with this year the town clerk made return to the secretary of state of the number of voters whose names were on the check list, the number of ratable polls, and the representative vote. Names on check list, 703; number of ratable polls on back of list, 16. Representative vote, whole number, 488; necessary for a choice, 245; Nathaniel M. Swasey, 1; Henry Merrill, 1; Ira Whitcher, 2; Jacob Burton, Rep., 206; Benjamin K. Eastman, Rep., 208; John E. Carr, Dem., 274; Samuel T. Page, Dem., 279.

The annual election in 1878 was the last at which state and county officers and a legislature were chosen. The elections for these offices, and for Congressmen, by amendment to the constitution have since then been biennial, the first of the biennial elections being held in 1878.

1878. Biennial election. Governor vote, Warren A. Brown, Greenbacker, and scattering, 118; Natt. Head, Rep., 215; Frank A. McKean, Dem., 224. Representative vote—the town after repeated trials to elect “voted not to send,” and for the first time in nearly a century Haverhill was without representation in the legislature of 1879.

1879. Annual meeting, March 11. The Greenbackers, a party holding to the belief that the cure for all financial ills was the issue by the government of an irredeemable paper currency, had come into existence, and had sufficient numbers in Haverhill to hold the balance of power between Republicans and Democrats. Straight party nominations for town offices were made this year, and the Greenbackers issued their ultimatum. The result was the longest drawn out contest in the history of the town. The meeting lasted for six consecutive days, and most of the time was spent in balloting for selectmen. The contest was an exciting and at times bitter one, and the meeting was attended with much

disorder. The result was the election of Nathan P. Rideout, George C. Jeffers, and Enoch G. Parker.

1880. Biennial election, November 2. Governor vote, scattering, 50; Charles H. Bell, Rep., 262; Frank Jones, Dem., 344. Representative vote, whole number of votes, 641; necessary to a choice, 321; Jacob Burton, 1; Tyler Westgate, 1; Samuel F. Southard, 16; Benjamin K. Eastman, 14; Hubert Eastman, Rep., 293; Charles H. Simpson, Rep., 289; John E. Carr, Dem., 331; William C. Marston, Dem., 332. The whole number of names on the check list was 688. The vote for Presidential electors was, Greenback, Prohibition and scattering, 49; Garfield, Rep. electors, 263; Hancock, Dem., 347.

1882. Biennial election, November 7. Governor vote, Greenback, Prohibition and scattering, 35; Samuel W. Hale, Rep., 231; Martin S. B. Edgerly, Dem., 289. Representative vote, first ballot: whole number votes, 543; necessary for a choice, 272; scattering, 6; Charles H. Simpson, Rep., 39; William F. Westgate, Rep., 241; Charles Fisher, Dem., 258; Samuel B. Page, Dem., 257; William W. Coburn, Rep., 282; and the latter was declared elected. No record of the second ballot is available. Third ballot: whole number votes, 277; necessary for a choice, 139; scattering, 7; Samuel B. Page, Dem., 129; William F. Westgate, 144. The whole number of names on list was 695.

1884. Biennial election. Governor vote, Prohibition and scattering, 19; Moody Currier, Rep., 313; John M. Hill, Dem., 349. Representative vote; whole number votes, 680; necessary to a choice, 341; scattering 3; Charles H. Simpson, Rep., 326; Samuel P. Carbee, Rep., 333; Joseph Poor, Dem., 340; George H. Mann, Dem., 342; George H. Mann was declared elected. The following note appears on the return of the town clerk to the secretary of state: "There was one vote challenged, and it should be decided that it was not a legal one, then the moderator declared that Joseph Poor was elected as one of the representatives from the town of Haverhill for two years from the first Wednesday of June, 1885." It appears to have been decided that the challenged ballot was legal, and that Joseph Poor was not elected. The whole number of names on the check list was 739. For Presidential electors the whole number votes, 679; scattering, 20; Blaine electoral ticket, Rep., 309; Cleveland electoral ticket, 350. The meeting this year was held in the new town hall at North Haverhill. The old town hall first occupied in 1851 was built of stone and was located on the County road a little to the west of the Union meeting house, and near the geographical centre of the town. The sum of \$1,500 had been appropriated for the building, but the building committee greatly exceeded this sum, and there was strong opposition to the acceptance of the building. The matter was finally settled, the town finding itself liable from the fact that the selectmen had without

realizing the legal consequences of their act, warned the town meeting to be held in the new house, and had posted the warrant on the door. The location had come to be unsatisfactory, and in 1883 when it was voted to build a new town hall at North Haverhill, this was built of wood under the direction of the selectmen at a cost of about \$2,000 and with subsequent improvements the town has now a commodious and satisfactory hall.

1887. Annual meeting, March 8. The vote for town clerk indicated that the Democrats were losing their hold on town affairs. Morris E. Kimball, Rep., received 192 votes, and Enoch R. Weeks, Dem., 199. For selectmen, Henry F. King, Rep., and Levi B. Ham, Dem., were elected on the first ballot, and three more ballots were taken before Willard W. Coburn, Rep., was elected. Tyler Westgate and George S. Cummings were chosen fish wardens, and it was voted that the selectmen appoint all minor town officers. New names appear in these appointments. Collector of taxes, C. O. Morse, \$150 compensation; chief of police, Albert Hood; road agents, Orville Noyes, Clifford Sawyer, C. W. Simpson, Hiram M. Putnam, Calvin Prescott, Edward Everett; health officers, Charles R. Gibson, Charles Newcomb. Appropriations: highways, \$2,000; this like all other sums raised, it was voted, should be paid in money; schools, \$4,000; Memorial Day, \$50; town expenses, \$1,000. The article to see if the town would make an appropriation for a town history was dismissed.

Special meeting, May 23. Voted to build a fireproof brick building, 16 by 24 feet, at North Haverhill, with fireproof vault for the books and papers of town officers, and the town records, at a cost not exceeding \$1,200 with land. This building, the present town clerk's office, was erected just west of the present town hall. Willard W. Coburn, Fred Partridge and E. R. Weeks were chosen building committee. That this vote was not obtained without opposition, is evidenced by the action of another special meeting held July 16, at which it was voted not to rescind the vote of May 23. Another special meeting was held September 24 at which it was voted to accept the building in question, erected on land given by the citizens of North Haverhill. It was further voted to instruct the selectmen to deliver to the building committee an order on the town treasurer for \$1,200. This closed the incident of a town clerk's office and fireproof vault.

1888. Annual meeting, March 13. Samuel B. Page, Dem., and Enoch R. Weeks, Dem., were elected moderator and town clerk respectively, with but little opposition, but it took three ballots to complete the election of a board of selectmen. Dexter L. Hawkins and Edward C. Kinne were elected on the first ballot, and Willard W. Coburn on the third ballot by the following vote; whole number, 255; necessary for a

choice, 128; Darius K. Davis, Rep., 6; Henry F. King, Rep., 15; Caleb Wells, Dem., 103; Willard W. Coburn, 131. The total vote cast was 255, the largest number voting at this meeting, though there were over 800 names on the check list. Biennial elections for state and county officers and representatives had already resulted in a comparatively small attendance at the annual town meetings, when matters more intimately affecting the interests and welfare of the town are settled. The election of town officers and the appropriation of money raised by taxation had come to be regarded with comparative indifference by the great majority of voters, and conditions have not improved in this respect in more recent years. At an adjourned meeting, March 17, appropriations made were: highways, \$4,000, one half in money, one half in labor; schools, \$4,000; town purposes, \$500; Memorial Day, \$50. It was voted to leave the appointment of minor town offices with the selectmen. New names appearing among these appointments were: police, Frank D. Paul, Ernest Scott; road agent, Henry L. Woodward, Horace Blake, E. W. Jeffers, F. P. Cutting, Manson Young, C. C. Rinehart, Simeon Sanborn, Edwin Everett; fish and game warden, Charles S. Newell; surveyors of lumber, Eben C. Weed, A. J. Holmes.

Biennial and Presidential election, November 6. Governor vote, E. S. Carr, Pro., 7; David H. Goodell, Rep., 341; Charles H. Amidon, Dem., 401. Presidential electors, Pro., 7; Rep., 347; Dem., 392. The vote for representatives was: whole number of votes, 724; necessary to a choice, 363; Benjamin Dow, 1; Ezra B. Willoughby, 9; John W. Jackson, 9; Francis B. Sleeper, Rep., 312; Moses D. Carbee, Rep., 324; Samuel B. Page, Dem., 392; Amos Tarleton, Dem., 394. Daniel W. Meader, Albert H. Leighton and Charles W. Pike, Democrats, were elected supervisors of check list by a strict party vote. Delegates to constitutional convention, Charles Fisher and Charles G. Smith, Democrats. Edward F. Mann of Haverhill, the Democratic candidate for Congress, ran largely ahead of his ticket, receiving 437 votes.

1889. Annual meeting, March 12. The whole number of votes cast for selectmen on the first ballot was 490; necessary to a choice, 246; scattering, 4; E. C. Kinne, 108; George C. Butler, 203; Henry S. Bailey, 205; Darius K. Davis, 212; H. J. Holmes, 195; Charles G. Smith, 253; Dexter L. Hawkins, 296; and D. L. Hawkins and C. G. Smith were declared elected. Second ballot: whole number, 425; necessary to a choice, 213; H. J. Holmes, 96; Darius K. Davis, 148; E. C. Kinne, 181. Third ballot: whole number, 371; necessary to a choice, 186; Horace J. Holmes, 62; Darius K. Davis, 116; E. C. Kinne, 187. Appropriations: highways, \$3,000 in money; schools, \$3,500; town expenses, \$1,500; town debt, \$1,500; Memorial Day, \$50. It was voted to dismiss the article

relative to the purchase of 100 copies of the History of Haverhill by the Rev. J. Q. Bittinger to sell to citizens of the town at cost. The selectmen were authorized to appoint minor town officers. New names in the list of such officers were: police, Arthur E. Davis, W. E. Pike; collector of taxes, E. E. Shepardson.

1890. Annual town meeting, March 11. Five ballots were necessary to elect the board of selectmen. On the first ballot, Dexter L. Hawkins, Dem., was elected, receiving 231 votes in a total of 444; on the second, Ashael L. Warren, Rep., received 201 in a total of 400 and was elected on the fifth, Percy Demin, Dem., received 155; the whole number was 292. Appropriations: highways, \$3,000; schools, \$4,000; town charges, \$1,500; town indebtedness, \$1,500; Memorial Day, \$50. The town refused to purchase any copies of Bittinger's town history, and also refused to exempt the Opera Block in Woodsville from taxation for a term of years. The selectmen were directed to appoint all necessary town officers, and appointed collector of taxes, Charles J. Ayer.

Biennial election, November 4. Governor vote, J. M. Fletcher, Pro., 12; Hiram A. Tuttle, Rep., 272; Charles A. Amsden, 386. Representative vote, whole number, 653; scattering, 7; F. M. Morrison, Pro., 6; Paul N. Meader, 5; Amos Tarlton, Dem., 37; Samuel P. Carbee, Rep., 268; Nathan S. Knight, Rep., 242; Ira Whitaker, Dem., 355; Henry W. Keyes, Dem., 373. The removal of the court house from Haverhill Corner to Woodsville was made an issue, and Haverhill Corner Democrats halted the nomination of Mr. Witcher, because of his instrumentality in securing the removal. M. V. B. Cady, Daniel W. Meader, Albert H. Leighton, Democrats, were elected supervisors of the check list by practically a strict party vote.

1891. Annual meeting, March 10. There was again a prolonged contest in the election of selectmen. Dexter L. Hawkins, Dem., was elected on the first ballot, Ashael L. Warren, Rep., on the second, and John A. Kimball, Rep., on the fifth. Appropriations: highways, \$3,000; schools, \$4,500; town charges, \$1,500; Memorial Day, \$50. Moses A. Meader was appointed by the selectmen, treasurer.

1892. Annual meeting, March 8. The vote for selectmen was, scattering, 3; Darius K. Davis, 69; W. R. Cheney, 83; W. O. Burkeck, 136; A. C. Clough, 138; Franklin P. Currier, 225; Henry W. Keyes, 251; Dexter L. Hawkins, 257. Charles B. Grisward, Tyler Westgate and Ezra B. Mann were elected auditors; E. S. Blake and L. E. Collins, fish and game wardens; R. A. Horner, treasurer. There is no record of the appointment of other town officers by the selectmen. Appropriations: highways, \$3,000 in money; schools, \$4,500; town charges, \$1,000; Memorial Day, \$50.

Biennial and Presidential election, November 8. The vote for Presidential electors was St. John, Pro., 19; Blaine, Rep., 312; Cleveland, Dem. 369. Governor vote, E. L. Carr, Pro., 20; John B. Smith, Rep., 303; Luther F. McKinney, Dem., 367. Supervisors of check list, H. L. Woodward, Rep., 300; George C. Jeffers, Rep., 303; Quincy A. Scott, Rep., 310; M. V. B. Cady, Dem., 356; D. W. Meader, Dem., 360; Albert H. Leighton, Dem., 367. Representative vote, Rev. E. C. Langford, Rep., 306; George C. Butler, Rep., 318; Samuel B. Page, Dem., 380; Henry W. Keyes, Dem., 361.

1893. Annual meeting, March 14. There was a comparatively small attendance, and Democratic candidates were elected by substantial majorities. Selectman vote, A. C. Clough, Rep., 126; Charles J. Pike, Rep., 134; Arthur E. Davis, Rep., 137; F. P. Currier, Dem., 172; George Wells, Dem., 174; Dexter L. Hawkins, Dem. 176. Auditors were the same as in the two previous years. Fish and game commissioners, E. S. Blake, Charles S. Grisword; treasurer, R. A. Horner; collector of taxes, Wilbur F. True. Appropriations: highways, general, \$2,000, permanent, \$1,000; schools, \$5,000; town charges, \$2,000; Memorial Day, \$50. Voted to dismiss article relative to the establishment of a town library.

1894. Annual meeting, March 13. The vote for town clerk showed that the Democratic majority had become slight. Albert F. Kimball, Rep., received 196; Enoch R. Weeks, 203. For selectmen, first ballot: whole number of votes, 438; necessary to a choice, 220; scattering, 8; H. L. Woodward, Rep., 210; Arthur E. Davis, Rep., 215; Charles J. Pike, Rep., 245; F. P. Currier, Dem., 174; George Wells, Dem., 206; Dexter L. Hawkins, 230. Second ballot: whole number votes, 352; necessary to a choice, 174; A. F. Kimball, 1; George Wells, Dem., 154; Arthur E. Davis, Rep., 174. The Democrats had lost control in town affairs; the selectmen appointed in most cases Republicans to the various town offices. New names were, collector of taxes, Fred P. Dearth; treasurer, Charles J. Ayer; road agents, Burns N. Pike, F. L. Keyes.

Biennial election, November 6. In spite of the warning given at the annual town meeting, the Democrats approached the November election serenely confident. For nearly thirty years they had never been wholly defeated, and they had come to look on control of affairs as a virtual right. The result was a surprise, and they have since been the minority party in town affairs. The governor vote was, Daniel D. Knowles, Pro., 17; Henry O. Kent, Dem., 337; Charles A. Bussel, Rep., 382. Representative vote, scattering, 5; Charles C. Rinehart, Dem., 321; Samuel B. Page, Dem., 350; Samuel P. Carbee, Rep., 365; George C. Butler, Rep. 379; supervisors, M. V. Cady, Dem., 340; D. W. Meader, Dem., 345;

Albert H. Leighton, Dem., 350; Daniel E. Carr, Rep., 352; Frank P. Pray, Rep., 354; William O. Burbeck, 367. Moderator, E. S. Kimball, Rep., 339; Samuel B. Page, 353. This last vote was the one crumb of comfort of the day for the Democrats.

1895. Annual meeting, March 12. Enoch R. Weeks was again elected town clerk by a vote of 242 to 234 for Albert F. Kimball. Vote for selectmen, scattering, 8; Martin S. Meader, 4; George W. Richardson, 3; Benjamin Dow, 5; George Wells, Dem., 236; Arthur C. Clough, Rep., 252; D. L. Hawkins, Dem., 256; Henry W. Keyes, Dem., 258; Arthur E. Davis, Rep., 268; Charles J. Pike, Rep., 271; and the three last named were declared elected. Harry H. Pike, David E. Bliffin and Joseph F. Bittinger were elected fish and game wardens. Eli D. Collins was elected surveyor of highways for the Woodsville district; Burns H. Pike was elected special fish and game detective. Appropriations: highways, \$6,000; schools, \$3,500; town expenses, \$1,500; Memorial Day, \$50. There is no record of the appointment of town treasurer, collector of taxes or road agents. "Voted that the selectmen re-guideboard the town."

1896. Annual meeting, March 10. Vote for town clerk, Enoch R. Weeks, Dem., 251; Albert F. Kimball, Rep., 269. Selectmen vote, whole number, 558; necessary to a choice, 280; E. E. Shepardson, Dem., 243; Dexter L. Hawkins, Dem., 267; Henry W. Keyes, Dem., 279; Charles J. Pike, Rep., 282; Ezra B. Willoughby, Rep., 291; Arthur E. Davis, Rep., 294; George B. Silver was elected road agent; Henry W. Keyes, Tyler Westgate and Ellsworth E. Morgan, auditors; Russell T. Bartlett, Charles H. Wetherbee and Harry H. Pike, fish and game commissioners. Appropriations: highways, \$6,000; schools, \$4,000; town expenses, \$1,500; Memorial Day, \$50.

Biennial and Presidential election, November 3. Presidential vote, scattering, 3; Pro., 8; Palmer Natt, Dem., 32; Bryan, Dem., 224; McKinnlee, Rep., 463. Governor vote, scattering, 4; Berry, Pro., 7; Henry O. Kent, Dem., 307; George A. Ramsdell, Rep., 387. Representative vote, Enoch R. Weeks, Dem., 306; Samuel B. Page, Dem., 318; Frank S. Sleeper, Rep., 381; Charles R. Gibson, Rep., 422; supervisors, Henry W. Keyes, Dem., 361; J. O. Tuttle, Dem., 313; James F. Leonard, Dem., 328; Daniel E. Carr, Rep., 396; Charles J. Ayer, Rep., 400; Clarence L. Bailey, Rep., 401; moderator, Samuel B. Page, 359; George C. Butler, 388. The Republican victory was complete.

1897. Annual meeting, March 9. A. F. Kimball was re-elected town clerk, and has since been re-elected each year by unanimous vote. Selectmen vote, whole number, 545; necessary to a choice, 273; James O. Tuttle, Dem., 211; Albert H. Leighton, Dem., 247; Charles J. Pike, Rep., 265.

Henry W. Keyes, Dem., 295; Ezra B. Willoughby, Rep., 297; Arthur E. Davis, Rep., 305. Library trustees were elected for the first time as required by the new library law, Arthur K. Merrill, Moses A. Meader, Fred P. Dearth, and they have since been re-elected as their terms have expired. Fred P. Dearth was elected collector of taxes, but resigned June 26, 1897, to accept the appointment of postmaster at Woodsville, and Daniel E. Carr was appointed in his place. Charles J. Ayer was elected treasurer. Appropriations: highways, \$3,000; schools, \$4,500; town expenses, \$1,500; town indebtedness, \$2,000; Memorial Day, \$50. A cloud burst in the early summer caused great damage to the highways, and a special town meeting was called for June 8, "to see if the town will raise additional money for repairs of highways." Voted to pass the article. This action was taken because of so small attendance no legal action could be taken. Another special meeting was held the second Friday in August at which it was "voted that the sum of \$30,000 be raised for highway purposes in addition to the amount raised in March and that the same be raised by temporary loan for one year." The vote by ballot was, nays 8; yeas 491; the whole number voting 499. The whole number of legal voters was 931. Though the vote was nearly unanimous in favor of raising this additional sum, which the board found was but little more than half enough to meet the repairs made, there was dissatisfaction with the work of the selectmen which made itself evident at the annual meeting of 1898.

1898. Annual meeting, March 8. Selectmen vote, scattering, 2; Moses A. Meader, Rep., 211; George C. Smith, Rep., 240; F. R. Dean, Rep., 242; Dexter L. Hawkins, Dem., 312; Ashael L. Warren, Rep. 313; Henry W. Keyes, Dem., 378; the whole number of votes was 572; necessary to a choice, 287. Mr. Keyes had been a member of the board the previous year, but had refused to act with his associates in the building of bridges and repairing highways. A motion to fund the town indebtedness was indefinitely postponed owing to uncertainty as to the amount. Hebert W. Allen was elected town treasurer; Jonas N. Brown, highway agent. The selectmen were authorized to appoint other town officers. Appropriations: highways, \$8,000; schools, \$4,500; town expenses, \$1,500; indebtedness, \$2,000; town library, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50. New names in the list of minor offices were, board of health, Dr. Charles Newcomb, Dr. Henry C. Stearns; highway agent, Jonas N. Brown; fence viewers, George F. Kimball; police, T. A. Rowden, C. S. Newell, C. R. Ward, N. S. Knight, P. M. Howe, Henry Talbert, F. L. Wilmot, S. R. Drown, F. C. Keyes; tax collector, Chas. S. Newell.

Special meeting, October 25, 1898. Of the 959 legal voters 553 were present and voting. The total indebtedness of the town was reported

at \$57,116.32. On motion of Henry W. Keyes it was voted that this indebtedness be funded and that bonds be issued to the amount of \$57,000, 45 of the denomination of \$1,000 each, and 24 of the denomination of \$500 each, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent, \$3,000 to be payable each year. The vote was 550 yes, 3 no.

Biennial election, November 8. Governor vote, Stevens, Pro., 10; Charles F. Stone, Dem., 341; Frank W. Rollins, Rep., 412. Representative vote, scattering, 4; Charles G. Smith, Dem., 308; Samuel B. Page, Dem., 373; Henry F. King, Rep., 389; Morris E. Kimball, Rep., 407. Ernest E. Craig, Daniel E. Carr and Harry W. Jewett, Republicans, were elected supervisors by a strict party vote. Moderator vote, Samuel B. Page, Dem., 341; George C. Butler, Rep. 408.

1899. Annual meeting, March 14. The Republicans made party nominations for selectmen, but the memory of 1897 had not yet died out and the result was a non-partisan board with a Democratic majority. The vote was, whole number, 435; necessary to a choice, 218; W. W. Coburn, Rep., 141; Henry F. King, Rep., 161; Dexter L. Hawkins, Dem., 263; Henry W. Keyes, Dem., 303; Ashael L. Warren, Rep., 431. The Democrats pursued a policy of naming one Republican on their ticket, a policy which the Republicans later wisely adopted. Other electors were: auditors, S. B. Page, C. J. Pike, Tyler Westgate; fish and game wardens, L. E. Collins, C. H. Wetherbee, Edward M. Clark. The selectmen were instructed to appoint other town officers. Appropriations: highways, \$8,000; schools, \$4,500; town indebtedness, \$2,000; town expenses, \$1,500; Memorial Day, \$50; town libraries, \$200. James F. Leonard and F. M. Morrison were appointed sealers of weights and measures, and M. S. Williams, fence viewer.

1900. Annual meeting, March 13. Selectmen vote, whole number, 451; necessary to a choice, 226; scattering, 2; Edward M. Clark, Rep., 187; Charles J. Pike, Rep., 193; George C. Butler, Rep., 194; Arthur C. Clough, Rep., 216; Dexter L. Hawkins, Dem., 233; Henry W. Keyes, Dem., 285; second ballot, Arthur C. Clough, 3; E. M. Clark, 127; Charles J. Pike, 180; auditors, Tyler Westgate, Samuel B. Page, Morris E. Kimball; fish and game wardens, Edward C. Rowe, Leforest E. Collins, Burns H. Pike. Appropriations: highways, \$6,000; schools, \$4,500; bonded indebtedness and interest, \$3,500; town expenses, \$1,500; library, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50; to purchase snow roller, \$350. Isaac Pike was appointed tax collector, but resigned and C. S. Newell was appointed in his place. Surveyor of lumber, W. B. Southard. New names on list of police, James C. Gallagher, Eben C. Weed, George E. Emery.

Biennial and Presidential election, Nov. 6. Presidential vote, Socialist, 3; Prohibition, 7; Bryan, Dem., 278; McKinley, Rep., 508. Governor vote, Claflin, Soc., 4; Fletcher, Pro., 6; Potter, Dem., 275; Chester

B. Jordan, Rep., 498. Representative vote, John M. Phillips, Dem., 324; Samuel B. Page, Dem., 327; Enoch R. Weeks, Dem., 330; William F. Whitcher, Rep., 457; Charles J. Pike, Rep., 482; Henry S. Bailey, Rep., 487. Moderator, S. B. Page, Dem., 292; George C. Butler, Rep., 478. Ernest E. Craig, Harry W. Jewett and Daniel E. Carr, Republicans, were elected supervisors of check list on regular party vote.

1901. Annual meeting, March 12. Meeting was called to order by Supervisor Daniel E. Carr, owing to death of the moderator George C. Butler. William F. Whitcher was unanimously elected moderator for the unexpired term of George C. Butler. But one ballot was cast for each of the town officers elected: town clerk, Albert F. Kimball; selectmen, Henry W. Keyes, Charles J. Pike, Dexter L. Hawkins; auditors, Tyler Westgate, Samuel P. Page, Morris E. Kimball. It was voted that remaining town officers be appointed by the selectmen. Appropriations: highways, \$6,500; schools, \$5,000; town expenses, \$1,500; bonds and interest, \$3,000; library, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50. There were 15 articles in the warrant, officers were elected, appropriations made, and the meeting lasted 31 minutes. This was record time for an annual town meeting. New names in list of minor officers were, highway agent, Nathan H. Nutter; police, William Wigmore.

1902. Annual meeting, March 11. A single ballot was cast by unanimous consent for, town clerk, A. F. Kimball; selectmen, H. W. Keyes, D. L. Hawkins, Charles J. Pike; auditors, Tyler Westgate, S. B. Page, M. E. Kimball; treasurer, H. W. Allen. The selectmen were authorized to appoint all necessary town officers. E. B. Pike, A. C. Clough and F. W. Baine were chosen committee to act with the selectmen in investigating the condition of the cemeteries in town. Appropriations: highways, \$6,500; schools, \$5,000; school supplies, \$750; bonded indebtedness, \$3,000; town expenses, \$1,500; library, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50. Voted to construct a lock-up at Pike station. New names in list of minor officers were; surveyor of wood and lumber, Charles F. Carr; police, George Rogers, Rufus Sawyer.

Biennial election, November 4. Governor vote, Berry, Pro., 10; Henry F. Hollis, Dem, 210; Nahum J. Batchelder, 455. Representative vote, Thomas E. Taylor, Dem., 226; Oliver D. Eastman, Dem., 234; Wilbur F. True, Dem., 246; E. Bertram Pike, Rep. 406; Daniel E. Carr, Rep., 429; William F. Whitcher, Rep., 435. Delegates to constitutional convention, James F. Leonard, Dem., 243; S. B. Page, Dem., 250; E. B. Pike, Rep., 377; Scott Sloane, Rep., 402; Tyler Westgate, Rep., 626. Ernest E. Craig, George W. Richardson and H. W. Jewett were elected supervisors by strict party vote, and William F. Whitcher, moderator, by a like vote.

1903. Annual meeting, March 10. Selectmen vote, whole number, 276; necessary to a choice, 139; scattering, 4; W. G. White, Dem., 83; J. M. Phillips, Dem., 83; C. J. Pike, Rep., 193; H. W. Keyes, Rep., 194; D. L. Hawkins, Dem., 244; auditors of previous year were re-elected, and the selectmen were authorized to appoint other officers. Appropriations: highways, \$6,500; schools, \$5,000; school supplies, \$950; indebtedness, \$3,000; town expenses, \$1,500; libraries, \$200; for observance of Old Home week, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50. New names on the list of minor officers appointed by the selectmen; highway agent, George B. Silver; surveyor of wood and lumber, Jesse R. Squires.

Special meeting, May 12. Called under the license law passed by the legislature of 1903 to vote on the question, "Shall licenses be issued for the sale of intoxicating liquor?" The vote was, yes 263; no 179.

Special meeting, May 27. The fee for licenses of the second class was fixed at \$1,200, for the fourth class at \$600.

Special meeting, June 17. The fee for licenses of the third class was fixed at \$800.

1904. Annual meeting, March 8. The town clerk, treasurer and selectmen of the previous year were unanimously re-elected. Tyler Westgate and S. B. Page were re-elected auditors, and the selectmen were given the usual authority to appoint other town officers. Appropriations: highways, \$6,500; schools, \$6,000; school supplies, \$750; indebtedness, \$3,000; town expense, \$1,500; libraries, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50. The only new name on list of officers appointed by the selectmen was that of Thomas Scallon, police.

Presidential and biennial election, November 8. Presidential vote, Prohibition, 4; Democratic, 223; Republican, 534. Governor vote, Clafin, Soc., 1; Heald, Pro., 7; Henry F. Hollis, Dem., 218; John McLane, Rep., 524. Representative vote, Andrew J. Leighton, Dem., 220; Samuel B. Page, Dem., 221; Peter E. Tragansa, Dem., 222; William F. Whitcher, Rep., 512; Daniel E. Carr, Rep., 520; George W. Richardson, Rep., 520. Supervisors, Frank L. Chase, Dem., 213; E. R. Cady, Dem., 213; Samuel T. Page, Dem., 221; Joseph M. Howe, Rep., 517; Willard W. Coburn, Rep., 519; Harry W. Jewett, Rep., 520. Moderator, John J. Jesseman, Dem., 207; W. F. Whitcher, Rep., 512. "Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquor"; yes 346; no 267.

1905. Annual meeting, Mar. 8. Henry W. Keyes, Charles J. Pike and Dexter L. Hawkins were unanimously elected selectmen, and Joseph M. Howe and Tyler Westgate, auditors. Cemetery commissioners, Wilbur F. Eastman, P. W. Kimball, E. B. Pike, James M. Jeffers, Caleb Wells. Voted to raise all license fees to the maximum sum provided by law. Appropriations: highways, \$7,500, and voted to apply for state aid;

schools, \$6,000; school supplies, \$750; indebtedness, \$3,000; libraries, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50. H. Damon Gannett was appointed by the selectmen as one of the three highway agents.

1906. Annual meeting, March 13. Town clerk, selectmen, treasurer and auditors of the previous year were re-elected. Appropriations: highways, \$7,500, and voted to apply for state aid; schools, \$6,000; school supplies, \$750; indebtedness, \$3,000; town expenses, \$1,500; libraries, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50; \$1,000 for improvements made in cemeteries in 1905, and \$500 for improvements the present year; \$300 for markers for unmarked graves. New names on list of minor officers; surveyors of wood and lumber, Joseph Willis; cemetery commissioners, James M. Jeffers; police, George Wheat.

Special meeting, July 24. Fred S. Wright was appointed moderator *pro tem*, by the supervisors. "Voted to unite with the town of Newbury to purchase and repair the bridge between Haverhill and Newbury and make it a free bridge, the entire expense not to exceed \$1,500."

Biennial election, November 6. Governor vote, McFall, Soc., 2; Tetlin, Pro., 29; Jameson, Dem., 265; Charles M. Floyd, Rep., 474. Representative vote, S. T. Page, Dem., 249; Caleb Wells, Dem., 262; George H. Mann, Dem., 289; W. F. Whitcher, Rep., 408; G. W. Richardson, Rep., 477; Ezra B. Willoughby, Rep., 488; Joseph M. Howe, Willard W. Coburn and Harry W. Jewett were re-elected supervisors by party vote as was W. F. Whitcher, moderator. The vote on issuing licenses to sell liquor was, yes 303; no 428.

Special meeting, February 2, 1907. "To see if the town will apply for a charter to supply the town with pure water." Voted to dismiss the article.

1907. Annual meeting, March 12. Henry W. Keyes, Charles J. Pike and Dexter L. Hawkins were re-elected selectmen. Appropriations: town expenses, \$1,500; schools, \$6,000; highways, \$7,500; and voted to ask for state aid; to retire town bonds, \$3,000; libraries, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50; school supplies, \$750; free bed at Cottage Hospital, \$300. Through failure of supervisors to post check list in time, the meeting was illegal, and a special act of the legislature was passed during the week legalizing its proceedings.

Special meeting, September 19. A precinct was authorized and laid out at Haverhill Corner for the purpose of lighting streets.

1908. Annual meeting, March 10. Selectmen elected were Henry W. Keyes, Charles J. Pike, Ernest E. Craig. New names on the list of minor officers: police, Will Atkins, Wane W. Allen, A. A. Irwin, Hubert Davis, C. P. Glover. Appropriations: schools, \$6,000; school supplies, \$750; to retire bonds, \$3,000; highways, \$3,000, and voted not to apply for state

aid; town charges, \$1,500; town libraries, \$200; Memorial Day, \$50; free bed, Cottage Hospital, \$300.

Presidential and biennial election, November 3. Vote for Presidential electors; Socialist, 1; Independent Labor, 5; Prohibition, 11; Democratic, 246; Republican, 543. Governor vote, Claflin, Soc., 2; Lewis, Ind. Labor, 5; ———, Pro., 12; Clarence E. Carr, 279; Henry B. Quinby, 493. Representative vote, Jesse R. Squires, Dem., 246; James F. Leonard, Dem., 290; Henry S. Bailey, Rep., 490; Arthur E. Clough, Rep., 525; Elmer M. Miller, Rep., 539. Moderator, S. B. Page, Dem., 255; W. F. Whitcher, Rep., 512. Supervisors, S. W. Tewksbury, Dem., 239; Wilbur F. Eastman, Dem., 245; G. Henry Mann, Dem., 246; Walter Burbeck, Rep., 520; Edward M. Clark, Rep., 524; Willard W. Coburn, Rep., 577.

Annual meeting, March, 1909. Selectmen elected were Charles J. Pike, William J. Clough and Ernest E. Craig; highway agents, Manson F. Young, Pardon W. Allen, Willey E. Dearth; auditor, Tyler Westgate. Appropriations; schools, \$6,000; to retire bonds, \$3,000; highways, including amount for permanent improvement, and amount necessary to secure state aid, \$7,000; other town charges, \$1,500; Memorial day, \$50; town libraries, \$200; free bed at Cottage Hospital, \$300. At a school meeting held subsequently there was appropriated for repair of school house, \$500, and to retire school bonds, \$2,000.

Annual meeting, March, 1910. Selectmen, Charles J. Pike, William J. Clough, Dexter L. Hawkins; auditors, Henry W. Keyes, Fordyce T. Reynolds, Herbert E. Smith; highway agent Willie H. Ingalls. Appropriations: town bonds, \$3,000; highways, \$6,000; town libraries, \$200; free bed in Cottage Hospital, \$300; Memorial Day, \$50; other town charges, \$1,500; support of schools, \$6,000; retire school bond, \$2,000; repair schoolhouses, \$500; repair schoolhouse at Pike, \$1,000.

At the biennial election, November 8, the vote for governor was, Robert E. Bass, Rep., 391; Clarence E. Carr, Dem., 245; John C. Berry, Soc., 7. Representative vote, Louis M. Kimball, 400; Edward M. Clark, 375; William F. Whitcher, 348; Wilbur F. Eastman, 254; James F. Leonard, 212; Oliver D. Eastman, 210. Supervisors, Walter Burbeck, 401; Edward M. Clark, 393; Willard W. Coburn, 390; John E. Eastman, 215; Albert H. Leighton, 214. Moderator, W. F. Whitcher, 567. On calling convention to revise constitution, 145 voted no, 167 yes.

Annual meeting, March, 1911. Selectmen, Charles J. Pike, William J. Clough, Dexter L. Hawkins; treasurer, Louis M. Kimball; highway agents, Thomas Morris, Willey E. Dearth, Henry Dexter; auditors, Herbert E. Smith, Wilbur F. Eastman, Fordyce T. Reynolds. Appropriations: to retire town bond, \$3,000; highways, \$4,500, and to secure state aid, \$5,000; town libraries, \$300; other town charges, \$1,500; Me-

morial Day, \$50; schools, \$6,000; repair schoolhouse, \$1,000; to retire school bond, \$1,800.

Annual meeting, March, 1912. Selectmen, Charles J. Pike, William J. Clough, Dexter L. Hawkins; treasurer, Louis M. Kimball; highway agent, Thomas Morris; auditors, Norman J. Page, Herbert E. Smith, William F. Whitcher; assessors, William H. Langmaid, Raymond U. Smith, James N. Brown; committee on the observance of one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town, William F. Whitcher, Henry W. Keyes, E. Bertram Pike, Wilbur F. Eastman, Maurice H. Kimball. Delegates to Constitutional Convention, E. M. Clark, W. E. Lawrence, W. F. Whitcher. Appropriations: retire town bond, \$3,000; highways, \$4,500; to secure state aid on highways, \$3,500; soldiers' monument, \$2,000; town libraries, \$300; Memorial Day, \$50; free bed in hospital, \$300; other town charges, \$1,500; repairs on state highways, \$250; support of schools, \$8,500; to retire school note, \$1,600.

At the biennial election, November 5, 1912, the vote for governor was, Franklin Worcester, Rep., 306; Samuel D. Felker, 206; Winston Churchill, 174; Albert F. Morrill, 6; William H. Wilkins, 2. Representative vote, Pardon W. Allen, 279; Walter Burbeck, 277; William E. Lawrence, 315; Ezra B. Mann, 172; Jesse R. Squires, 154; Caleb Wales, 110; Cyrus Batchelder, 186; George A. Wells, 180; Selwyn K. Dearborn, 256. Supervisors, Pardon W. Allen, 287; Walter Burbeck, 307; Willard W. Coburn, 308; John J. Jesseman, 186; James F. Leonard, 97; Flavius M. Wells, 186; Joseph Willis, 139; Prescott H. Morse, 136; William H. Langmaid, 1. Moderator, William F. Whitcher, 464; Alba M. Markey, 154.

1913. Annual meeting, March, 1913. Selectmen, Charles J. Pike, William J. Clough, Dexter L. Hawkins; treasurer, L. M. Kimball; highway agents, Thomas Morris, Manson F. Young, Irving Thayer; auditors, William F. Whitcher, Norman J. Page. Appropriations, to retire town bond, \$3,000; highways, \$5,000; permanent improvement, \$2,000; state aid, \$2,000; care present roads, \$125; care state highway, \$260; Memorial Day, \$50; town libraries, \$300; other town charges, \$1,500; schools, \$9,000; repairing schoolhouses, \$500. C. J. Pike resigned as selectman, and Henry W. Keyes was appointed in his place.

Annual meeting, March, 1914. Selectmen, Henry W. Keyes, Fred P. Dearth, Jonas N. Brown; treasurer, Louis M. Kimball; auditors, William F. Whitcher, Norman J. Page. Appropriations: to retire town bond, \$3,000; highways, \$5,000; repair state highway, \$260; permanent improvement, \$3,000; town libraries, \$300; North Haverhill library, \$500; Memorial Day, \$50; free bed in Cottage Hospital, \$300; other town charges, \$1,500; schools, \$10,000; repairing schoolhouses, \$500; transportation of pupils to and from high school, \$500.

At the biennial election, November 3, 1914, for governor, Rolland H.

Spaulding, 414; Albert W. Noone, 212; Henry D. Allison, 17; scattering, 4. Representatives, Frank N. Keyser, 452; Fred P. Dearth, 420; Henry W. Keyes, 386; James C. Gallagher, 199; Samuel T. Page, 177; Scott W. Mann, 169. Supervisor, Williard W. Coburn, 374; Walter Burbeck, 355; Pardon W. Allen, 355; Jonas N. Brown, 216; Dexter L. Hawkins, 206; William W. Cook, 197. Moderator, William F. Whitcher, 569.

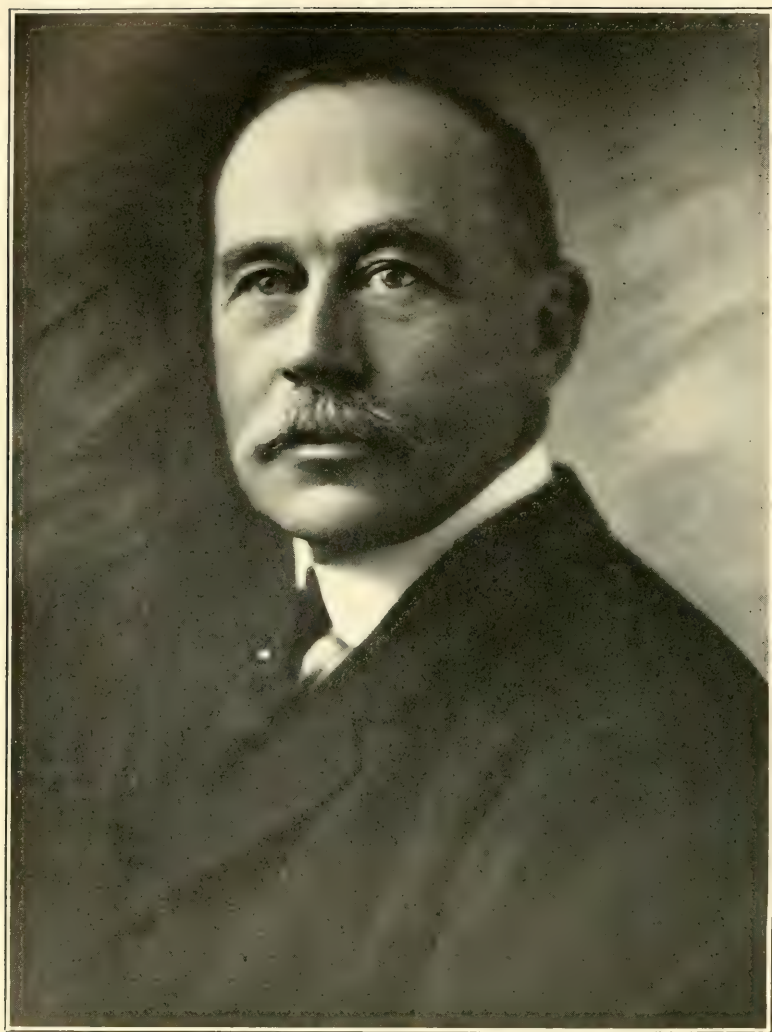
Annual meeting, March, 1915. Selectmen, Henry W. Keyes, Fred P. Dearth, Jonas N. Brown; treasurer, Louis M. Kimball; auditors, William F. Whitcher, Norman J. Page. Appropriations: to retire town bonds, \$3,000; highways, \$5,262.50; trunk line maintenance, \$1,700; permanent improvement, \$2,025; state aid, \$1,012.50; town libraries, \$300; North Haverhill library, \$500; Memorial Day, \$50; free bed for Cottage Hospital, \$200; improvement in cemeteries, \$500; other town charges, \$1,500; repairing schoolhouse, \$275; schools, \$11,000; transportation of pupils, \$400.

Annual meeting, March, 1916. Selectmen, Henry W. Keyes, Fred P. Dearth, Jonas N. Brown; treasurer, Louis M. Kimball; auditors, Tyler Westgate, Norman J. Page; trustees of town funds, for three years Dennis R. Rouhan, for two years Maurice H. Randall, for one year John E. Eastman. Appropriations: to retire town bond, \$3,000; highways, \$5,000; maintenance of trunk line, \$1,500; building state aid roads, \$2,999.25; town libraries, \$600; Memorial Day, \$50; free bed in Cottage Hospital, \$150; for benefit of Cottage Hospital, \$1,000; other town charges, \$1,500; support of schools, \$11,000; repairs of schoolhouse, \$1,500; transportation of pupil, \$500.

Biennial election, November 7, 1916. For governor, Henry W. Keyes, 658; John C. Hutchins, 202; scattering, 6. For representatives, Henry S. Bailey, 493; George C. Butler, 499; Frank N. Keyser, 553; John E. Eastman, 293; Olin A. Lang, 321; Samuel T. Page, 275. For supervisor, Pardon W. Allen, 499; Walter Burbeck, 576; Willard W. Coburn, 493; Elmer S. Blake, 278; William W. Cook, 279; Ira W. Mann, 313. For moderator, Raymond U. Smith, 533; Samuel T. Page, 271.

Annual meeting, March, 1917. Selectmen, Henry W. Keyes, Fred P. Dearth, Jonas N. Brown. In the early summer Collector of Taxes C. S. Newell resigned, and Fred P. Dearth was appointed in his place, and Ernest E. Craig was appointed selectman in Mr. Dearth's place. Treasurer, Louis M. Kimball; highway agents, Harry A. Clark, George B. Silver; auditors, Tyler Westgate, Norman J. Page; trustee of town funds, for three years John E. Eastman, for one year Tyler Westgate. Appropriations: support of highways, \$5,000; permanent improvement, \$3,030.75; maintenance of trunk lines, \$1,800; state aid road, \$800; town libraries, \$600; Cottage Hospital, \$1,600; Memorial Day, \$50; other town charges, \$2,000; support of schools, \$11,500; repair schoolhouses, \$1,200; transportation of pupils, \$1,000.

The list of town officers varies very much with the list in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and the first part of the nineteenth. Back as far as 1775, besides the moderator, town clerk and selectmen, voters chose Asa Bailey, constable; James Bailey, town treasurer; tythingmen, Daniel Stevens, Asa Bailey, James Bailey, Jona. Hale; surveyor of highways, Timothy Barron, Thomas Manchester, Simeon Goodwin, John Earl, Maxi Haseltine; surveyor of lumber, Joseph Hutchins; fence viewers, John Page, Joshua Hayward; hogreeves, Daniel Stevens, Timothy Stevens, Charles Bailey; deerreeves, Maxi Hazeltine, Simeon Goodwin, Daniel Stone; sealer of weights and measures, John Page; sealer of leather, Ezekiel Ladd; surveyor of wheat, Joshua Haywood, James Corliss. In 1817, just 100 years ago, the voters chose firewards, a collector of taxes, corder of wood, culler of staves, poundkeeper, and a hayward. In 1916 the moderator, town clerk, selectmen and treasurer were chosen as usual, but a change had come over the town in the choice of other officers. There were tax collectors, fence viewers, sealers of weights and measures, and supervisors of wood and lumber, and a school board for the town, superintendent of schools, a board of health, auditors, a highway agent, supervisors of check list, library trustees, a tree warden, a board of commissioners of cemeteries, and seven policemen—three for Woodsville and four for the remainder of the town—but constables, tythingmen, hogreeves, deerreeves, sealer of leather, surveyor of wheat had gone. Albert F. Kimball has been town clerk since 1896. H. W. Keyes has been one of the selectmen since 1895 for most of the time. W. F. Whitcher served as moderator for sixteen years, and C. S. Newell and A. E. Davis had been tax collector and sheriff for a long time.



Henry M. Keyes

CHAPTER X

IN THE WARS OF THE REPUBLIC

NEW HAMPSHIRE, A FEDERALIST STATE—JOHN MONTGOMERY—HAVERHILL TOWN MEETINGS TAKE PART—NAMES OF SOLDIERS AT STEWARTSTOWN AND PORTSMOUTH—MOODY BEDEL—MEXICAN WAR—CAPTAIN BATCHELDER AND NAMES OF SOLDIERS—THE WAR FOR THE UNION—MONEY VOTED—SOLDIERS WITH EACH INDIVIDUAL RECORD—THE WAR WITH SPAIN—THE PRESENT WAR—NAMES OF SOLDIERS.

THE War of 1812 was not welcomed by the dominant party in Haverhill. The town was overwhelmingly Federalist in sentiment, and as may be seen from resolutions passed in 1809, which appear in another chapter, it had little sympathy with the policies of the Democratic administration, which in its attempts to retaliate for unjustifiable action on the part of Great Britain, had crippled and almost destroyed the leading industries of New England. War was declared against Great Britain June 18, 1812. In anticipation of such declaration, active preparations had been made for war by the national administration, and under act of Congress of April 10, 1812, President Madison made requisition on New Hampshire for its quota of detached Militia. Governor John Langdon, who was in full sympathy with the administration, issued general orders under date of May 29, 1812, detaching 3,500 men from the Militia of the state, to be organized into companies, battalions and regiments to be armed and equipped for actual service and to be in readiness to march at the shortest notice. The draft was made and companies, battalions and regiments duly organized, in part, to be completed by his successor, William Plumer, who was also in sympathy with the Madison administration, and who was inaugurated June 5. On the 23d of July, 1812, Governor Plumer issued an order completing the organization of the detached Militia into two brigades, one to be under command of Brig.-Gen. Clement Storer, and the other under the command of Brig.-Gen. John Montgomery.

General Montgomery was at this time one of the most prominent citizens of Haverhill. He had in early life engaged in military affairs as an officer in the Thirteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Militia, was major of the second battalion of that regiment from 1804 to 1806, lieutenant colonel commandant from 1806 to 1812, and was commissioned brigadier general of the Sixth Brigade June 15, 1812, succeeding Brig.-Gen. Moody Bedel also of Haverhill, who had resigned to accept a commission as lieutenant colonel of the Eleventh United States Infantry.

General Montgomery was an ardent Federalist, but he was first of all a soldier who obeyed orders.

The first call upon Haverhill for men for active service was made upon representation of the people of the northern part of the state that there was danger of depredations from Canada, and that contraband trade was rife on the frontier, by which the enemy were obtaining supplies. General Montgomery drafted for six months' service at Stewartstown and other points on the Canadian frontier the company under command of Capt. Ephraim Mahurin of Strafford. This company was composed of men from Haverhill, Warren, Coventry, Wentworth, Piermont and Orford and served from July 27, 1812, to January 27, 1813. Ten members of this company were from Haverhill: Lieut. John Page, Jr.; Privates Joshua H. Johnson, John Abbott, Jonas Flag, Irad Ford, Levi Judd, Robert McKeon, John Stearns, Nathan Stevens and Samuel Woodbury. These men rendered efficient, though somewhat irksome service in the field to which they had been sent, though they did not win glory by being called upon to engage in bloody battles.

Haverhill was divided into war and anti-war parties. There was a feeling on the part of many that these drafted men should receive compensation in addition to their regular pay as militiamen, for being summarily called away from their homes for this six months' service. A special town meeting was called for August 31, 1812, in response to the following petition or statement:

We the subscribers, inhabitants of Haverhill taking under due consideration at this critical time, the necessity of protecting the frontiers against foreign invasion and against encroachments of savages and the hard task which falls upon those who are drafted to perform that service, are of opinion that they ought to have additional compensation from that allowed them by the general government as an additional encouragement for the more faithful and patriotic discharge of their duty.

This was signed by John Hall, Jacob Woodward, Stephen Morse, Jr., Caleb Morse, Richard Colby, Obadiah Swasey, John F. Hurlburt, Elisha Hurlburt, John True, Zach. Bacon, John Morse, 2d, Benjamin Morse, Daniel Morse, Amos Kimball, Abel Willis, Ezra Bartlett, John Page, John Osgood, Timothy A. Edson, John Page, Jr., Moses Dow, Edward Towle, J. L. Corliss, Josiah Elkins, Jona. Sinclair, Joseph Morse, Stephen Morse, 2d, Timothy B. Bayley. It is not probable that these signers expected to secure favorable action at the town meeting, though on the governor vote in the March previous, the vote was nearly equally divided between Democrats and Federalists. If they hoped to bring out an anti-war declaration on the part of the Federalists, they were abundantly successful.

The proposition to give additional compensation to such men as might be drafted for military service was defeated after acrimonious debate,

as was also a vote to dissolve the meeting. A vote to choose a committee to report by resolutions or otherwise on the present situation of national affairs led to further debate, the opponents of the motion, claiming that the meeting having been called for another and entirely different purpose, no such action could be taken. Finding that protests and opposition would prove useless, most of the supporters of the national administration withdrew from the meeting and the motion prevailed.

Ezekiel Ladd, David Webster, John Nelson, John Montgomery, John Kimball and Ezekiel Ladd, Jr., were chosen such committee, and they almost immediately reported resolutions, the preparation of which had been carefully attended to beforehand, and they were adopted as follows:

Government is instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the whole community and not for the private emolument of any one man, family, or class of men. When, therefore, the Administration of such a government is so conducted that the common benefit of the whole community is neither the end proposed nor the object attained, when the speculative opinions of visionary theorists have for a long time predominated in the courts of the nation, by the influence of which a system of commercial restrictions has been adopted in direct opposition to the rules of practical wisdom and the dictates of universal experience—when a system of notorious antipathy to one of the great Belligerents of Europe, and partiality, if not subserviency to the other has at length precipitated the nation unprepared into all the horrors and calamities of war, premature, unnecessary, and impolitic, with an extensive range of sea coast comparatively defenseless and an immense amount of commercial capital exposed to inevitable capture and destruction, and when amidst such a complication of errors and distress, the interest of a particular man and the emoluments of a particular class of men engross the cares and attention of the Administration of our Government to the exclusion or neglect of the great concern of the Union, under such circumstances it is not only the right, but it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the people in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult upon the public good, and with firm, united and strenuous exertions to endeavor to restore wisdom to our council and peace to our country.

Such a spirit of inquiry and investigation into the spirit and conduct of their rulers is the distinguishing characteristic of freemen, and the right of examination into the objects, policy and operation of these measures, a primary and essential principle of every free government. It is to this spirit that Americans are indebted for their Liberty, their Independence, and all their privileges as a nation: it is to the firm, temperate and deliberate exercise of this right that they must look for the preservation, support and continuance of them.

These principles so dear to the patriots of the Revolution, at all times so important and in all countries so interesting to the friends of rational freedom, are in these times of unprecedented calamity, peril and distress rendered particularly dear, important and interesting to the advocates of liberty and the friends of peace, of commerce and philanthropy throughout our once flourishing and happy republic.

1st. Therefore, *Resolved*, that while we fully recognize and explicitly acknowledge as the fundamental principle of our Constitution "that a majority must rule," and while we as fully and explicitly denounce and discourage all forcible and unwarrantable opposition to constitutional laws and the constituted authorities of the Country we cannot but remember that although in a minority Freeman still have rights in the Country,

and that the Liberty of Speech and of the Press, publicity of debate and freedom of electives are essential to the existence of Republican government.

2d. *Resolved*, that in a Country where the theory of the Government is that all power resides originally in and is derived from the people, when all the magistrates and officers of government are but their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them, it is essential to the preservation of the rights of the people and to a just, proper and impartial exercise of their electoral privileges that all the channels of information respecting public men and public measures should be open to all.

3d. *Resolved*, therefore, that we cannot but view with anxiety, apprehension and alarm the late proceedings in Congress by which a system of measures has been deliberated, matured and avowedly adopted to check the freedom and prevent the publicity of debate at the whim or caprice of a heated majority, and thus to conceal from the people the unfaithfulness of public men, and prevent the detection and exposure of the impolicy and inexpediency of public measures.

4th. *Resolved*, that we revere the principles and honor of the patriots of the Revolution. Their example and conduct have spread a lustre over this country which we hope will never be tarnished by their descendants. The war which they waged was necessary and just: it was in self defence: its objects were great: they were the safety, liberty and independence of this country: they were attainable. In such a war we would be foremost in tendering our fortunes and our lives. But until such an occasion shall again call us to arms, we cannot but believe that the interests and honor of the United States will require us to cherish the relations of Peace. We cannot discover in the present war that necessity, that justice and those great and attainable objects which sanctified the former: drawn into it however by the constituted authorities of our country, we will as good citizens submit to the laws and make all the sacrifices which they require: But at the same time we are firmly resolved to exercise our unalienable rights of scrutinizing the measures of our rulers, to bring them to the test of the maxims of wisdom and sound policy: and to use every legal and constitutional means of placing in the several departments of government men whose views shall be more conformable to the honor and interest of our Country, and whose policy and wishes shall be more friendly to the establishment of peace.

5th. *Resolved*, that while we are necessitated wholly to disapprove the policy of our national administration as involving the sacrifice of our dearest rights and tending to a dissolution of our national compact, we declare our firm attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and our determination to preserve it inviolate, and to support the union at any hazard.

6th. *Resolved*, that a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, and a constant adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, and all the social virtues are indispensably necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and good government: the people ought therefore to have a particular regard to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives.

7th. *Resolved*, therefore, that for the promotion of the above described objects, and for the maintainance of our rights and privileges, and for the advancement of the general welfare, we will unite with any other town or towns in this county by delegates to a County Convention.

8th. *Resolved*, therefore, that it is expedient to appoint and we do hereby appoint Joseph Bell, John Smith and George Woodward to represent this town in a County Convention for the County of Grafton to meet at Orford on the first Tuesday of October next to consult on and carry into effect the foregoing object.

9th. *Resolved*, that the Town clerk be directed to record in the Town Book the above resolves.

It may be noted that Grafton County was represented in the famous Hartford Convention, and that Haverhill, by this action ever connected with it.

That these resolutions, in the drafting of which the hand of John Nelson may be seen, accurately represented the feeling of the majority of the voters of the town may be seen from the fact that at the November election of 1812, the vote for Federal presidential electors was 120 to 67 for the Democratic candidates, and at the March election of 1813 John T. Gilman, the Federal candidate for governor received 135 votes to 86 for Governor Plumer, the Democratic candidate for re-election and the Federalists, who were distinctly an anti-war party retained their ascendancy in the town till after the close of the war. The service of Haverhill men was confined almost exclusively to those who were drafted from the Militia, and no other draft than the one already mentioned was made until September 9, 1814.

During the entire summer of the war, there was a general expectation of an attack on Portsmouth by the British cruisers which were constantly hovering near that town. For a time the governor paid little attention to this, until in September, the people becoming thoroughly aroused, he yielded to their demands, and made a draft upon the Militia of two companies from each of the Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Regiments to march immediately for Portsmouth for its defense. General Montgomery went to Portsmouth in command of the brigade there formed and rendered important service. He was accompanied by his son, George Knox Montgomery and by eleven men belonging to Capt. John D. Harty's company of the Third Regiment of Militia who served for sixty days from September 27. These were 3d Sergt. William W. Bailey, Privates Jacob Alls, Timothy Goodwin, William Jones, Joseph Pratt, Daniel Perkins, Levi Stafford, Charles J. Swan, William Stevens, Ulysses Young and Freeman P. Bowen. In Capt. Reuben Hayes' company in the First Battalion of Artillery, detached Militia, drafted for sixty days beginning October 3, 1814, for service at Portsmouth were, Qm.-Sergt. Benj. Swan, Corp. Samuel Smith and Private Amos H. Jones.

In addition to these names Bettinger gives the names of eleven others as serving in this war, viz.: Sergt. John McClary, Isaac Carleton, Elisha Hibbard, Jeremiah Goodwin, Uriah Ward, Ezekiel Day, William Stearns, Henry Towle, Ethan S. Ladd, James Woodward and E. P. Woodbury. These names do not appear on the rolls of New Hampshire Militia detached for service, excepting that of Isaac Carleton, who served for sixty days at Portsmouth in Capt. John Bassett, Jr.'s, company, but who was from Bath. He later became a resident of Haverhill, which perhaps accounts for his being given place among the Haverhill soldiers

by Bettinger, as it also accounts for the mention of Sergeant McClary, who served through the war in the Forty-fifth Regiment of Volunteers, where he had been sergeant-major. He was in his later life a prominent citizen of Haverhill, becoming a resident in 1832. The others named were recipients of pensions for service in the war and were residents of Haverhill. Some of them were doubtless among the 397 men recruited at Concord between May 8 and September 16, 1812, by Lieut.-Col. Moody Bedel for his regiment, the 11th U. S. Infantry.

It is no disparagement to others to say that Colonel Bedel rendered distinguished and brilliant service. He was a born soldier. He was the son of Col. Timothy Bedel, of Revolutionary fame, born in Salem May 12, 1764. He came to Haverhill with his father's family the same year. At the age of twelve years, he accompanied his father in his expedition into Canada, and was an enlisted soldier in his father's regiment, Capt. Ezekiel Ladd's company, from April 1, 1778, to May, 1779, acting a large part of the time as issuing commissary. Active and deeply interested in the Militia of his state he had served through the various grades from 2d lieutenant of the first company of the Thirteenth Regiment to that of brigadier-general of the Sixth Brigade holding this commission from June, 1806, till he resigned in April, 1812, to accept a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Regular Army. In May, 1812, he took command of the "District of New Hampshire for Recruiting" with headquarters at Concord with orders to recruit seven companies. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Infantry July 6. From September 26, 1812, to August 22, 1813, he was in command of his regiment at Burlington, Vt.,¹ "when in recognition of his marked executive ability, he was placed by his superior officers upon detached duty requiring energy and perseverance, and had no opportunity to participate in those battles in which his regiment had gained the title of 'the Bloody Eleventh.' Of course, a soldier from boyhood, he chafed under this deprivation; and when opportunity offered he hastened to the front to take command of his regiment, which, by the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, was without a field officer. He joined General Brown, when he assumed command at Fort Erie, September 2, 1814. At the memorable sortie of September 17, Lieut.-Col. Bedel, with the 11th at his particular solicitation, had the honor of leading Gen. Miller's column, and, being in the advance, disabled their guns, took twenty-four prisoners, and brought them from the field before the engagement became general, and otherwise so distinguished himself as to be honorably noticed by his superior officers." He was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, a promotion long deserved. On the withdrawal of the American forces from Canada, he was ordered with his regiment to

¹ Potter's Military History of New Hampshire, p. 239.

Sackett's Harbor, where he remained until the reduction of the army, when he returned to Haverhill. His town has reason, under the circumstances and in view of the strong anti-war feeling then existing—verging on the unpatriotic in character—to be especially proud of the brilliant service rendered by her distinguished son, Col. Moody Bedel.

MEXICAN WAR

The part borne by Haverhill men in the war with Mexico, 1847-48, is found in the service of sixteen men in Company H, Ninth United States Infantry, Capt. Daniel Batchelder. This regiment had been recruited in New England under the auspices of Col. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire as its colonel, Abner B. Thompson of Maine as its lieutenant-colonel, and Gen. Trueman B. Ransom of Vermont as its major, their commissions bearing date of February 16, 1847. Colonel Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, having command of a brigade composed of the Ninth, and other detachments, and Major Ransom was promoted to the colonelcy. Company H of the Ninth was recruited in the main by Daniel Batchelder, then of Haverhill, from towns in Grafton County, and the Haverhill members of the company were 3d Sergeant Ezra T. Pike, mortally wounded at Chepultepec; Corporal James Williams; Privates Henry Albert, Kinsman Avery, John Brudle, John W. Bewer, George E. Barnes, John Flynn, William Gould, Jr., Joseph E. Little, Arthur L. Pike, Asa Randall, George W. Woods, Nelson B. Woodward, George Welch, William W. Welch. The term of enlistment was during the war. Sergeant Pike was at the time of his enlistment in the employ of the *New Hampshire Patriot* at Concord. General Pierce in a public address at Concord soon after this return from Mexico in speaking of those who fell in the victorious assault on Chepultepec said:

And there was Sergeant Pike, who, having behaved with distinguished gallantry in all the preceding engagements, fell pressing upon the causeway to the gate below. He was on one of the arches of the Aqueduct, when a bomb from the castle exploded, and killed every man on it except Pike, and his leg was literally torn off by the shell, and was made worse by the pretended amputations that followed. The bone of his thigh was found protruding two inches, two or three days after. There was a second amputation. Some defect made a third necessary. When I called upon the Sergeant and said, "I fear you are not able to endure another amputation now," Pike replied, "I can, sir, I have made up my mind to it. I want it taken off today, and when they cut it off again, I hope they will cut it, so that it will stay cut."

Company H rendered excellent service. It was noted for its bravery and gallantry at Conteras and Cherebusco, and it led the assault on Chepultepec. Colonel Ransom was killed at this time. There were no ladders at hand to scale the wall of the castle. Company H was in advance, and Captain Bowers placed his broad shoulders against the wall, crying out, "Now, boys, up and at them," the boys used his hands

and shoulders as so many rounds of a ladder, each getting a toss upward from the stalwart captain as he went up the wall.

Capt. Daniel Batchelder—the older readers of these pages will remember Dan Batchelder, Grafton County deputy sheriff and auctioneer—was born in Corinth, Vt., May 10, 1803; died in Haverhill, July 8, 1868. He was active in Militia affairs; was appointed adjutant of the Thirteenth Regiment in 1833, and Captain of the Sixth Company of Infantry in 1839. He was active in recruiting Company H in the Ninth (or New England) Regiment for the Mexican War, and was appointed captain, March 6, 1847, but was detained at Newport, R. I., for recruiting service, the command of the company falling on 1st Lieut. George Bowers who was commissioned captain in December, 1847. Captain Batchelder resigned in March, 1848, and returned to Haverhill. He represented Coventry in the legislature in 1833, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38 and '39, and secured the passage of the act enabling the town to change its name to Benton. He was also a representative from Haverhill in 1845. (See General Batchelder.)

THE WAR FOR THE UNION

In the War for the Union, 1861–65, Haverhill may well take just pride in its record. It furnished its full quota of troops at every call. Those of her sons who went forth to danger, hardships, privation and death have been gratefully remembered, and those who remained at home, bore the burdens, which at times bore sorely and heavily, without complaint. The monument erected in 1912 at North Haverhill, for which the women of the Relief Corps of Nathaniel Westgate Post had labored and to the erection of which the town contributed by vote the sum of \$2,000, commemorates in enduring granite and bronze the service of her sons in the great struggle for national life and unity. The war cost the town heavily in money, representing toil and sacrifice, of those who remained at home to toil on farm, in shop and store and in homes, waiting anxiously in many cases for those who never returned from the front. The votes to raise money were for the most part passed at special town meetings. The record is brief, but it tells the story of how the town rose to the occasion, and met each increasing demand:

At a special meeting, November 23, 1861: "Voted, that the town raise by hire, what money may be needed for the support of the families of the volunteers who have enlisted in the service of the United States from this town, not exceeding \$500, and that the selectmen be a committee for appropriating the same."

At a special meeting, August 26, 1862: "Voted, to raise a sum of money not exceeding \$8,000 to be appropriated in payment of bounties

of \$100 each, to volunteers who have enlisted since the call of the president of the United States for 600,000 more troops, and to all who may hereafter enlist for the term of three years or for the term of nine months in pursuance of said call to be paid when such volunteers shall be mustered into the United States Service in the New Hampshire Volunteers under the rules and regulations of the War Department."

At the annual meeting, March 10, 1863: "Voted, to fund the floating debt of the town and issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness to an amount not to exceed \$7,000, signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the selectmen not to be sold less than par."

At a special meeting, September 15, 1863: "Voted, that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated and paid as bounties to those members of the enrolled Militia of this town who have been, or may be drafted or conscripted under the laws of the United States to serve in the Army of the United States during the existing rebellion, or to the substitutes for such conscripts or substitute according to the provisions of the statute of this state, approved July 10, 1863, and that the selectmen of this town are authorized and empowered to hire such money from time to time as the same may be needed, to pledge the credit of the town therefor, and to give a note or notes in behalf of the town at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent, and to pay over the money to said conscripts or substitutes according to the provisions of said statute."

At a special meeting, December 3, 1863: "Voted, to raise the sum of \$14,000 and that the selectmen be authorized to hire on notes of the town at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent money to encourage voluntary enlistment to fill quota of 300,000 men last called for by proclamation of the president—provided that such volunteer assign to the town such bounties as he may be entitled to receive from the state."

At a special meeting, April 23, 1864: "Voted, to raise the sum of \$3,400 to pay for voluntary enlistments to this date, and \$1,000 to be expended by the selectmen in case there should be another call."

At special meeting, August 8, 1864: "Voted, that the town raise the sum of \$15,000 agreeable to Act of July 16, 1864."

At special meeting, August 30, 1864: "Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to raise money and appropriate the same as pay for the services of agents to recruit in the insurgent states, and also to advance the state bounty to all persons so recruited according to the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to facilitate the raising of troops,' approved August 19, 1864."

At special meeting, September 21, 1864: "Voted, to raise the sum of \$27,000 to be appropriated in bounties of \$1,000 each for volunteer citizens of the town of Haverhill, who shall enlist and enter the service of

the United States and be counted on the quota of Haverhill on the last call of the president for 500,000 men."

At special meeting, January 17, 1865: "Voted, to raise and appropriate money or bounty to such person who shall be mustered into service to fill the quota of this town under the last call of the president for 300,000 troops, whether such person shall have voluntarily enlisted, or volunteered as a drafted or enrolled man of Haverhill, such bounty not to exceed, in addition to the state bounty, the sum of \$100 for each one-year man, \$200 for each two-year man, \$300 for each three-year man, and also a bounty of \$300 for each person who may for three months preceding have been an inhabitant of the town and enlisted in its quota and actually mustered into service for one year."

At special meeting, February 17, 1865: "Voted, to raise and appropriate money to fill quota under call of the president December 20, 1864, for 300,000 men, in accordance with provisions of act of the New Hampshire Legislature, approved August 19, 1864, and that the selectmen take such measures as they think best to fill the quota of the town under this last call, and to hire money for such purpose on the best terms that can be secured."

At annual meeting, March 14, 1865: "Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to fill future quotas of the town for men on the best terms possible and to raise money on the best terms it can be procured."

The beginning of the end had come however, and there were no more quotas and no more enlistments to be secured. These rates quoted, indicate the difficulty of securing volunteers as the most of the war passed without the stimulus of substantial bounties. All the patriotism was not monopolized by the men and boys who donned uniforms and went to the front. There has been a tendency to forget the men who remained at home, who toiled and sacrificed to furnish the sinews of war, who paid the regular war taxes assessed in multifarious forms, and the extraordinary taxes which they assessed on themselves to pay bounties to the men who enlisted. When the war was over it was found that the town had voted for bounties and for assistance to the families of soldiers no less than \$77,900 and this with the total valuation of all its property at about \$950,000. It was a debt to be met. It was funded, and in 1885, the last dollar was paid.

The men who volunteered from Haverhill, were for the most part men and boys who wore the uniforms of privates, who fought in the ranks. Haverhill furnished no officers of marked distinction. Few indeed held commissions of any sort, and the few commissions were earned. The record of service, a summary of which follows, is that of the average volunteer soldier, the record for the most part of boys. It is an honorable record:

Second Regiment Volunteer Infantry

The Second, the first of the three-year's regiments. It left New Hampshire June 20, '61, and arrived in Washington June 23. Was attached to Department of Washington same day; Hooker's Brig., Army of Potomac, Aug. 12, '61; 1st Brig., Hooker's Div., Oct. 3, '61; 1st Brig., 2d Div., 3d Corps, Mar. 16, '62; Department of the East, Mar. 3, '63; Casey's Div., 22d Corps, May 27, '63; 3d Brig., 2d Div., 3d Corps, June 14, '63; Department 7 of Virginia and North Carolina, July, '63; 2d Brig., 2d Div., 18th Corps., Apr. 23, '64; 18th Corps (Corps Headquarters), June, '64; 1st Brig., 1st Div., 18th Corps., Aug. 13, '64; 3d Brig., 1st Div., 18th Corps., Oct. 7, '64; 3d Brig., 3d Div., 24th Corps., Dec. 2, '64; 1st Independent Brig., 24th Corps., July 10, '65; Dist. N. E., Va., Dept. Va., Aug. '65.

This certainly was varied service, and the regiment was not permitted to rust out for lack of fighting. The engagements in which it participated were some of them the most memorable of the war. They were: Bull Run, Va., July 21, '61; siege of Yorktown, Va., Apr. 11 to May 4, '61; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, '62; Fair Oaks, Va., June 23, '62; Oak Grove, Va., June 25, '62; Peach Orchard, Va., June 29, '62; Peach Orchard and Glendale, Va., June 30, '62; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, Aug. 5, '62; Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27, '62; Bull Run (2d), Aug. 29, '62; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, '62; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14, '62; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, '63; Swift Creek, Va., May 9, '64; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, '64; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-9, '64; Petersburg, Va., Aug. 18, Sept. 1, '64; occupation of Richmond, Va., Apr. 3, '65.

VAN BUREN GLAZIER, Co. G; b. Haverhill; age 19; enl. Apr. 24, '61, for 3 mos.; not mustered in; paid by state; re-enl. May 21, '61, for 3 yrs.; mustered in June 5, '61, as Priv.; disch., disab., Feb. 9, '63, Washington, D. C.

JOEL E. HIBBARD, Co. G; b. Haverhill; age 22; enl. Apr. 22, '61, for 3 mos.; not must. in; paid by state; re-enl. May 21, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 5, '61, as Priv.; disch., disab., July 16, '61, Washington, D. C.; Enl. Co. D, 13th N. H. V., Aug. 13, '62; must. in Sept. 19, '62, as Corp.; must. out June 21, '65, as Priv.

SAMUEL E. MERRILL, Co. F; b. Peacham, Vt., age 21; cred. Haverhill; enl. Aug. 20, '62; must. in Aug. 30, '62, as Priv.; app. Sergt. July 1, '64; 1st Sergt., Nov. 3, '64; disch. June 9, '65, Manchester, Va.

HIRAM K. LADD, Co. G; b. Haverhill, age 19; res. Haverhill; enl. Apr. 20, '61, for 3 mos.; not must. in; paid by state; re-enl. May 21, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 5, '61, as Sergt.; app. 1st Sergt., Jan. 1, '62; 1st Lt. Co. I, July 31, '63; tr. to Co. A, Sept. 1, '63; must. out June 21, '64; re-enl. Co. A, 18th N. H. V., Sept. 7, '64, for 1 yr; must. in as Priv.; app. 2d Lt., Sept. 20, '64; 1st Lt., Apr. 4, '65; must. out June 10, '65.

WILLIAM G. WALCOTT, Co. G; b. Lancaster; age 24; res. Haverhill; enl. Apr. 20, '61, for 3 mos.; not must in; paid by state; re-enl. May 21, '61 for 3 yrs.; must. in June 5, '61, as Corp.; disch., disab., Jan. 7, '63, David's Island, N. Y. H.; Enl. 1 N. H. H. A. for 1 yr, Aug. 31, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64 as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65.

JOHN T. WALCOTT, Co. G; b. Lancaster; age 21; enl. May 21, '61; must. in June 5, '61, as Priv.; disch., disab., Aug. 3, '61, Washington, D. C. Enl. Co. I, 4th N. H. Inf., Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; re-enl. Feb. 11, '64; disch., disab., June 13, '65, Manchester.

SAMUEL WOODWARD, Co. F; age 21; cred. Haverhill; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 30, '62, as Priv.; wounded severely July 2, '63 at Gettysburg; disch. for wounds Oct. 19, Brattleboro, Vt.

Fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry

The Fourth was mustered into service of United States, Sept. 18-20, '61, at Manchester. Each man was a volunteer for three years or during the war. The original

members who had not re-enlisted were mustered out Sept. 27, '64 at Concord: The re-enlisted men and recruits were mustered out Aug. 27, '65 at Raleigh, N. C.

The regiment was a part of Sherman's Expeditionary Corps, Oct. 28, '61 to Mar. 31, '62; at various times in Dept. of the South till Apr. '64; 1st Brig., 3d Div., 10th Corps, Apr. to June 19, '64; 3d Brig., 2d Div., 10th Corps, to Dec. 3, '64; 3d Brig., 2d Div., 24th Corps, to Apr. 2, '65; 1st Brig., 2d Div., 10th Corps., to Aug. '65.

The engagements in which it participated were: Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 7, '61; James Island, S. C., June 10, '62; Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, '62; siege Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 10 to Sept. 6, '63; siege Fort Sumpter, S. C., Sept. 7, '63, to Jan. 15, '64; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14-16, 20, '64; near Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 17-18, '64; Cold Harbor, Va.; June 4-12, '64; Petersburg, Va., June 16, '64; siege Petersburg, Va., June 23 to July 29, '64; mine explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, '64; Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; Fort Anderson, N. C., Feb. 18, '65.

JOHN W. BEAMIS, Co. I; b. Haverhill; age 18; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. Feb. 15, '64; must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. Corp.; 1st Sergt.; must. out Aug. 25, '65.

JONATHAN CLARK, Co. I; b. Haverhill; age 23; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept., '61, as Sergt.; disch., disab., Jan. 29, '63, at Concord.

DANA FIFIELD, Co. I; b. Chelsea, Vt.; age 25; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; disch., disab., June 12, '63.

ALFRED T. HARDY, Co. I; b. Piermont; age 20; enl. Aug. 31, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Dec. 25, '63; cred. Haverhill; dishon. disch. Mar. 30, '65, by sentence G. C. M. with loss of all pay and allowance, and to be confined at Clinton Springs, N. Y., for the period of 3 yrs.

JAMES E. HAYNES, Co. J; b. Wentworth; age 21; res. Haverhill; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61; must. out Sept. 27, '64.

HENRY M. HICKS, Co. I; b. Lyndon, Vt.; age 24; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Sergt.; App. 2 Lieut. Co. H, Oct. 25, '62; 1 Lt., Feb. 8, '63; disch., disab., Sept. 14, '64.

JOHN D. MCCONNELL, Co. I; b. Newbury, Vt., age 25; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; killed July 30, '64, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.

DANIEL C. RANDALL, Co. I; b. New Brunswick; age "36"; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Sept., 18, '61, as Priv.; disch., disab., Nov. 17, '62, Beaufort, S. C., enl. Co. A, 9th N. H. V., Dec. 17, '63; Age "40"; must. in same day, died, disease, Camp Nelson, Ky., Mar. 18, '64.

JOSEPH RANEY, Co. I; b. Derby, Vt., age 22; res. Haverhill; enl. Aug. 30, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt.; re-enl. Feb. 11, '64; must. in Feb. 20, '64; app. 2 Lieut., Mar. 1, '65; 1 Lieut., Aug. 23, '65, not must.; must. out. Aug. 23, '65, as 2 Lieut.

JAMES WILSON, Co. I; b. Elgin, Can.; age 24; res. Haverhill; Enl. Aug. 24, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv., re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Corp.; must. out Aug. 23, '65.

Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry

The Sixth was mustered into the U. S. Service, Nov. 27-30, 1861, at Keene, N. H. Each man enlisted for three years unless otherwise stated. Original members who had not re-enlisted mustered out Nov. 27-28, near Petersburg, Va. Re-enlisted men and recruits must. out July 17, '65, near Alexandria, Va. Left New Hampshire Dec. 25, '61. It was attached to Gen. Casey's Provincial Brigade, near Washington, Dec. 28; as a part of the Burnside expedition to North Carolina in Jan. '62; 4th Brig., Dept. North Carolina, March 6, '62; 1st Brig., 1st Div., Dept. North Carolina June, '62; 1st Brig., 2d Div., 9th Corps., July, '62; Dist. of Kentucky, Dept. Ohio, Sept. 9, '63; veteran furlough, Jan. '16, '64; 9th Corps, unassigned, March '64; 2d Brig., 2d Div., 9th Corps, Apr. 20, '64.

The engagements in which the Sixth participated were: Camden, N. C., Apr. 19, '62; Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29-30, '62; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, '62; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; White Sulphur Springs, Va., Nov. 15, '62; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 14 to July 4, '63; Jackson, Miss., July 10-16, '63; Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-20, '64; North Anna River, Va., May 23-26, '64; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2-3, '64; Cold Harbor, Va., June 4-12, '64; seige of Petersburg, Va., June 16, '64 to Apr. 3, '65; mine explosion, Petersburg; assault, July 30, '64.

SAMUEL P. ADAMS, Co. B; b. Haverhill; age 51; res. Haverhill; app. Capt., Nov. 30, '61; must. in to date Nov. 27, '61; resigned, July 30, '62.

HORACE L. BLANCHARD, Co. B; age 26; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in, Nov. 27, '61, as Sergt.; wounded Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; died, accidental injuries, May 30, '63, near Lexington, Ky.

CHANDLER G. CASS, Co. B; b. Haverhill; age 17; res. Haverhill; enl. Nov. 9, '61; must. in, Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; re-enl; and must. in Jan. 2, '64; killed June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va.

JOHN FLAVIN, Co. B; b. Granby, Can.; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; captured, Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; released; re-enl. and must. in Dec. 20, '63; res. Haverhill; capt'd. Oct. 1, '64, Polar Springs Church, Va.; released; died dis., Manchester, Feb. 16, '65.

SUMNER HARDY, Co. B; b. Haverhill; age 32; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; missing, Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; gained from missing Dec. 29, '62; disch., disab., Philadelphia, May 14, '63.

HORACE J. HOLMES, Co. B; b. Hanover; age 21; Haverhill; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Corp.; disch., disab., Dec. 3, '62, Alexandria, Va.; had previous service in 1st N. H. Vols.; enl. Apr. 17, '61, 3 mos.; must. in May 2, '61; must. out Aug. 9, '61.

CHARLES P. POTTER, Co. B; b. Bucksport, Me.; age 29; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; released; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64; app. Corp. July 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.

EDWIN C. HOLMES, Co. B; b. Haverhill; age 20; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; disch., disab., June 19, '62, New Berne, N. C.

WEST PEARSON, Co. B; b. Bethlehem; age 21; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Corp.; disch., disab., Sept. 29, '62, Philadelphia.

HIRAM H. POOLE, Co. B; b. Haverhill; age 35; enl. Nov. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv., re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64; app. Corp. July 1, '65, must. out July 17, '65.

ANDREW J. RANDALL, Co. B; b. Maine; age 31; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Corp.; app. Sergt.; disch., disab., Aug. 3, '63, Concord.

MARTIN V. B. RANDALL, Co. B; b. Piermont; age 20; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv. wounded Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; disch., wds., Nov. 26, '62, Washington D. C.

CHARLES W. SHERWELL, Co. B; b. Warren; age 18; res. Haverhill; enl., Oct. 30, '61, must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; killed Dec. 13, '61, Fredericksburg, Va.

ELIJAH L. SMITH, Co. B; b. Brookfield; age 32; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Sergt.; reduced to ranks, Sept. 1, '62; disch., disab., Dec. 1, '62, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE H. SMITH, Co. B; b. Haverhill; age 18; res. Haverhill; enl. Nov. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; wounded May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; app. Sergt., July 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.

IRA STOWELL, Co. B; b. Hyde Park, Vt.; age 18; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; died, dis., Apr. 16, '62, Roanoake Isl., N. C.

ARCHIBALD H. STOVER, Co. F; b. Rockland, Me.; age 29; res. Haverhill; enl.

Sept. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as 1st Sergt.; reduced to Sergt.; killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.

JOHN P. SWIFT, Co. B; b. Haverhill; age 21; res. Haverhill; enl., Oct. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Priv.; disch., disab., Sept. 11, '62, Concord.

HENRY G. TASKER, Co. B; age 21; res. Haverhill; enl., Sept. 12, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '61, as Sergt.; reduced to ranks Mar. 31, '62; Cap'd, July 21, '62, at New Berne, N. C.; died dis., Nov. 15, '62, Richmond, Va.

JOSEPH WEED, Co. B; b. Topsham, Vt.; age 27; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '63, as Priv.; wounded May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; disch., Dec. 10, '64, Concord, term expired.

NATHAN W. WHEELER, Co. B; age 20; res. Haverhill; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 27, '60, as Priv.; died, dis., Mar. 18, '62, Hallis Inlet, N. C.

Ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry

Mustered into service of the United States, July 3 to Aug. 23, 1862, at Concord. Organization completed, Aug. 23; left state Aug. 25, '62. Each man was recruited for three years or during the war. Original members mustered out June 10, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.; recruits transferred to 6th N. H., June 1, 1865.

The Ninth was attached to Whipples Division, defenses of Washington, Aug. 28, 1862; 1st. Brig. 2 Div., 9th Corps, Sept. 6, 1862; District of Kentucky, Dept. of Ohio, Sept. '63 to Jan. '64; unattached Jan. to Mar. '64; 1st Brig., 2d Div., 9th Corps., Mar. 26, '64; 2d Brig., 2d Div., 9th Corps., Apr. 27, '64.

Participated in engagements as follows: South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62; Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; White Sulphur Springs, Va., Nov. 15, '62; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; siege Vicksburg, Va., June 14 to July 4, '63; Jackson, Miss., July 10-16, '63; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 7, '64; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10-18, '64; North Anna River, Va., May 24-26; Totopotomy, Va., May 31 to June 1, '64; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, '64; Cold Harbor, Va., June 5-12, '64; siege of Petersburg, Va., June 16, '64, to Apr. 3, '65; Petersburg, Va. (assault in the Shana house), June 17, '64; mine explosion, Petersburg, Va. (assault), July 30, '64; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 20-21, '64; Poplar Springs Church, Va., Sept. 30, Oct. 1, '64; Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27, '64; Petersburg, Va.; Apr. 1, 2, '65.

HAVERHILL MEN

HENRY N. CHAPMAN, Co. A; b. Haverhill; age 24; cred. Haverhill; enl. June 27, '62; must. in July 3, '62, as Priv.; wounded July 27, '64; died of wounds July 28, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

WILLIAM CLARK, Co. A; b. Newbury, Vt.; age 18; res. Haverhill; cred. Haverhill; enl. June 12, '62; must. in July 3, '62, as Priv.; died, dis., Hampton, Va., Apr. 6, '63.

CHARLES T. COLLINS, Co. A; b. Southborough, Mass.; age 27; res. Haverhill; cred. Hav.; enl. June 18, '62; must. in July 3, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; disch., disab., Oct. 6, '63, at Concord.

GEORGE S. HUMPHREY, Co. A; b. Waterbury, Vt.; age 34; res. Haverhill; cred. Haverhill; enl. June 3, '62; must. in July 3, '62, as Priv.; disch., disab., May 24, '65; Louisville, Ky.

SCOTT W. KEYES, Co. A; b. Haverhill; age 20; res. Haverhill; cred. Haverhill; enl. June 13, '62; must. in July 3, '62, as Sergt.; wounded, Sept. 17, '62 at Antietam; disch., disab., Oct. 6, '62, Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH L. WILLEY, Co. A; b. Rhode Island; age 18; res. Haverhill; cred. Haverhill; enl. July 5, '62; must. in July 12, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; killed June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.

Eleventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry

Mustered into service of the United States Sept. 2, 1862, at Concord. Left the state Sept. 11, '62. The original members were mustered out June 4, 1865, near Alexandria, Va., and the recruits were transferred to the Sixth N. H. The Eleventh was attached to 1st Brig., Casey's Div., defenses of Washington, till Sept. 29, '62, and was afterwards in 2d Brig., 2d Div., 9th Corps, till mustered out June 4, '65.

The engagements in which it participated were: Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 15 to July 4, '63; Jackson, Miss., July 10-17, '63; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17 to Dec. 3, '63; Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; Spottsylvania, Va., May 9-18, '64; North Anna River, Va., May 23-27, '64; Totopotomoy, Va., May 28-31, '64; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, '64; Cold Harbor, Va., June 5-12, '64; siege of Petersburg, Va., June 16, '64, to Apr. 3, '68; mine explosion, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Va., Poplar Springs Church, Hatcher's Run, Va. (during the siege), Petersburg, Va., Apr. 1-3, '65.

HAVERHILL MEN

LEREOY BELL, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 22; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 22, '62, as Priv.; must. in as 2d Lieut. to date Sept. 2, '62; wounded May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; wd. June 2, '64, Bethesda Church; app. Capt. July 22, '64; wd. July 30, '64; mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; Sev. wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs, Church, Va.; disch. to date June 4, '65.

THOMAS BAXTER, Co. G; b. Canada, East; age 24; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Band, 2d Brig., 2d Div., 9th Corps, Oct. 14, '62; must. out June 4, '65, as 2d class Musc.

LEWIS BEAN, Co. G; b. Rumford, Me.; age 33; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Sergt.; disch. May 16, '65, Lexington, Ky.

CYRUS ALDEN, Co. G; b. Middleboro, Mass.; age 30; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; must out June 4, '65.

LEVI B. BISBEE, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 27; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Brig. Band, Oct. 14, '62; must. out June 4, '65, 1st class Musc.

BENJAMIN (BIXBEE) BIXBY, Co. G; b. Warren; age 22; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 18, '62, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; must. out June 4, '65.

RILEY B. CADY, Co. G; b. Hav., age 24; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; died dis., Baltimore, Md., Apr. 11, '64.

MARTIN U. B. CADY, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 20; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; app. Musc; disch. May 12, '65.

CHARLES F. CARR, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 31; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 29, '62, Concord.

FRANK B. CARR, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 33; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; disch., disab., Aug. 29, '63.

HIRAM S. CARR, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 30; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 22, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Brig. Band, Oct. 14, '62; disch., disab., Aug. 6, '63, as 1st Class Musc., Milldale, Miss.

DANIEL J. COBURN, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 21; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 22, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; trans. to Brig. Band, Oct. 14, '62; disch., incompetency, May 21, '63, Lancaster, Ky.

IRA B. GOULD, Co. G; b. Hanover; age 31; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Brig. Band, Oct. 15, '62, as 3rd class Musc.; disch., disab., Jan. 26, '63, near Falmouth, Va.

ROBERT W. HANEY, Co. G; b. Canada; age 25; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15,

'62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; wd. May 12, '62, Spottsylvania, Va.; missing July 30, '64, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; gained from missing; disch. to date from June 4, '65.

AMOS LUND, JR., Co. G; b. Hav.; age 21; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; wd. June 16, '64, Petersburg, Va.; must. out June 4, '65.

MOODY C. MARSTON, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 22; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Brig. Band, Oct. 14, '62; disch. May 15, '63.

HENRY MERRILL, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 19; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in as Priv. Sept. 2, '62; died, dis., Apr. 13, '63, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

GEORGE W. MILLER, Co. G; b. New Hamp.; age 23; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, as Priv.; died, dis., Feb. 28, '65, near Petersburg, Va.

ELIAS MOULTON, Co. G; b. Corinth, Vt.; age 39; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; disch., disab., Jan. 9, '63, Washington, D. C.

JONATHAN C. PENNOCK, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 20; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; W. W. Brig. Band Oct. 14, '62; disch. Feb. 2, '63; enl. and must. in July 25, '64, as Corp. Marten Guards; sent Fort Constitution, Portsmouth; must. out Sept. 16, '64.

ADIN M. PIKE, Co. G; b. Orford; age 24; res. Orford; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; wd. June 19, '64, near Petersburg, Va., and died of wds. Sept. 14, '64, Washington, D. C.

MARTIN ROGERS, Co. G; b. Ireland; age 44; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp.; wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; miss. July 30, '64, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; gd. from miss.; disch. June 4, '65, Concord.

JAMES W. SAMPSON, Co. G; b. Lyman; age 34; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Brig. Band, Oct. 14, '62; app. Band leader; disch., disab., Dec. 22, '62; died, dis., Jan. 14, '63, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE SOUTHARD, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 19; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; died dis., Apr. '63, Cincinnati, O.

SALON SWIFT, Co. G; b. Weathersfield, Vt.; age 44; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 20, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; tr. to Co. K, 12 I. C. Jan. 15, '64; disch., disab., Nov. 14, '64, Alexandria, Va.

GEORGE C. SWIFT, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 18; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; killed July 22, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

ALBERT H. TEFFT, Co. G; b. Schituate, R. I.; age 32; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; disch., disab., Sept. 21, '63.

ORRIN M. WHITMAN, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 24; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Brig. Band Oct. 14, '62; disch., incompetency, Feb. 2, '63, as 3rd Class Musc., near Falmouth, Va.

ALBERT U. WILLEY, Co. G; b. Wheelock, Vt.; age 39; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 16, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; killed Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.

JOSEPH WILLIS, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 20; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; tr. to Brig. Band Oct. 14, '62; must. out as 2d Class Musc., June 4, '65.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD; b. New York; age 22; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62, as Priv.; must. out June 4, '65.

Eleven of the 32 men who enlisted in Co. G from Haverhill were members of the North Haverhill Cornet Band at the time of their enlistment, and were transferred with their leader to the 2d Brig., 2d Div., 9th A. C. Band.

Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry

Enlisted for nine months. Mustered into the service of the United States at Concord, Nov. 12, 1862, and left the state, Nov. 13. It was with the U. S. forces at Carrollton, La., Dept. of the Gulf, Dec. 24, '62, to Jan. 27, '63; attached to 1st Brig., 2d Div., 19th A. C., Jan. 27 to July 11, '63; 2d Brig.; 3d Div., 19th A. C., July 18, '63; 2d Brig. U. S. forces, Port Hudson, La., July 18 to date of muster out, Aug. 13, '63. It was engaged in the siege of Port Hudson, La., May 27 to July 9, '63. There were 27 Haverhill men in this regt. mostly in Co. B:

JOHN D. BROOKS, Co. B; b. Charlestown, Vt.; age 27; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 4, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

NEANDER D. BROOKS, Co. B; b. Canada; age 29; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 22, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

JAMES BUCKLAND, Co. B; age 21; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 30, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Oct. 10, '62, Concord.

CHARLES CARPENTER, Co. B; b. Canada; age 35; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

EDWIN J. L. CLARK, Co. B; b. Newbury, Vt.; age 37; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 2, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

ROYAL F. CLARK, Co. B; b. Haverhill; age 23; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

RICHARD C. DROWN, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 32; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 2, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

DANIEL C. DUNKLEE, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 25; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

FRANKLIN FURGERSON, Co. B; b. Sharon, Vt.; age 30; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 12, '62; must. in Oct. 10, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

JAMES GLYNN, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 22; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; disch. to date Aug. 13, '63.

NELSON S. HANAFORD, Co. B; b. Bath, age 28; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

HYLUS HACKETT, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 18; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; died dis., Aug. 5, '63, Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN HACKETT, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 27; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

ETHAN O. HARRIS, Co. B; age 29; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Oct. 3, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

GEORGE F. KEYES, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 24; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63; re-enl. for one year 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery and must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65.

HIRAM P. KIDDER, Co. B; b. West Fairlee, Vt.; age 32; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 18, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

CALEB KNIGHT, Co. B; b. Benton; age 40; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Oct. 15, '62; must. in Oct. 21, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

AIKIN LADDERBUSH, Co. B; b. Canada; age 39; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 20, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63; re-enl. Aug. 1, '64, Co. D, 1st N. H. Cav.

LEWIS LADDERBUSH, Co. B; b. Canada; age 19; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 30, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

SYLVESTER W. MARDEN, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 18; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept.

26, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; discharged Oct. 25, '62, at Concord; enl. for one yr., Co. I, 1st N. H. H. A., Sept. 24, '64; must. in Sept. 24, as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65.

JAMES A. PAGE, Co. B; b. Orford; age 26; res. Hav.; enl. Sept. 1, '62, as Priv.; app. 2d Lieut. Nov. 3, '62; must. in to date 2d Lieut. Oct. 8, '62; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

GEORGE W. LEITH, Co. B; b. Quebec, P. Q.; age 41; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 10, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63; enl. Sept. 7, '64, one yr. 1st N. H. H. A.; must. in Sept. 26, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65.

CALVIN PENNOCK, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 29; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 2, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

GEORGE W. PENNOCK, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 24; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 2, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Sergt.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

CHARLES G. PERKINS, Co. B; b. Goffstown; age 31; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 4, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; died, dis. Jan. 12, '63, Carrollton, La.

JOHN C. SHELLY, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 18; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '62.

GEORGE C. SMITH, Co. B; b. Hav.; age 27; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Oct. 8, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63.

Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry

Six Companies of this regiment were raised under the call of the president July 18, 1864. The last four companies were ordered enlisted by the governor by proclamation of Oct. 13, in advance of the call of the president of Dec. 19. The regiment was not fully organized until the spring of '65 and Co. K, which was mustered into service Apr. 6, did not leave New England. Some of the men enlisted for three years; some for one year. The first six companies went to the front in Oct. '64. Three others joined it later. The regiment was attached to Engineer Brigade, defences of Washington, Oct. 6, '64 to Nov. 19, '65; to 9th Army Corps, Mar. 19 to 26, '65; 3d Brig., 1st Div., 9th A. C. Corps, March 26, to date of muster out, June 23 and July 29, '65. The engagements in which it participated were: Fort Stedman, Va., Mar. 25, '65; Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, '65. Haverhill contributed, 10 men to this regiment:

HARLIN S. BLANCHARD, Co. E; b. Hav.; age 30; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 22, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Sergt.; resigned warrant; disch. May 26, '65.

LEVI BRADDISH, Co. F; b. Hartford, Vt.; age 43; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 28, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 10, '65.

SOLOMON H. BUTTERFIELD, Co. E; b. Standstead, Canada, East; age 36; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 26, 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 10, '65.

JOSEPH CAMS, Co. E; b. Picto, N. S.; age 28; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in for 3 yrs. Sept. 27, '64, as Priv.; des. Oct. 4, '64.

FRANK D. DAVIS, Co. E; b. Benton; age 18; cred. Hav.; enl. for 1 yr. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 27, '64; must. out June 16, '69.

CURTIS H. HICKS, Co. F; b. Hav.; age 23; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 21, '64 for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 27, '64, as Sergt.; disch. June 3, '65.

ORAMUS S. HIX, Co. E; b. Burke, Vt.; age 38; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 27, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in same day as Priv.; must. out June 10, '65.

HIRAM K. LADD; see 2d Regt. N. H. Vols.

SIMON E. PUFFER, Co. E; b. Hav.; age 21; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 26, '64 for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 27, as Priv.; must. out June 10, '65.

PERSON WALLACE, Co. E; b. Hav.; age 42; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 24, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; disch. June 23, '65.

DON F. WILLIS, Co. E; b. Hav.; age 21; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 26, '64; must. in Sept. 27, as Priv.; disch. May 27, '65, at Concord.

*New Hampshire Battalion First New England Volunteer Cavalry**Also Known as First Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry*

The New Hampshire Battalion was composed of Companies I, K, L, M, until these companies were detached Jan. 7, 1864, and made a part of the 1st Regt., N. H. Vol. Cavalry. The battalion participated in the following engagements: Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, '62; Bull Run (2d), Va., Aug. 30, '62; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, '62; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 12-14, '62; Kelly's Ford, Va., Mar. 17, '63; Stoneman's Raid, Va., Apr. 27 to May 8, '63; Brandy Station, Va., June 9, '63; Middleburgh, Va., June 18, '63; Rapidan Station, Va., Sept. 14, '64; Culpeper, Va., Oct. 12, '63; Bristol Station, Va., Oct. 14, '63. There were five Haverhill men in this regiment:

BYRON L. CARR, Co. M; b. Hav.; age 21; res. Hav.; enl. Jan. 20, '62; must. in Jan. 21, as Priv.; capt'd. June 18, '63, near Middleburgh, Va.; par. '63; app. Corp.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 1, '64; app. Sergt.; wd. Sept. 22, '64; disch. wds. June 23, '65.

JEROME B. CARR, Co. I; b. Hav.; age 23; res. Hav.; enl. Oct. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 1, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 1, '64; capt'd. Aug. 17, '64, Winchester, Va.; died Jan. 21, '65, Danville, Va.

SIMON G. CUTTING, Co. I; b. Hav.; age 21; res. Hav.; enl. Nov. 25, '65; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. Jan. 2, '64; must. in Jan. 5, '64; must. out July 15, '65.

GEORGE W. MORRISON, b. Boston, Mass.; age 23; res. Hav.; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt. July 13, '62; re-enl. Jan. 2, '64; must. in Jan. 5; app. Co. Q. M. Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Co. A, July 30, '64; mis. Dec. 21, '64, near Lacey's Springs, Va.; gd. from mis.; app. 1st Lieut. Co. G, July 10, '64; not must.; must. out July 18, '65, as 2d Lieut. Co. A.

HORACE H. MORRISON, Co. I; b. Roxbury, Mass.; age 23; res. Hav.; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Priv.; capt'd. June 18, '63, near Middleburgh, Va.; par.; re-enl. Jan. 2, '64; must. in Jan. 5; app. Sergt. Sept. 1, '64; must. out July 15, '65.

First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry

In February, 1864, the four companies of cavalry from New Hampshire belonging to the New England regiment returned to Concord to recruit a regiment. Companies A, B and C were soon recruited, and the seven companies were ordered to Washington reaching there Apr. 25. Four other companies were recruited later, but they served after going to the front in a separate detachment. They were composed for the most part of bounty jumpers, gamblers and thieves, and though they cost this state and towns to which they were credited from \$1,000 to \$1,500 apiece, they were worthless and deserted at the first opportunity. The regiment was in almost constant service from May, '64, until mustered out. It was attached to 2d Brig., 3d Div. Cav. Corps, June 6, '64, to Mar. 23, '65, and to Cav. Forces, Dept. Washington, 22d A. C., from March 23, '65, the detachments having been united, till June 29, when it soon after left for Concord, where it was mustered out July 21. The principal engagements in which it participated were Hanover Court House, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, Winchester, Charlestown, Cedar Creek, Lacey's Springs and various raids. In addition to the five men serving in the N. H. battalion of the New England Regiment, five others enlisted from Haverhill in the first three new companies:

GEORGE F. CUTTING, Co. I; b. Lebanon; age 19; cred. Hav.; enl. Mar. 24, '64; must. in same day as Priv.; mis. Dec. 21, '64, Lacey's Springs, Va.; gd. from mis.; disch. June 27, '65, Concord.

JEREMIAH B. DAVIS, Co. E; b. Benton; age 19; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Aug. 17, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 1, '65; must. out July 13, '65.

SIMON W. ELLIOTT, Co. G; b. Hav.; age 20; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Aug. 10, '64, as Priv.; must. out July 15, '65.

HIRAM S. KELLAM, Co. C; b. Irasburgh, Vt.; age 29; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Mar. 31, '64, as Priv.; app. Corp. May 1, '64; wd. Aug. 25, '64, Kearneyville, Va.; Capt'd. Dec. 21, '64, Lacey's Springs, Va.; released Feb. 16, '65; disch. June 5, '65.

NATHANIEL W. WESTGATE, JR., Co. I; b. Enfield; age 19; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Mar. 24, '64, as Priv.; Capt'd. Aug. 17, '64, Winchester, Va.; died Jan. 7, '65, Danville, Va.

First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery

The recruiting of this regiment was authorized in August and September, 1864, and the companies as fast as recruited were sent to the front. During the winter of '64 and '65, the regiment garrisoned a line of works in defense of Washington. The men were enlisted for one year. Ten Haverhill men served in this regiment:

PATRICK BALDWIN, Co. L; b. Ireland; age 38; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 24, '64, 1 yr.; must. in same day as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65.

EZEKIEL DAY, 2d, Co. I; b. Cornish, Me.; age 44; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; died, dis., Dec. 11, '64.

JOHN H. DAY, Co. I; b. Hav.; age 21; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65; served previously in 9th Vt. Vol. Inf.

JOSEPH S. DELAND, Co. I; b. Stanstead, Can.; age 43; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; disch., disab., Apr. 17, '65, Fort Reno, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES GOODWIN, Co. I; b. Salem; age 20; cred. Hav.; enl. Sept. 28, '64; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65.

HENRY M. MINER, Co. I; b. Hav.; age 18; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65.

CHARLES J. PIKE, Co. I; b. Hav.; age 18; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Sept. 24, '64, as Priv.; must. out June 15, '65.

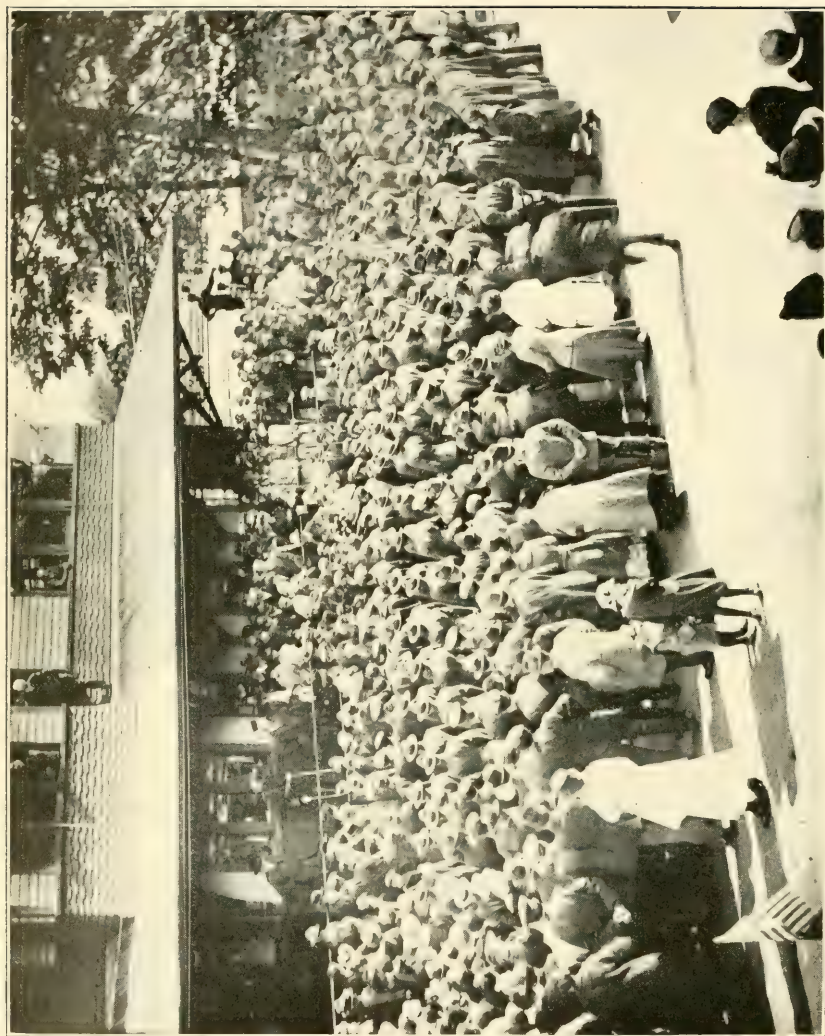
ORREN SIMPSON, Co. I; b. Newbury, Vt.; age 44; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Sept. 24, '64 as Corp.; must. out June 15, '65.

JOHN STEARS, Co. I; b. Hav.; age 29; cred. Hav.; enl. and must. in Sept. 24, '64; must. out June 15, '65.

GEORGE W. WOODS, JR., Co. A; b. Hav.; age 18; res. Hav.; cred. Hav.; enl. July 23, '65, must. in July 29, '65, as Priv.; must. out Sept. 11, '65.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN

New Hampshire sent but one regiment into the field in the war declared with Spain in 1898, and this fight into which it was sent could hardly be called a fight, except for disease from which the regiment suffered severely. The camp established in the Southland was unsanitary, the food unfit, and conditions could hardly have been worse. Haverhill furnished but few recruits. Rev. F. L. Carrier, pastor of the Woodsville Universalist Church, was among the first enlistments as private, but before the return of the regiment home the chaplain having resigned he was commissioned chaplain with rank of captain. Other enlistments were those of Newell C. Wright, Thomas Jehue and Felix Guerrin. Almon D. Pike enlisted in the First Vermont, the service of which was similar to that of the New Hampshire command, viz., waiting idly in a fever stricken camp.



DEPARTURE OF GRAFTON COUNTY TROOPS FOR CAMP DEVENS, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

THE WORLD WAR

Following the inauguration of Wilson there was two or three years of war with Mexico, though at the time no declaration was made. This might have continued till the present time had not the United States been drawn into the war across the seas, the most awful of modern times, at a cost in treasure and blood beyond compare. Our entrance on the conflict was in April, 1917, and the preparations for war have been taken in nearly every conceivable way since. Haverhill's honor roll is as furnished by Mr. Norman J. Page, town historian.

Abbreviations

E.=enlisted; I.=inducted; D.=discharged; R.=released from active duty; A.=age; Trf.=transferred.

1. ADAMS, CHARLES CURTIS—E. Dec. 7, '17; A. 28; 2nd Cl. Gun-pointer; 3 mos. at Newport, R. I., as instructor in Machine gunnery; trf. to U. S. S. Narragansett at New London, Conn.; May 15, '18, Chief Boatswain's Mate; July, '18 until Apr. '19 on Narragansett in English Channel service; Apr. '19 Chief Master-at-Arms on Patricia during homeward journey; R. Apr. 26, '19.

2. ASHLEY, DANIEL WHITCHER—E. Apr. 30, '17; A. 23; Naval Reserves; Pay Corps; Ensign Sept. 26, '17; from Nov. '17 until Jan. '19 made 14 trips across Atlantic as supply officer on U. S. S. Standard Arrow; Lieut. Jr. Grade July 1, '18; Lieut. Sept. 21, '18; R. Mar. 8, '19.

3. AVARD, AIMÉ M.—I. Apr. 26, '18; A. 24; Camp Dix; A. E. F., May '18 to June '19; Alcuines, Chelers, St. Mihiel, Limey, Meuse-Argonne; Hdqtrs. Co., 309th Regt., 78th Div., Inf.; D. June 11, '19.

4. BAILEY, GEORGE AUSTIN—E. Oct. 17, '18; A. 18; Co. E, Inf., S. A. T. C., N. H. State College; D. Dec. 15, '18.

5. BAILEY, HAROLD ROY—E. Sept. '18; A. 21; Co. A. Inf., N. H. State College; D. Dec. 6, '18.

6. BAILEY, HUGO GEORGE—May 9, '18; A. 21; Fort Slocum; Specialist School, Camp Hancock; Camp Dix; Bugler, Hdqtrs. Co., M. G. Tr. Corps; D. Feb. 26, '18.

7. BEAMIS, HERBERT LEON—E. Apr. 17, '18; A. 20; Fort Slocum, Washington Barracks; Engineering Corps; trf. to Co. C, 2nd Inf., 2nd Div.; A. E. F.; gassed at Ch. Thierry; D. Mar. 14, '19.

8. BEDARD, ALBERT JOSEPH—E. May 28, '18; A. 18; Forts Slocum and Adams, Camps Eustis and Hill; C. A. C., 4th Anti-Aircraft Bn.; A. E. F., Oct. '18 to Jan. '19; Montmorency, France; D. Jan. 21, '19.

9. BEDARD, HORACE JOSEPH—E. June 7, '17; A. 19; Fort Ethan Allen, Camp Bartlett; Hdqtrs. Co., 103rd Inf., 26th Div.; A. E. F., Sept. '17 to Apr. '19; Chemin-des-Dames, Toul, Ch. Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Meuse-Argonne; D. Apr. 28, '19.

10. BEDARD, NAPOLEON—E. 1916; Camps Keyes, Bartlett, Greene; A. E. F., July '18; at Brest about one year serving as Cook; D. July '19.

11. BISHOP, WILLIAM GEO.—E. June 14, '18; A. 22; Dartmouth College; Camp Jos. E. Johnston; A. E. F., Sept. '18 to July '19; Roque Fort La Pallice, Biarritz; Motor Transport Co. 314; trf. Motor Transport Co. 619; D. July 17, '19.

12. BLAKE, HAROLD PRESCOTT—E. June 4, '17; A. 21; Navy; Fireman; U. S. S. Covington from July '17 until July '18, when the ship was torpedoed; U. S. S. Tucker.

13. BLAKE, HERBERT E.—E. June 4, '18; A. 21; Naval Reserves; U. S. S. Columbia,

C. W. Morse and Adirondack; Fireman 3rd Cl.; died, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, Sept. 25, '18 of Sp. Infl.

14. BLANK, ERIC H.—E. June '17; A. 18; Fort Oglethorpe, Camps Jackson, Sevier, Mills; A. E. F., Aug. '18 to June '19; St. Die; Meuse-Argonne; Med. Corps, Fld. Hosp. Co., 322, 306th San. Tr., 81st Div.; D. June 27, 1918.

15. BOEMIG, ROY ERNEST—E. May 10, '17; A. 19; Camps Keyes and Bartlett; A. E. F., Oct. '17 to Apr. '19; Chemin-des-Dames, Bois Brule, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Marcheville-Riaville, Meuse-Argonne; Co. B, 103rd M. G. Bn.; Corporal; cited for bravery; wounded Oct. 23, '18; D. Apr. 29, '19.

16. BALOND, HAROLD POLLARD—E. June 20, '17; A. 18; Fort Slocum, Camps Wilson, Stanley, McArthur, Upton; A. E. F., May 27, '18 to July 22, '19; England; Camp Valdahon, France; Moyenvontier; St. Mihiel; Puneville; Luxembourg; Batt. C. 19th Field Artillery; cited for bravery; D. July 29, 1919.

17. BRIGGS, WILBUR F.—E. May '17; Co. B, 14th Ry. Engrs.; Camp Rockingham; A. E. F., July '17 to Apr. '19; Cook; D. May 2, '19.

18. BROWN, LEROY ELTON—E. Oct. 31, '18; A. 19; Co. A, Engrs.; S. A. T. C., No. Eastern College, Boston; D. Dec. 10, '18.

19. BUNKER, CHARLES B.—I. June 28, '18; A. 23; Co. B, 12th Military Police; Camp Devens; D. Jan. 28, '19.

20. BURLEIGH, FRED SEYMOREN—I. May 16, '18; A. 22; N. H. State College; 26th Co., 7th Bn., 151st Depot Brig.; trf. to 246th Ambulance Co., 12th San. Tr., 12th Div.; Camp Devens; D. Jan. 28, '19.

21. CARR, HAZEL GLAZIER—A. 23; Enrolled in Med. Corps Sept. '18; called Feb. 12, '19; Reconstruction aid (Physio-therapy); Camp Upton; Plattsburg; Oct. '19 Camp Porter.

22. CHANDLER, EDSON T.—E. Jan. 15, '18; A. 18; 175th Aero Squadron; Jan. 20, '19, Serg.; Fort Slocum; Ellington Field; Payne Field; Camp Dix; D. Apr. 7, '19.

23. CLARK, HAROLD JOHN—E. May '17; A. 21; Q. M. C.; Camps Keyes, Bartlett, Greene, Wadsworth, Devens; Oct. 6, '18, 1st Serg.; D. Dec. 28, '18.

24. CLARK, THOMAS EDWARD—E. May 31, '17; A. 31; Co. B, 14th Ry. Engrs.; Camp Rockingham; A. E. F., July 27, '17 to May 21, '19; Somme, Marne, Meuse-Argonne; D. May 28, '19.

25. COTTON, LEON FERNALD—E. Aug. 9, '17; A. 25; Navy; Fireman; Charleston, S. C.; South America on U. S. S. Proteus; D. Jan. 28, '19.

26. DARBY, EDWARD EVERETT—E. Sept. 3, '18; A. 21; Med. Corps, Veterinary Fld. Unit, Ambulance Co., Camp Devens; D. Jan. 29, '19.

27. DAVISON, HAROLD K.—E. Apr. 28, '17; A. 24; Plattsburg; 2nd Lieut., Aug. 15, '17; 1st Lieut, Aug. 12, '18, Co. G, 101st Inf., trf. to Supply Co., 101st Inf., 26th Div.; Commanded Co. two months; rec'd Croix-de-Guerre and 4 citations; Camps Devens, McGuinness; A. E. F., Sept. '17 to Apr. '19; gassed once; Chemin-des-Dames, Toul, Ch. Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Verdun; D. Apr. 29, '19.

28. DAVISON, HARRY C.—E. May 2, '17; A. 22; Camps Keyes, Bartlett, Greene; Co. B, M. G. Bn., trf. to Dep. Brig., 1st N. H. M. G. Co.; D. Jan. 26, '18.

29. DESAUTELS, LOUIS C.—E. Mar. 18, '18; A. 26; Fort Slocum; Ordnance Dept.; U. S. Gov't plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.; accountant; D. Jan. 15, '19.

30. DOW, HENRY HORACE—E. June 9, '17; A. 27; Co. F, 103rd Inf., 26th Div.; Camps Keyes and Bartlett; Sept. '17 England; France (Villouxel, Toul, Ch. Thierry); July 18, '18 severely wounded; D. Mar. 25, '19.

31. DUNN, BURLEIGH HIRAM—E. Dec. 13, '17; A. 27; Fort Slocum, Camps Lee and Hancock; Hdqtrs. Co.; 2nd Motor Mechanic Sig. Corps, Aviation section A. E. F.,

Mar. 4, '18 to June 12, '19; trf. while in France to 803rd Aero Repair Squadron, transportation Reserve Park; Chauffeur; D. June 21, '19.

32. DUTTON, SHELLEY EARLE—E. Oct. 7, '18; A. 19; S. A. T. C., N. H. State College; Aviation, Co. E, 2nd Bn.; D. Dec. 15, '18.

33. EASTMAN, MILO DONALD—E. May 24, '18; A. 23; Medical Reserves; Newport, R. I., Pelham Bay; D. about Mar. 1, '19.

34. EMORY, KENNETH PIKE—E. Oct. 3, '18; A. 20; S. A. T. C., Dartmouth College; Co. B; Corporal; D. Dec. 16, '18.

35. EMORY, WILLIAM CLOSSON—E. Apr. '17; Hdqtrs. Co., 101st Regt., F. A.; A. E. F., Sept. '17 to May 23, '19; trf. to 53rd Brig., 108th F. A., 28th Div.; Croix-de-Guerre and citation; 1st Lieut., Mar. '19; in army of Reserves.

36. FARLAND, WILFRED—E. July 5, '17; Co. K, 1st N. H. Regt. Inf.; Camp Bartlett, France.

37. FIELD, DONALD WELLS—E. June 29, '17; A. 23; Naval Reserves; Sept. 1, '18, 1st Cl. Seaman; Norfolk, Va., U. S. S. Iowa; R. Dec. 22, '18.

38. FIELD, GIRVELLE L.—E. July 17, '18; A. 21; Hdqtrs. Dept., 1st Replacement Regt., Engrs.; Washington Barracks, Camp Devens; D. Jan. 17, '19.

39. FLETCHER, ALMON D.—E. June 24, '16; A. 20; Corporal; Co. C. 101st Engrs.; France.

40. FOLLANSBEE, HARRY CHAS.—I. Apr. 26, '18; A. 22; Camp Dix; Fort Niagara; Camp Raritan; Co. B, 11th Bn. Inf.; D. Jan. 21, '19.

41. FRENCH, RAY MALCOLM—E. Nov. 19, '17; A. 22; Fireman 3rd Cl.; Commonwealth Pier, Boston; Newport, R. I.; died of pneumonia, Feb. 5, '18, Newport.

42. GALE, ERROL CLINTON—E. July 14, '18; A. 23; N. H. State College, Fort Hancock, Camps Eustis and Stuart; A. E. F., Oct. '18 to Feb. '19; stationed at Libourne, France, with Hdqtrs. Co., 37th Regt. C. A. C.; D. Feb. 11, '19.

43. GALE, LINN AUGUSTUS—E. Apr. 23, '18; A. 27; Montreal; Overseas, May '18; England, France, Belgium; Co. A, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles; D. Apr. 30, '19.

44. GALE, MORRIS MERRILL—E. Dec. 13, '17; A. 29; Fort Slocum; Camp Jos. E. Johnston; A. E. F., June '18 to July '19; Montigny-le-Roi; France as clerk in Quartermaster's Dept., 309th Supply Co.; D. July 15, 1919.

45. GALLAGHER, EDWARD FRANCIS—E. May 22, '17; A. 27; Camp Rockingham; A. E. F., July '17 to Apr. '19; Somme, Aisne-Marne; Co. B, 14th Ry. Engrs.; D. May 7, '19.

46. GATES, FREDERICK TABOR—E. Oct. 5, '18; A. 18; S. A. T. C., Yale, F. A.; D. Dec. 16, '18.

47. GRAY, AGESILAUS C.—I. Oct. 4, '18; A. 30; Forts Constitution and Monroe; D. Dec. 6, '18.

48. GUYETTE, ALBANY ALBERT—E. May 29, '17; A. 23; Camp Rockingham; A. E. F., '17 to Apr. '19; Somme, Aisne-Marne; Co. B, 14th Ry. Engrs.; D. May 2, '19.

49. GUYETTE, WILLIAM HENRY—E. May 29, '17; A. 25; Camp Rockingham; A. E. F., July '17 to Apr. '19; Somme, Aisne-Marne; Co. B, 14th Ry. Engrs.; D. May 2, '19.

50. HARDY, LAWRENCE A.—I. Oct. 21, '18; A. 21; Forts Constitution and Foster; D. Dec. 9, '18.

51. HATCH, LLEWELLYN VICTOR—I. Sept. 19, '17; A. 24; Camp Devens; A. E. F., July '18 to Apr. '19; Ceyrat, Hannonville; Batt. C, 303rd Regt., H. F. A., 76th Div.; D. May 1, 1919.

52. HOLT, HENRY A.—E. July 16, '18; A. 19; Fts. Terry and Hamilton, Camps Eustis and Stuart; Mechanic; 38th Regt., 41st Brig., H. A.; D. Dec. 6, '18.

53. HOSFORD, LARKIN LAMBERT—E. Sept. 27, '17; A. 25; Naval Reserves; Charleston Navy Yard, Bumkin Island, Newport; Musician, 2nd Cl.; R. Dec. 16, '18.
54. HOWE, LUMAN BURR—E. Dec. 14, '17; A. 21; Navy Yard, Boston; Yeoman 2nd Cl.; D. June 19, '18.
55. HOYT, JOHN I.—E. June 9, '17; A. 20; Camps Keyes and Bartlett; A. E. F., Sept. '17 to Apr. '19; Chemin-des-Dames, Toul, Ch. Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun; Co. K, 103rd Inf., 26th Div.; cited for bravery; gassed at Verdun; D. Apr. 28, '19.
56. JEFFERS, WESTON HARVEY—E. early in '18; 4th O. T. C., Camp Devens; Camps Lee and Funston; Sept. '18, France; 2nd. Lieut., June 1, '18; 1st Lieut., Aug. 21, '18; D. —.
57. JEWETT, HAROLD EARL—E. Apr. 27, '18; A. 18; Naval Reserves; Seaman; Newport, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pa.; U. S. S. Victoria.
58. JOHNSON, RAYMOND R.—I. Sept. 19, '17; Camp Devens; A. E. F., July '18 to Apr. '19; Corporal, Batt. E, 303rd H. F. A., 76th Div.; D. May 1, '19.
59. JOSEPH, ARLIE L.—E. July 29, '18; A. 21; Signal Corps; instructor in Radio, Dartmouth College; D. Dec. 12, '18.
60. KEZER, F. RAY—E. Oct. 8, '18; A. 20; S. A. T. C., Tufts College; Co. B, Engrs.; D. Dec. 9, '18.
61. KEZER, ROLAND WINFIELD—E. Sept. 19, '18; A. 22; Vocational Section N. H. State College; Co. A, Corporal; D. Dec. 10, '18.
62. KIMBALL, RAY L.—E. Mar. 16, '18; Carpenter; Kelley Field Aviation Camp; trf. to 507th Aero Squadron, Wilbur Wright Field; Sergeant, Dec. 1, '18; D. Mar. 26, '19.
63. KLARKE, PERLEY N.—E. Dec. 3, '17; A. 24; Navy; Feb. '18 Musician 1st Cl.; U. S. S. Vestal, U. S. S. Supply; R. Dec. 7, '18.
64. KNIGHT, ANDREW THOMAS—E. Mar. 21, '18; A. 18; Naval Reserves; Seaman 1st Cl.; R. Dec. '18;
65. KUGELMAN, ROBERT SOMERS—E. Oct. '18; A. 19; S. A. T. C., Harvard; Co. C, Aviation; D. Dec. 5, 1918.
66. LANCASTER, HERMAN L.—E. May, '17; A. 22; Fort Slocum, Washington, overseas with Co. C, 10th Engrs. Lumber Unit; Corporal; D. Feb. 19, '19.
67. LARGE, ROBERT H.—E. Dec. 7, '17; A. 22; N. C. D. R., Radio Seaman; Sept. 1, '18 Electrician, 3rd Cl.; Newport, R. I., Light Vessel No. 66 on Great Round Shoals, Light Vessel No. 85 South Shoals as Radio Operator; R. Aug. 14, '19.
68. LARTY, WILFRED J.—E. June 29, '17; A. 22; N. C. D. R.; Boston, Charleston, S. C.; Fireman 2nd Cl.; trf. to Hospital Corps and again to Q. M. Corps, Naval Aviation; R. Dec. 5, '18.
69. LAVOIE, GEORGE JOSEPH—I. Sept. 5, '18; A. 31; 11th Co., 152nd Depot Brig., Camp Upton; D. Dec. 24, '18.
70. LEE, FREDERICK A. E.—E. Feb. 1, '18; A. 24; Co. A, 24th Canadian Victorian Rifles, 5th Inf., 2nd Div.; Montreal, England, France (Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons), Germany; D. May 19, '19.
71. LEONARD, GEORGE WESLEY—E. Apr. 24, '18; A. 23; Tufts College, Camps Lee and Upton; 7th Co. 2nd Br, 152nd Depot Brig.; 2nd Lieut.; Oct. 5, 1918; D. Dec. 4, '18.
72. LEONARD, JASMIN MORTIMER—E. Apr. 6, '17; A. 29; Naval Reserves, Lieut. J. G.; Lieut., July 20, '18; Newport, R. I., Sept. 29, '18, District communication Supt., 2nd Naval Dist.; R. Apr. 26, '19.
73. LEONARD, JOHN RAY—E. Nov. 26, '17; A. 20; Fort Slocum, San Antonio, Dayton; 162nd Aero Squadron; England, France; Chauffeur; D. Feb. 13, '19.

74. LIBBY, WILLIAM HERMAN—I. Apr. 26, '18; A. 23; Camp Dix; Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.; Co. M, 328th Inf. Ordnance Dept.; died Oct. 11, '18 of Sp. Infl.

75. LORD, HENRY W.—E. May 6, '17; A. 21; Batt. F, 19th F. A.; trf. 5th Trench Mortar Batt.; Camps Sam Houston, Stanley, McArthur, Upton; A. E. F., June 4, '18, to Mar. 12, '19; D. Apr. 4, '19.

76. LUCE, FRANK ALLEN—I. Oct. 22, '18; A. 21; Fort Constitution, 1st Truck Co., 60th Ammunition Tr.; D. Dec. 16, '18.

77. MCCARTHY, PETER H.—E. June 9, '17; A. 23; Forestry; one year in Scotland enlisted in U. S. Navy, June 13, '18; Mine force; 2nd Cl. Yeoman; R. Apr. 4, '19.

78. MCCLINTOCK, HERBERT ELMER—E. July 13, '18; A. 25; N. H. State College Fort Hancock, Camps Eustis and Stuart, Fort Terry; Supply Co., 37th C. A. C.; trf., to 10th Co., C. A. C., Long Island Sound; D. May 12, '19.

79. MCCONNELL, MALCOLM E.—E. May 19, '17; A. 23; Boston, Newport, R. I., Seaman 2nd Cl.; Musician 2nd Cl.; R. Feb. 3, '19.

80. MCCORMICK, JASMIN B.—I. June 27, '18; A. 27; Camps Devens and Alfred Vail; Co. B, 212th Field Sig. Bn.; D. Jan. 28, '19.

81. MCDUFFEE, FRED WM.—E. Jan. 15, '18; A. 21; C. A. C.; trf. to Batt. B, 2nd Trench Mortar Bn.; Company Mechanic; Portsmouth, Forts Slocum and Caswell, France.

82. MCINTIRE, CLARENCE W.—E. Dec. 12, '17; A. 25; Forts Oglethorpe and Monroe, Camp Stuart; A. E. F., Apr. '18 to Feb. '19. (St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne); Batt. E, 60th Regt., C. A. C.; Feb. 1, '19 Corporal; D. Feb. 25, '19.

83. MCMEEKIN, NORMAN ALEX.—E. May 23, '17; A. 26; Camp Rockingham; A. E. F., July '17 to Apr. '19 (Somme, Aisne-Marne); Co. B, 14th Regt. Ry. Engrs.; D. May 2, '19.

84. McNULTY, ANTHONY EDWARD—E. Mar. 28, '18; A. 26; Camp Devens; France; Batt. F, 107th Regt. F. A.; trf.; to 1st Prov. Div. Batt., 1st Replacement Depot; D. —.

85. MARTIN, ALPHONSE DESIRE—E. Apr. 4, '17; A. 26; Camps Keyes, Bartlett, Greene, Wadsworth; A. E. F., Aug. '18 to June '19; 326th Field Signal Bn.; stationed at Remiremont with the 1st Army in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, with Army of Occupation in Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany; Corporal; Sergeant; D. July 7, '19.

86. MERRILL, ASBURY T.—E. Dec. 12, '17; A. 26; Signal Corps, Aerial Coast Patrol; Bayshore, L. I.; A. E. F., Mar. '18 to Nov. '18 (Brest, Finistere); Pelham Bay, Charleston, S. C., Great Lakes, Ill.; 1st Cl. Machinist on Aeroplanes; D. July 18, '19.

87. MILLER, HAROLD RODNEY—E. Aug. 30, '17; A. 25; 2nd Lieut.; Signal Corps, 28th Balloon Co.; St. Louis, Mo.; Waco, Texas; Balloon School, Lee Hall, Va.; D. Dec. 20, '18.

88. MILLER, LYNNE WILLIS—I. Apr. 26, '18; A. 28; Camp Dix; A. E. F., May '18 to Dec. '18 (St. Mihiel, Argonne); Co. D, 309th Inf., 78th Div.; Corporal, July 4, '18; D. Jan. 24, '19.

89. MOORE, RALPH LEAVITT—I. July 25, '18; A. 31; Camps Devens, Lee and Upton; Co. L, 302 Remount Depot, Veterinary Dept.; D. —.

90. MORRILL, CHARLES H.—E. Aug. 17, '17; A. 28; Camp Curtis Guild, Newport News; A. E. F., Dec. '17 to Apr. '19. (Chemin-des-Dames, Toul, Ch. Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne); 101st F. A., Hdqtrs. Co., 26th Div., Corporal Sept. 1, '18; D. Apr. 29, '19.

91. MORRILL, DOROTHY (Miss)—E. Aug. 8, '18; A. 25; Army Nurses Corps; Camp Greene; Base Hospital 61; A. E. F., Sept. '18 to May '19. (Beaume, Base Hospital 57 at Paris); D. May 16, '19.

92. MORRILL, HERMAN A.—E. June 15, '17; A. 18; Fld. Ambulance Service, 315th Inf. Med. Dept.; Forts Slocum and Oglethorpe; Camp Meade; A. E. F., July '18 to May '19 (sector No. 304, Meuse-Argonne, Montfaucon, Grand Montagne); D. June 5, '19.

93. MORRILL, JOHN H.—E. Feb. 22, '18; A. 20; 426th Motor Truck Co., 412th Motor Supply Train, Q. M. C.; Fort Slocum, Camp Jos. E. Johnston; A. E. F., July '18 to July '19 (St. Nazaire); Corporal; D. July 17, '19.

94. MORSE, HORACE E.—E. Oct. 30, '18; A. 18; Long Island Aviation Camp; 13th Provisional Co.; D. Dec. 8, '18.

95. MOULTON, AMOS LLOYD—E. July 29, '18; A. 21; Sig. Corps, Tr. Detach.; 426th Telegraph Bn., Co. E, Fld. Sig. Bn. 40; Dartmouth; Camp Meade; D. Jan. 15, '19.

96. MYOTT, LAWRENCE A.—I. July 24, '18; A. 29; Camp Devens; 40th Co., 10th Bn. 151st Depot Brig.; D. Dec. 5, '18.

97. NELSON, CLARENCE—E. July '17; Co. K, 1st N. H. Regt.; severely wounded in France; D. Dec. '18.

98. NUTTER, JOSEPH SIMES—E. Aug. 7, '18; A. 19; Naval Reserves; Charleston, S. C.; U. S. Rifle Range, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.; Landsman for Carpenter's mate; D. Dec. 2, '18.

99. PAGE, WILLIAM E.—E. June 22, '17; A. 28; Hosp. Ambulance Corps, Sec. 599; Camp Crane; June '18 Italy; France; D. Apr. 26, '19.

100. PALMER, FRED A., JR.—E. July 15, '16; A. —, Camps Keyes and Bartlett; Co. K, 103rd U. S. Inf.; A. E. F., Sept. '17 to Apr. '19. (Chemin-des-Dames, Toul, Ch. Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun); gassed 3 times; Corporal; D. Apr. 28, '19.

101. PALMER, WENLOCK C.—E. June 9, '17; A. 23; Co. K, 103rd Inf., 26th Div.; Camps Keyes and Bartlett; A. E. F., Sept. '17 to Apr. '19 (Chemin-des-Dames, Toul, Ch. Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun); gassed twice; D. Apr. 28, '19.

102. PARADIE, NAPOLEON—I. May 25, '18; A. 31; Camp Devens; D. —.

103. PARK, BERNARD E.—E. Mar. 11, '18; A. 21; Light Artillery; trf. in France to Ammunition Tr.; Camp Logan; France; Army of Occupation; Corporal; D. Aug. '19.

104. PIKE, CARL A.—I. June 27, '18; A. 26; Camps Devens and Upton; 42nd Inf. 12th Div.; D. Jan. 23, '19.

105. PIKE, ISAAC WATSON—E. May 15, '18; A. 29; N. H. State College; Co. F., 28th Engrs. (Quarry); Camps Humphries, Bally McElroy; A. E. F., Aug. '18 to Mar. '19; D. Apr. 4, '19.

106. ROBINSON, CHARLES EARL—E. June 7, '17; A. 27; Co. F, 9th Mass. Regt., Inf.; trf. to Co. B, 3rd Pioneer Regt.; again trf. to 4th Anti-Aircraft M. G. Bn.; Camps McGuinness, Greene, Wadsworth; A. E. F., Sept. '18 to Jan. '19; Corporal, Sergeant; D. Jan. 25, '19.

107. ROBINSON, DUFF—I. May 10, '18; A. 26; Machine Gun Bn.; Fort Slocum, M. G. School, Camp Hancock; D. Jan. 15, '19.

108. ROBINSON, JOHN McDONALD—E. Oct. 7, '18; A. 20; N. H. State College, S. A. T. C.; Co. G, Inf.; D. Dec. 15, '18.

109. ROSS, TRACY JOHN—E. June 16, '17; A. 18; Forts Slocum and Sam Houston; 3rd Fld. Art., Batt. C; died of scarlet fever July 26, '17; first man from Haverhill to give his life in the war.

110. ROWDEN, HENRY T.—E. Oct. 17, '18; A. 18; S. A. T. C., N. H. State College; Co. G, Inf.; Sergt.-Bugler; D. Dec. 15, '18.

111. RUSSELL, FRED CUTLER, M. D.—E. July 12, '17; Med. Reserve Corps; called July 6, '18; A. 52; Fort Ethan Allen; Lieut.; D. Dec. 6, '18.

112. RUSSELL, JOHN FARRINGTON—E. Mar. 29, '17; A. 18; Camp McGuinness;



TRACY ROSS



DOROTHY MORRILL



HAROLD K. DAVISON



ROBERT H. LARGE



ERIC BLANK

A. E. F., Sept. 17 to Jan. '19; gassed May 31, '18; Co. L, 101st Inf., 26th Div.; D. Feb. 12, '19.

113. SANBORN, CARL R.—E. Aug. 14, '18; A. 21; Co. D, 426th Tel. Bn., Sig. Corps; Dartmouth, Camp Meade; D. Jan. 15, '19.

114. SANBORN, ROY E.—E. June 1, '17; A. 22; Camp Devens; A. E. F., Mar. '18 to May '19; Co. E, 401st Tel. Bn.; D. June 19, '19.

115. SMITH, FRED A.—E. May, '18; A. 30; O. R. C.; 2nd Lieut., 60th Engrs.; Camp Lee; Fort Benj. Harrison; A. E. F., July '18 to July '19; D. July 30, '19.

116. SPEAR, FRANKLIN E., M. D.—E. June '18; A. 44; called Nov. 9, '19; 1st Lieut.; Med. Corps; Co. 12, 3rd Bn.; Camp Greenleaf; D. Dec. 21, '18.

117. SQUIRES, WALTER HALE, M. D.—E. May '18; A. 24; 314 Regt., 79th Div. Med. Reserve Corps; Camp Meade; A. E. F., July '18 to May '19; Gen. Hospital 30 U. S. A. since June '19; 1st Lieut.; Capt. Feb. 24, '19.

118. STIMSON, ERVILLE RUPERT—E. Oct. 17, '18; A. 20; S. A. T. C., N. H. State College; Co. H, Engrs.; D. Dec. 15, '18.

119. STIMSON, RAYMOND E.—E. Oct. 22, '18; A. 22; Fort Constitution; 2nd Regt., C. A. C.; D. Dec. 17, '18.

120. SULLIVAN, WILLIAM THOS.—I. Sept. 9, '19; A. 28; Camp Devens; A. E. F., July '18 to Apr. '19. (Toul sector); Batt. F, 303rd Regt., H. F. A.; 1st Serg.; D. May 1, '19.

121. SUTHERLAND, ROBERT H.—E. Oct. 15, '18; A. 20; S. A. T. C., Yale; Chemical Warfare Service, Co. E, Chemists and Engrs.; D. Dec. 14, '18.

122. SWAN, HAROLD W.—E. June 15, '17; A. 22; Fort Oglethorpe; Camps Jackson, Sevier, Mills; A. E. F., Aug. '18 to June '19 (St. Die, Meuse-Argonne); 322nd Ambulance Co., 306th San. Train; Sergt. Med. Corps; D. June 27, '19.

123. SWAN, HERBERT RALPH—E. June 15, '17; A. 22; Fort Oglethorpe, Camps Jackson, Sevier, Mills; A. E. F., Aug. '18 to June '19 (St. Die, Meuse-Argonne); 322nd Ambulance Co., 306th San. Tr.; Sergt. Med. Corps; D. June 27, '19.

124. SWEENEY, JAMES M.—E. Nov. '17; A. 24; Forts Slocum and Oglethorpe, Camp Merritt; A. E. F., Apr. '18 to Apr. '19 (Ch. Thierry, Verdun); Evacuation Hosp. 26; Sergt. Med. Corps; D. May, '19.

125. THAYER, BERNARD ALLEN—E. Apr. 29, '19; A. 31; Co. D, 66th Regt., Transportation Corps Engrs.; Fort Slocum, Camp Laurel, Md.; June, '18, France; D. June, '19.

126. TRUE, MERLE SELWYN—E. May 11, '17; A. 24; 1st Army Band, later Gen. Hdqtrs. Band; Musician 1st Cl.; Camp Greene; A. E. F., Apr. '18 to June '19 (Bordeaux, Aix-les-Bains, Chaumont); D. June 13, '19.

127. WALKER, MAURICE C.—E. May 11, '17; A. 18; Camps Keyes and Bartlett; A. E. F., Sept. '17 to Apr. '19 (Chemin-des-Dames, Toul, Seicheprey, Ch. Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne); Corporal, Co. E, 103rd Inf., 26th Div.; severely wounded, Oct. 27, '18; D. May 22, '19.

128. WARD, LEON CLINTON—E. Sept. 7, '18; A. 27; Camp Devens, 36th Co., 9th Bn. 151st Depot Brig.; Clerk, with Registration Board of Grafton County at Woodsville; D. Jan. 7, '19.

129. WARD, REYMER E.—E. May 31, '17; A. 24; Camps Keyes and McGuinness; A. E. F., Sept. '17 to Apr. '19 (Vosges, Ch. Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne); Field Hosp. 104; trf. to Field Hosp. 161; D. Apr. 29, '19.

130. WELLS, HOWARD A.—E. June '17; A. 21; Co. L, 101st Regt., 26th Div.; Camp McGuinness; A. E. F., Sept. '17 to Apr. '19 (Chemin-des-Dames, Toul, Ch. Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne); Corporal; gassed twice; cited for bravery twice; D. Apr. 28, '19.

131. WHEELER, JOE HORACE—E. Aug. 31, '16; Fort Slocum; A. E. F., June '17 to Jan. '19; Camp Merritt; Corporal; wounded Oct. 5, '18; Co. B, 26th Inf. Regulars.

132. WILLIAMS, RALPH STEWART—E. Apr. 21, '17; A. 18; 2nd Co. C. A. C. 1st N. H. Regt.; trf. Batt. B, 73rd R. R. Artillery; Corporal; D. Dec. 30, '18.

133. WILLOUGHBY, HAROLD RIDEOUT—E. Aug. 1, '18; A. 28; Sergeant; Camp Jackson; Batt. A, 6th Regt.; instructor in dismounted drill; D. Dec. 23, '18.

134. WILSON, FRANK W.—E. May 4, '17; A. 21; U. S. Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha; 1st Balloon Squadron; retained at Omaha as instructor in Meteorology and Aerology being attached to Meteorological Section of U. S. Army; Sergeant; D. Apr. 4, '19.

135. WOOD, ARTHUR ERNEST—E. May 24, '17; A. 30; Co. B, 14th Ry. Engrs.; Sergeant, Camp Rockingham; A. E. F., July '17 to Apr. '19 (Somme, Aisne-Marne); D. May 9, '19.

136. WRIGHT, FREEMAN ERNEST—E. Oct. 22, '18; A. 21; Fort Constitution; 1st Truck Co., 60th Ammunition Train; D. Dec. 16, '18.

137. YOUNG, MAURICE RAY—I. Sept. 5, '18; A. 24; 11th Co., trf. to 28th Co., 152nd Depot Brig.; Camp Upton; D. Dec. 4, '18.

CHAPTER XI

ROADS, BRIDGES AND CANALS

ROADS IN THE FIRST PLACE POOR APOLOGIES—LAID OUT BUT LITTLE DONE—IN 1783 £100 WAS RAISED TO REPAIR HIGHWAYS—IN 1807 \$800 WAS RAISED AND IN 1898 AND 1899 \$8,000—THREE BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER—FOR A LONG PERIOD ALL TOLL, NOW ALL FREE—THE LAST MADE FREE IN 1917—THE RIVER AND ATTEMPTS TO MAKE IT NAVIGABLE—ALL FAILED—THE RAILROAD—PRESIDENT QUINCY'S REMARKS—CONNECTION WITH THE PASSUMPSIC—GREAT CELEBRATION AT WOODSVILLE IN 1853—ADDITIONS TO ROAD—LAND DAMAGES—HAS BUILT UP WOODSVILLE.

THE matter of roads was one of the earliest to engage the attention of both proprietors and first settlers of Haverhill. The proprietors wished to promote the settlement of their town; the settlers who came at first through an unbroken wilderness following a trail marked by blazed trees, wished to make ingress into the new town easier for those who might follow them, and they also wanted to maintain some sort of communication with the outside world. They could not hope to supply all wants and necessities from the forest and the soil; some articles of food and drink—and drink was no small item in the living of those days—some farm and household tools and utensils must be brought in, and some products of forest and soil were expected to go out in exchange. At the very first food, as well as tools and utensils, had to be brought in on horseback over the trail, dragged on sleds or sledges over the snow, or hauled up the river on the ice in winter from the settlements below. If a minister of the gospel was a necessity to make plain the road to heaven, roads to Concord, Exeter, Portsmouth and Newburyport were a like necessity.

At the second meeting of the proprietors held September 26, 1763, it was "voted to join with the proprietors of Newbury to look out and clear a road through Haverhill," and Col. Jacob Bayley, Capt. John Hazen and Lieut. Jacob Kent were made a committee to carry this vote into effect. This vote was somewhat indefinite as to the location of the road, and it was made more definite by the proprietors a few months later, March 27, 1764, when it was "voted to join the proprietors of Newbury to make a road through Haverhill so as to meet the road that leads to Portsmouth," and Colonel Bayley, Captain Hazen and John Taplin were made "a committee to look out said road, clear and make same soon as may be." This "Portsmouth road" was the trail or bridle path leading from the Plain (now North Haverhill village), over what has since been known as

Morse Hill, down near the present Number Six schoolhouse, and thence to Coventry line, was subsequently known as "the Coventry road." The road which the committee named were to look out and clear was from Horse Meadow to the "Plain," and this with "the Coventry road" was doubtless the earliest in town. It followed the trail which was used by some of Captain Hazen's men when they came up from Hampstead to begin settlement in 1762, as it was the nearest route from the southern part of the state to the Plain or Oxbow. It is, of course, only by courtesy that it could be called a road. For some years it was little more than a bridle path. The meagre records of the proprietors indicate, however, that something was done, since at a meeting held at Captain Hazen's March 30, 1769, it was voted "to allow 4 shillings per day for what work has been done on roads, and for what may be done the present year." The proprietors early turned over to the town the clearing and making of roads, though at a meeting held April 25, 1773, Haverhill having been made the county seat, they voted a piece of land 200 rods square for court house and jail, opposite the great Oxbow, and made provision for a road 2 rods wide and 200 rods long. This does not appear to have been built, nor does it appear that their subsequent vote to enlarge the Coventry bridle path road by "cutting out a road 2 rods wide from the court house to Coventry line" was carried into execution. They did, however, at this time vote to give to the town the "rode through the town as it is now trode," though Asa Porter, Esq., entered his dissent. This was the path along which the settlers had built their houses, and was described as running "from the Bath south line, southwesterly to Lieut. Hayward's, thence south to north side of Ministerial house [Horse Meadow], thence southeasterly to Capt. Hazen's, thence southeasterly a little over Mill brook (Poole), thence in a general southwesterly line to Piermont." In turning this road over to the town "as now trode," the settlers provided that their houses should not be left off the road. From the Bath line to Woodsville, it ran as now east of Woodsville—there was no Woodsville—and was the original of the present state road through the town. The course of the road from Colonel Bedel's on Ladd Street was down the hill crossing the Oliverian below the present gristmill, and along the west side of Powder House Hill, passing the log cabin where John Page lived and thence to the Colonel Johnston house where Jesse R. Squires now lives. The change to the present road from the lower end of Ladd Street to the Corner was made in 1795.

In 1765 the General Court at Portsmouth was petitioned to construct at the public expense a road from that city to Cohos, and an act was passed for such purpose and signed by the governor. The Haverhill portion of this road was to be from Coventry Meadows over Morse Hill to "the Plain," but the province authorities did little or nothing to carry the act

into effect as appears from the petition of John Hurd to the governor in 1774 to have this road "improved and made safe."

The first road from the Corner to the country below was that to Plymouth known as the Plymouth road. It followed pretty much the same course taken later by the Coös turnpike. It ran east to St. Clair Hill, thence over the lower part of the hill, bearing thence to the south-east, past Lake Tarleton, and over the height-o-land to Warren. This, like the others, was at first only a bridle path, but as early as 1772, an ox team made its way over this road to Plymouth and return, an event which caused excited interest and was regarded as the beginning of convenient, not to say rapid, communication with the old homes of the settlers. This road and its successor, the Coös turnpike, became the great thoroughfare from Haverhill to the towns below. In 1789 what is known as the Oliverian Brook road leading from the brook on the south side the stream to Pike was begun, but it was only opened up as settlements along the Oliverian were made. And it was not till about 1820 that settlements of any account were made up the stream beyond Pike.

In 1798 a road was cut out from Greenleaf's Mill at the Brook to the Coventry road and intersected with this near where the stone town hall was later located, later extended and in part constructed by the county it ran up through school districts Number Nine and Number Ten to the county line, thence through the north part of that town and the east part of Landaff, it became known as the County road from Haverhill to Franconia. In the same year a road, such as it was, was cut out from the mills on the Fisher farm at the Plain, intersecting with the County road near where the Union Meeting House now stands, and later turning at that point to the left became what is known as the Pond road leading to the Bath line near Swiftwater village. A road had also been begun about this time from the Plain to Brier Hill. Previous, however, to 1800, the only roads which might be entitled to the name—and the name would hardly be appropriate in places—were the River road, the Coventry road over Morse Hill, and the road leading from the Corner over St. Clair Hill to Warren and Plymouth. The most important impetus given to road building came from the construction of the Coös Turnpike, which took the place of the last named road. The charter was obtained December 29, 1803, and was one of the early charters granted for such roads. Three such charters were granted in the closing years of the eighteenth century, one in 1800 and another 1802.

In December, 1803, charters were granted to no less than seven turnpike corporations, the Coös being among the number. The incorporators were: Moses Dow, Absalom Peters, Joseph Bliss, David Webster, Jr., Asa Boynton, Charles Johnston, Alden Sprague, Moody Bedel, Col. William Tarleton, John Page and Stephen P. Webster, all with a

single exception Haverhill men of enterprise and influence. It was completed and opened to public travel in 1808, and for more than a generation, by its connection with other turnpikes and roads became the great thoroughfare for teams, travel and stages from northern New Hampshire to the central and southern sections of the state. It became the chief factor in making the Corner, during this time, the most important village north of Concord. More than anything other, it aroused the citizens of the town to the necessity of good roads as essential to prosperity. With the opening of the Coös Turnpike, the town began to complete the roads already projected, and to build others as its settlement eastward from the river demanded. By the middle of the nineteenth century the town had become well supplied with roads, and four have been laid out and built since then. The accompanying map reproduced from a state and town atlas published in 1892 shows with approximate accuracy the location of the roads of the town at the present time.

The methods of constructing roads and keeping them in repair, have been crude and uneconomical until recent years, when the problem of good roads has come to the front. The policy which has prevailed in Haverhill has been much like that of other New Hampshire towns.

Highway surveyors were first elected in 1765. These were two, Joshua Hayward from the north end of the town—Horse Meadow—and James Woodward from the south end—Ladd Street. There is no record of the amount raised by taxation for highway construction or maintenance. Whatever the highway tax was it was to be paid in labor, and that there was a voluntary element entering into it, appears from the vote passed at the annual meeting of 1767, "that the surveyors shall not call on them that has done the most work, till the others have done theair part." It was also voted at this time "that 3s a day shall be the standing price for work done on the highway and 2s for ox work." Evidently there were some who had not done "theair part," since it was further "voted that William Bancroft, Joseph Hutchins and Richard Young be a committee to settle with the old surveyors and see howe has worked and howe has not."

The first recorded vote of a definite amount raised for highways was that passed at the annual meeting of 1783, when the sum of £100 was voted to repair highways to be paid in labor at 4s a day. As but £30 was raised for town charges, it is probable that road maintenance had been much neglected during the War of the Revolution. The amount raised for building and maintenance of highways had increased by 1795 to £150 to be paid in labor at 3s per day, and the surveyors of highways to six. In 1801, the sum of \$500 was voted "to mend and repair highways," and in addition to this it was voted that \$100 be laid out on the road from Captain Montgomery's store to Coventry line (the Oliverian Brook road);

\$100 on the road from Fisher farm to Coventry line (the Coventry road); and \$100 on the road running opposite the old court house to near Ephraim Wesson's and from thence by James King's to Bath (the Brier Hill road). At the same meeting the town refused to consent to building the turnpike for which two years later a charter was obtained. In 1807, the sum of \$800 was raised for highways and bridges, one third of which was to be paid in money to be laid out at the discretion of the selectmen. In 1820, the appropriation for highways was \$800 in labor and \$200 in money; in 1830, \$900 in labor at 8 cents per hour and \$300 in money; in 1840, \$1,800 in labor under the direction of no less than nineteen highway surveyors; in 1850, \$1,500 in labor at 10 cents per hour and \$1,500 in money, and the number of highway districts had increased to twenty-three. Thereafter, the annual appropriation was \$1,500 in labor, until 1864 when it was raised to \$2,000 to be paid in labor at 14 cents per hour, the number of highway districts remaining the same.

The highway bridge over the Ammonoosuc between Haverhill and Bath was built in 1829, cost \$2,400 equally divided between the two towns.

The policy of having a large portion of the tax paid in labor prevailed for some years later and the appropriation seldom exceeded \$2,000 until 1888 when \$4,000 was appropriated, one-half to be paid in money and one-half in labor. In 1889 the appropriation was \$3,000, all to be paid in money. In 1893, the same sum was raised of which \$1,000 was for permanent highway repair; in 1894, the amount was \$4,500; in 1895, \$6,000; in 1895 and 1896, the same. In 1897 the sum was reduced to \$3,000. Unprecedented damage was done to the roads and bridges by a summer cloudburst, and at a special town meeting Friday, August 2, the sum of \$30,000 was voted to be raised by temporary loan for making immediate necessary repairs. In making repairs and replacing bridges which had been carried away, the selectmen pursued a policy of doing thorough work, having regard to permanence instead of affording temporary relief, and as a result in March, 1898, the auditors reported a town debt of \$57,116.32, represented by unpaid bills, outstanding orders and town notes on which from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent interest was being paid. At a special town meeting October 25, 1898, it was voted, 550 to 3, to issue bonds to the amount of \$57,000 in order to bring the town debt into one form of obligation. These were issued, interest at 4 per cent, \$3,000 to be retired annually under the terms of the issue. The bonds were sold at a premium, placing the interest charge on nearly a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent basis and have now been nearly all retired.

This disaster had the effect of deepening the interest of the citizens of the town in good roads and in 1898 and 1899, the appropriation for highways was \$8,000 each year. This was not all available for highways in

the town proper, since in 1881, the village of Woodsville had been made a separate district for certain purposes including streets and highways, and its proportionate share of all highway money raised, based on valuation, was expended by commissioners elected by the district. The policy of the town in recent years has been a liberal one in the matter of highway appropriations, and with the adoption by the state of a policy of aiding towns in making permanent improvements the town has availed itself of this aid on the conditions prescribed by the state. The river road from Piermont to Bath line, with a branch from the Cottage Hospital to Woodsville, has been constructed as a state road, steel bridges have in other parts of the town succeeded those constructed of wood, and the growing use of automobiles in recent years has led to a policy of making improvements of a more permanent character than formerly, and more scientific methods of construction and repair. The voters have not only made liberal appropriations for highways, but have insisted on knowing where and by whom the money has been expended as the full detailed and itemized statement of expenditure in the printed town reports since 1879 bear testimony. The town, outside the Woodsville district, has in round numbers a hundred miles of highways. They are not all what they should be as yet, methods of maintenance are not yet perfect, but there is constant improvement, and it is believed that in the near future the town will be able to take genuine pride in its highways.

Many of the interests of the settlers of the two towns of Haverhill and Newbury were common, and constant communication between the two settlements was a necessity, but the waters of the Connecticut separated them. There were few if any places where the river could be forded, and ferries came early into existence, remaining the only accommodation for public travel across the river during the open summer season for a period of upwards of thirty years. Some of these were owned by individuals and were operated by permission of the town, and others were chartered by the legislature of New Hampshire after the boundary line had been determined. The earliest ferry was kept by Richard Chamberlin, and after his death by his sons. He had no charter at first, but in 1772 the New Hampshire legislature approved his right, and the town of Newbury confirmed it the next year and fixed rates of toll. Col. Asa Porter obtained a ferry charter which gave him exclusive rights between his farm and the Newbury bank for three miles both up and down the river. This charter was a perpetual one, and became an appurtenance of his farm. Er Chamberlin maintained one at the extreme north end of the two towns, and obtained a charter for it after some years from the New Hampshire legislature. At the southern end of the town, Uriah Stone, until his removal down the river to Piermont, carried people across the river in 1763 and 1764, and later Moody Bedel maintained a ferry near

the present bridge. At a special town meeting held February 9, 1791, to consider matters pertaining to ferries, it was "voted to give Moody Bedel exclusive right for ferry over Connecticut River near the Mouth of Oliverian brook, between meadow land of Ezekiel Ladd and John Page and to ask the General Court to give him a charter." It was provided in connection with this vote that Bedel give bonds of £300 to the town with sufficient sureties that he pay the town £30 lawful money with interest within one year," and that he will open and keep in good repair, fit for the public use at all times, free from any expense to the town, a good road from the main road, leading through the town of Haverhill up and down the river, to the place of keeping the ferry, and keep a good boat or boats for the accommodation of the public, and keep the same in good repair and give due attendance." These votes indicate that ferry privileges had become valuable. The meeting also took action relative to the upper ferry which had been maintained by Er Chamberlin. It appointed Amos Kimball and Joshua Howard a committee to rent the ferry, and instructed the selectmen "to lay out a road to the upper ferry without being very expensive to the town." The first ferry boats were primitive affairs, but later they were made large enough to convey loaded wagons drawn by horses or oxen, though smaller ones were kept for the accommodation of pedestrians.

The ferry business was a profitable one, so much so that the question of toll bridges begun to be agitated soon after Moody Bedel secured his ferry rights. The first bridge across the Connecticut between New Hampshire and Vermont was erected at Bellows Falls in 1785, and in 1797 there were thirteen bridges across the river, the Haverhill and Newbury bridge being the thirteenth. Perhaps the number thirteen was unlucky! The bridge was erected in 1796, but was gone in 1798. This is evident from a letter written by Col. Thos. Johnson to General Chase under date of April 19, 1798, seeking aid in the rebuilding of the bridge which had been carried off. Some kind of a bridge was constructed this year, but it lasted but a few years, since in 1805, the corporation appointed a committee to make estimates for building a bridge similar to the "Federal bridge" over the Merrimack River at Concord, and to determine the best place to build the bridge. The Haverhill Bridge Corporation had been chartered at the June session 1795, the members being Benjamin Chamberlin, Ezekiel Ladd, Moses Dow, Thomas Johnson, William Wallace, John Montgomery and their associates. Their rights extended from the extreme point of Little Oxbow to the southwest corner of Ezekiel Dow's farm, a short distance above the mouth of the Oliverian. The committee appointed in 1805, Charles Johnston, Samuel Ladd, Joseph Pierson, John Montgomery, Jeremiah Harris and Asa Tenney, reported, to locate the bridge "from land of Phineas Ayer in

Haverhill to that of Col. Robert Johnston in Newbury, and the bridge was built sometime between 1705 and 1709 on the site of the present bridge. The bridge built in the new location was not long lived, and must have been pretty thoroughly wiped out since it is on record that the clerk of the corporation, Ephraim Kingsbury, on April 3, 1822, sold all the shares of the bridge to Josiah Little and Asa Tenney at the nominal price of one cent a share. In September, 1833, a meeting was held to secure stock subscriptions for a new bridge which was built in 1834 the cost being approximately \$9,200. That this was a good bridge constructed of the best of material is evidenced by its life and service of nearly eighty years. It had double drive ways, the only bridge on the river thus constructed. In 1895 it was strengthened by means of arches, the repairs costing some \$2,000. In 1898 the old stock was called in and new was issued, ninety-two shares in all and these held by eleven persons.

In 1906 when it was found that the bridge again needed strengthening, the proprietors seemed indisposed to incur the necessary expense. Henry W. Keyes of Haverhill purchased all the stock and became in his own person "Proprietors of Haverhill Bridge." He made a proposition to the towns of Haverhill and Newbury that if they would make the necessary repairs, which competent engineers had estimated would give the bridge a life of twenty years, and maintain a free bridge, he would give the towns the structure as it then stood.

At a special town meeting in Haverhill, July 12, 1906, it was voted to unite with the town of Newbury to purchase and repair the bridge between Haverhill and Newbury and to make it a free bridge, at an expense of not more than \$1,500. Like action was taken by Newbury, and the offer of Mr. Keyes was accepted. Repairs were made, the toll gate abolished, and it was believed that the bridge was good for another quarter of a century. It is said of man that his days "are three score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow." This may likewise be said of Connecticut River bridges. The floods of the spring of 1913, the ice jam of the year, had their effect on the aged structure, the towns thought not best to repair—and it was decided to erect a new steel structure at once. This latter was opened to public travel December 1, 1913. The material in the old bridge when taken down was sold at public auction for one hundred dollars.

In the charter granted for the bridge in 1795 rates of toll were fixed which remained much the same until the bridge became free. These are interesting as indicating modes of transportation, and the character of vehicles in use at that time: "For each foot passenger, one cent; for each horse and his rider or leader, four cents; for each chaise or carriage of pleasure with two wheels and one horse, ten cents; for each sleigh with

one horse, four cents; for each sleigh with two horses, eight cents and two cents for each additional horse; for each cart or wagon or sled or other carriage of burden drawn by one beast, four cents; for the like carriage drawn by two beasts, eight cents; if by more than two, four cents for each additional pair of horses or yoke of oxen; for sheep and swine one quarter of one cent each; for cattle and horses three quarters of one cent each, and to each team one person only shall be allowed to pass free of toll."

A previous charter for a bridge had been granted January 14, 1795, to Asa Porter and his associates. This was to be erected a few rods north of the present Woodsville and Wells River bridge. The middle pier was to be erected on the island or peninsula now known as "No Man's land" which was ceded to the corporation. Exclusive rights were granted from the south end of Howard's Island to a point two miles above the mouth of Ammonoosuc River. By extension of time seven years were allowed for the completion of the bridge, but none was erected there.

The second charter for what for a century was known as the Wells River bridge was granted December 27, 1803, to Er Chamberlin, Ezekiel Ladd, James Whitelaw, Moses Little, Amos Kimball, William Abbott and their associates. They were given the same privileges previously granted to Colonel Porter whose charter had lapsed. Chamberlin had for thirty years or more maintained a ferry here, and he was given a share in the charter to recompense him for the loss of his ferry privileges which were to revert to him should the bridge be discontinued. The bridge was built in 1805 and the Vermont end was on the ledge of rocks above the mouth of Wells River. This was the first of the five Wells River bridges. It was an open structure resting upon wooden "horses," but in the spring freshet of 1807 it was carried away. The shares of stock sold at par in 1806. The rates of toll fixed by the charter were: "For each foot passenger, one cent; for a horse and rider, three cents; each chaise or two wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, ten cents; one-horse wagon or cart drawn by one beast, eight cents; by two beasts, ten cents; each four wheeled carriage or coach, twenty-five cents; and two cents for each horse more than two; two cents for each animal except sheep and swine, which were one cent each."

Steps were taken at once to rebuild, and at a meeting held July 7 a tax of \$12.50 was levied on each share for the purpose of rebuilding. This amount was insufficient, and at a meeting January 28, 1809, it was voted to assess a tax of \$24 a share including the \$12.50 previously voted. Amos Kimball was the moving spirit in the erection of this bridge, and of the \$1,139 allowed in accounts for building, his bill for materials furnished and labor performed amounted to \$838.50. He was the owner of a large farm comprising what were subsequently known as the Eli Evans,

the Russell King, the J. P. Kimball and E. S. Kimball farms. He had great confidence in the stability of the bridge he had been so instrumental in building and offered to insure it against freshets for a term of years for a comparatively small sum. His offer was naturally accepted and when the bridge went out by a freshet in 1812 the loss fell on Mr. Kimball causing him serious financial embarrassment. No effective action was taken towards building a new bridge till the spring of 1819. The charter was extended by successive acts of the legislature in 1813, 1815 and 1819. In the meantime the ferry was revived and conducted by Er Chamberlin till 1817 when he sold his rights to John L. Woods. In April, 1819, Timothy Shedd, Charles Hale and David Worthen were elected directors, and May 15 it was voted to rebuild the bridge and an assessment of \$10 a share was voted to be paid before June 1. A second assessment of \$15 a share was voted September 27 to be paid before the first of November. On the 2d of November it was voted to build a toll house and move and repair the barn belonging to the corporation, to purchase land, to dispose of the old toll house, to contract for filling the trestle work of the bridge with stone, and the directors were authorized to proceed with building the bridge by contract or otherwise at their discretion. In December another assessment of \$20 a share was levied. Abraham Gale was engaged at 7s. 6d, per day as overseer in building the bridge under the direction of the directors, Messrs. Worthen, Hale and Shedd. The original members of the corporation seem to have dropped out of the management.

The bridge was completed in the summer of 1820. An additional assessment of \$20 a share was levied, the entire four amounting to \$65, or a total of \$3,120 which may be set down as the cost of the bridge. It was located south of the two former bridges. The toll house then erected still stands in the meadow now owned by Ezra B. Mann and known for many years as the Sawtell house. The bridge was constructed with a roof, and the system of annual passes seems to have been inaugurated with its opening to public travel. Some ten years later the matter of repairing or rebuilding the bridge was agitated, but nothing was done till 1836, when the bridge was rebuilt for the most part from money in the treasury, only \$500 being hired for the purpose. This was built with stone abutments, stone piers, and with a roof. The main span was carried away by a freshet in the spring of 1850, but was immediately rebuilt, an assessment of \$40 a share being levied for the purpose. That the bridge was profitable appears from the fact that it paid a dividend of \$26 a share the first year. The matter of a free bridge was much discussed, and at the same time the matter of dispersing to other parties all or a part of the rights and franchises of the corporation.

The situation was this: The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad

was completing its tracks to Woodsville and wished to cross the Connecticut to form a junction with the Passumpsic. The latter corporation did not want this junction and was doing all in its power to prevent it. The bridge company owned franchises which would be of service to the New Hampshire road in accomplishing its purpose of crossing the river. Though the toll bridge had been rebuilt but two years previously it was of an unsatisfactory character having to be weighted with stone to resist the pressure of high water. A new bridge was needed. A free bridge was desirable, but there seemed, as there also seemed some fifty years later, to be no way of securing it. A contract was, therefore, entered into between a committee of the bridge corporation of the one part and a committee of the railroad of the other, a contract later ratified by both corporations, which gave the bridge proprietors a new bridge without any expenditure on their part, and the railroad a right of way into Vermont, enabling it to form a junction with the Passumpsic at Wells River. The railroad agreed to construct for the bridge proprietors a bridge, opposite the village of Wells River, with all necessary highways and approaches, for the accommodation of public travel, to be for the sole use of the proprietors of Wells River bridge for the purposes of a toll bridge. The bridge was to be so constructed that if the railroad should wish to run their cars and engines over the same, they might do so by constructing a track for that purpose on the top or upper chords of the bridge, while the lower chords and approaches to the bridge were to remain unencumbered by such construction and the running of cars. The bridge was to be forever kept in repair by the railroad, except the flooring of the highway. The bridge company was to issue to some person or trustee for the railroad fifteen capital shares of its corporation stock, to be on a par per share with the already existing forty-eight shares of bridge stock. The new bridge was completed and opened to travel March 2, 1853. Its cost including the approaches and several rods of highway to connect with what was the old ferry highway near the present railroad bridge across Wells River was about \$20,000. The material used in construction was of the best. The frame was selected from old growth white pine cut in the town of Whitefield, and when taken down in 1903 was still sound showing no signs of decay except on the ends of the arches. The bridge was what is known as "the Burr truss," and at the time of its construction was the only one of its kind and was also the longest single span in the United States. The old toll house was sold to Julia Ann Sawtell, and the old bridge to the railroad company for \$175.

The bridge was strengthened and thoroughly repaired in 1868, and was again strengthened by new arches in 1876, but these latter made the roadway too narrow for safety and a new bridge became necessary. It was hoped that a free bridge might be secured. The Concord and Montreal

Railroad had acquired all the shares of stock and franchises of the bridge corporation and the legislature of 1903 legalized this acquisition and gave the railroad the power to fix rates of toll. It offered on liberal terms to construct a highway bridge separate from the railroad bridge, to make it free at the outset or open the way for making it a free bridge in the immediate future, but its offer was not accepted, and the new steel bridge completed and opened to travel in February, 1904, was a double bridge, still a toll bridge. The bridge was constructed "a half-hitch Baltimore pin truss," and is 239 feet, 2 inches in length from centre to centre of pins. The truss is 33 feet high and contains 460 tons of thoroughly tested open hearth steel. The posts are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and 37 feet in length. The four large pins in the posts are $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the other pins in the truss $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The bridge is one of the finest in New England. There had been talk for years of securing free transportation between the villages of Woodsville and Wells River, but in the absence of a proffer of state aid, it has been only talk. With the matter of state aid for the building a bridge at Portsmouth, it was felt that it was only proper to ask the state for aid, and at the annual meetings in 1916 in the two towns of Haverhill and Newbury, action was taken in Haverhill on the following article which was passed without dissent: "To see if the town will vote to authorize the selectmen to contract with the selectmen of the town of Newbury in the state of Vermont to build a free bridge across the Connecticut River between the village of Wells River in said Newbury and Woodsville in the town of Haverhill, at an expense in proportion to the valuation of the respective towns, and to make all necessary agreement relating thereto." Newbury adopted a like resolution, and later obtained from Vermont the sum of \$8,000 and \$500 from the town of Ryegate. New Hampshire obtained \$8,000 voted by the legislature of the state and also the sum of \$2,000 appropriated by the county commissioners.

In the erection of this bridge, a beautiful and most modern structure, the two towns have made a record, having abolished or freed more toll bridges during the past six years than any other two towns from Canada to Massachusetts. The masonry consists of two abutments and two piers. The foundations for the piers are about twenty-five feet below water level. For these piers coffer dams were built and necessary excavation was made, and everything cleared off from the bed of the river to the ledge foundations. The bridge is what is known as a riveted Warren Deck Truss consisting of three spans with a total length of about two hundred and sixty feet. The floor of the bridge is of reinforced concrete seven inches thick with a wearing surface of tar and asphalt two inches thick, giving a roadway of twenty-four feet in the clear between curbs and a six foot sidewalk. The railing of

the bridge, while artistic in design, is substantial in structure being built of seven-eighths vertical rods, spaced six inches on centres, being capped with a three inch diameter pipe. There are electric lights on both sides of the bridge, and over each of the piers. The capacity of the bridge is equal to almost any loads that could possibly be brought upon it, being designed for the heaviest trucks or road rollers. This means that there could be two lines of twelve ton trucks closely following each other, and extending the full length of the bridge.

On October 15, 1917, the new free bridge was opened in the presence of the Governors of New Hampshire and Vermont and more than 5,000 people. The day of opening was a perfect one. Promptly at 1.30 o'clock there were two processions starting for the bridge; one from Rowden's block in Woodsville, and the other from Hale's Tavern in Wells River. The line of march from Rowden's block was made up of Major Raymond U. Smith, grand marshal; Gov. Henry W. Keyes; the bridge engineer, John Storrs of Concord; A. H. Kittredge, secretary of the United Construction Company of Albany, N. Y.; the Grafton County commissioners; members of the Woodsville Board of Trade; Camp Fire Girls; citizens of Woodsville and surrounding towns, and the pupils of the Woodsville schools. The line of march from Hale's Tavern was made up as follows: Raymond E. Farwell, marshal; color bearer, John Martin; members of the Boy Scouts; Horace F. Graham, governor of Vermont; members of the Vermont Bridge commission; selectmen of Newbury; trustees of the village of Wells River; members of the Red Cross First Aid Class; Colonel Preston, Relief Corps; citizens of Wells River; the pupils of the Wells River schools. The two processions met in the middle of the bridge and the exercises began with speeches by the governors and others. Governor Keyes gave a brief sketch concerning the toll bridges which have been built between the two towns, this being the seventh between Woodsville and Wells River, and went somewhat into detail over the controversy which existed when the Boston, Concord and Montreal road extended its line into Vermont. Governor Keyes had much to do with securing free bridges. Governor Graham dwelt on the historical events which had taken place, and suggested that the bridge be called Rangers bridge. Not less than 4,000 people were on the bridge, giving it a test which will stand through coming years. The approximate cost of the bridge was \$65,000. The opening of this bridge means a closer relation between the villages of Woodsville and Wells River, and as time goes on will do more to unite their social and business interests than any one thing in the history of the towns.

The charter for the bridge between Haverhill and South Newbury, to be built within the limits of Bedel's ferry, was granted by the New

Hampshire legislature to Moody Bedel and others, June 16, 1802. Of the one hundred shares of stock Moody Bedel held thirty-five, and Capt. William Trotter of Bradford, Vt., fifteen. The first meeting of the stockholders was held May 9, 1805, at the house of Asa Boynton, innholder in Haverhill. General Bedell conveyed his ferry rights to the new corporation for the sum of \$900. The first bridge, an open one resting on wooden piers, was built that same year by Avery Sanders for a contract price of \$2,700. Just when this bridge was carried away is uncertain, but at a meeting held September 4, 1821, steps were taken to rebuild the bridge which had been partially destroyed. The cost of rebuilding was a little less than \$2,600. This bridge stood till February, 1841, when it was again carried away. The ferry came into use again till 1851 when an open bridge supported by wooden piers was constructed which lasted till the spring of 1862 when it was carried away by the high water resulting from the unprecedented depth of the winter's snow. The next year a covered bridge was constructed. It was of light construction, and was strengthened by arches in 1865 which made the roadway narrow and unsafe. This bridge was demolished by a gale in 1866, and was replaced the same year by the present structure. It has been known for more than a century as Bedell's bridge.

The fourth toll bridge between Haverhill and Newbury was never built. A charter was granted in 1809 to Asa Porter and others of Haverhill and to Asa Tenney, and others of Newbury, for a bridge between Horse Meadow and the Oxbow in Newbury at some place between half a mile above and half a mile below Col. Asa Porter's ferry. The proprietors were to build a road "from Colonel Porter's house to the main road in Haverhill." The bridge and road were never built.

The Connecticut River was early utilized for transportation purposes. In the early settlement of the town many heavy manufactured articles, including some of the machinery for the first mills, were hauled up the river on the ice, and rafts were early used to convey lumber and some agricultural products to the markets below during the open season. Large quantities of sawed lumber were sent down the river each season, after a series of locks and canals had been constructed at White River, Quechee, Bellows Falls, Millers Falls and South Hadley and the lumber industry in Haverhill and vicinity became an important and profitable one. These rafts of lumber were sent from Kimball's landing in Haverhill, situated on the east bank of the river near the present Cottage Hospital, the hospital being on the site of the tavern, known in later years as the Cobleigh Tavern, a part of which still remains as a portion of the hospital building. Boats were also used to carry to tide water, the products of the soil, and to bring back all kinds of merchandise. During the spring and fall seasons when the water in the river was of mean depth,

the trade between Wells River, Vt., the head of navigation, and Hartford, Conn., was considerable. The navigation was carried on in boats, from 60 to 64 feet in length, with an average width of 9 or 10 feet. Their draft of water was from 20 to 24 inches, with full freight weighing on the average 16 tons. This amount could be transported in one boat, when the river was between flood and low water at what is called *boat pitch*. Such pitch continued from six to eight weeks in the spring and from four to six weeks in the fall. The time required to descend the river from Wells River to tide water was ten days, and to return twenty days, and, not more than two or at the most three trips could be made from Wells River to Hartford and return in any one year. The customary charge for freight down the river was \$10 per ton and from Hartford up \$20 per ton. This was much lower than the cost of transportation of merchandise by land from Haverhill and Newbury to Boston which was upwards of \$20 per ton each way throughout the year.

It was but natural that schemes for cheaper transportation were devised and promoted. That which was of chief interest to Haverhill and its sister town Newbury involved the improvement of navigation on the river, by utilizing its waters in connection with canal construction. To promote such improvement the Connecticut River Company was organized in the latter part of 1824. In February, 1825, four of the officers of this company participated in a convention held at Windsor, Vt., which was attended by more than two hundred delegates from various towns in the Connecticut Valley. This convention was in session for two days and after passing resolutions and appointing various committees, unanimously adopted and forwarded to Congress a memorial requesting aid from the general government towards improving navigation in the Connecticut Valley.

In order to ascertain the cost of carrying into execution a river and canal plan, the River Company entered into negotiations with the proprietors of the various locks and canals on the river, and provided for a detailed survey of the river to see what other locks and canals would be needed, and to find as near as might be the total cost of the improvements. It was found that the shares of the companies owning the then existing locks and canals could be purchased for the sum of \$368,000. The Federal government, through the War Department, provided for a survey of a route for a canal from the river at Barnet to Lake Memphremagog, and also to make a survey of the river from Connecticut Lake to Long Island Sound. It was found that the government surveyor would not be able to make both surveys in a single season, and the River Company secured the services of Holmes Hutchinson, an experienced engineer who had been connected with the construction of the Erie canal, to make a survey of the river from Barnet to Hartford to ascertain the practica-

bility of making the river navigable by using in connection with it locks and canals. This survey was made in the summer and fall of 1825, was thorough and comprehensive and, as published in 1826, is a most interesting and valuable document. Mr. Hutchinson's summary after giving his detailed statement of the cost of improving the nineteen sections into which he divided the river for estimation of needed improvements and cost of same was as follows:

The whole distance from Barnet to Hartford in the course of the proposed water communication is 219 miles, of which 17 miles would be canal and 202 miles slack water navigation in the river. The number of locks proposed is 41 to overcome 420 feet of descent, and the total estimatal cost is \$1,071,827.91.

All the works have been planned to afford a connected navigation of four feet depth at low water; and with reasonable repairs, will, it is believed, admit the use of boats drawing three feet of water through the summer. The difficulties of making a canal from Barnet to Hartford would be great; and I think the improvement of the river decidedly the most judicious, considering the relative expense and utility, and the extent of country to be accommodated.

The board of directors of the River Company adopted the opinions of Mr. Hutchinson, but were met with obstacles at the outset. The capital stock of the company authorized by the charter, granted by the legislature of Vermont, was manifestly insufficient for the undertaking, which with the purchase of the rights of the existing lock and canal companies would require, at least, a capital of \$1,500,000, and the original charter had to be amended. This occasioned delay. Then, subscriptions for stock could not be opened, until the Vermont act had received the assent of the states of New Hampshire and Connecticut nor could the company be organized until subscriptions should amount to at least \$500,000. All this tended to cause delay.

Then came the question of power, whether steam or horses, and the board inclined to the use of steam, though this necessitated the construction of the canals ten feet wider than those which had been constructed in the state of New York. It was concluded that steamboats with a draft of three feet of water would possess sufficient power to safely navigate the river and pass with convenience all the requisite canals.

Still again came the question of railroad construction. These had recently been constructed in Great Britain, and the discussion of the expediency and practicability of railroads in which President Alfred Smith of the River Company indulged makes at the present day decidedly interesting reading. He said, quoting from his published report:

As to the saving of expense in the first outlay, railroads require less land than canals, and no water, and the savings in those particulars amount in Great Britain, to a large sum. The land necessary for a railway in this valley would, on the contrary, cost much more than that which is necessary for improving the river. Iron, an article of the first consequence in railways, is dearer in this country than in Great Britain. Frosts in New England are much more severe than in that country, which would

occasion an increased expense by requiring the supports of the rails to be longer and to be sunk deeper.

President Smith discussed at length the comparative merits of a railroad, or the improvement of the river, as furnishing transportation facilities for Haverhill, Newbury and the other towns in the Connecticut Valley, citing the various experiments which had been made in Great Britain and finally pronounced what he doubtless believed to be a sound verdict, he said:

It appears to be a safe conclusion that a power moving a boat with a speed of four miles an hour will produce an effect at least equal to that which will be produced by the same power on a railroad. And it is only when the quantity or value of property to be transported is very great, that a velocity exceeding four miles an hour will become important, and were the question here, as in England, between a railway, which would cost \$16,000 a mile, and a canal which would cost double or treble that sum, we think the subject of a railway may be safely dismissed from consideration; inasmuch as the cost of the proposed improvement of the navigation is estimated at less than half the stated average expense of railways; as the navigation by steamboats with a velocity of four miles an hour is equal to the wants of this section of country, and may be maintained on the river with no greater power than that required on a railway.

The entire programme for the improvement of the river was not carried out, but enough was done so that navigation was carried on to a certain extent. A steamboat, the *Barnet*, built in New York in 1826, had got up as far as Bellows Falls. In 1830, the John Ledyard was taken up the river by the aid of the locks then constructed as far as Wells River, and an attempt was made to steam up through the Narrows to Barnet. It grounded on a bar just above the Narrows, and the man-power furnished by a gang of rivermen was insufficient to pull it further. It went back down the river and never returned.

In the autumn of 1830 the Connecticut River Valley Steamboat Company was organized, and stock was issued for building five boats which were to ply the river in sections without attempting to pass through the locks and canals which had been constructed. The *Adam Duncan* was built at Wells River, at a cost of nearly \$5,000, to ply between that point and Olcott Falls. The boat would be a curiosity today. It was about 60 feet in length with a breadth of beams of 12 feet and had a draught of 22 inches of water. It had four boilers each 15 feet in length by 1 foot in diameter. Horace Duncan of Lyman was captain, and Hiram Wells, pilot. The career of the boat was brief. On its second trip, July 4, 1831, to take a party of excursionists from Wells River to Hanover, the connecting pipe between the boilers burst, letting the steam and water escape. This created a panic, but no one was injured, except a Dr. Dean of Bath, who in his excitement jumped overboard and was drowned. The *Adam Duncan* went out of commission. It was taken to Olcott Falls and dismantled. Steamboat navigation on the Connecticut, between that

point and Wells River, was abandoned. The Connecticut River Valley Steamboat Company had also a brief career. It was not popular in the more important towns on the river. Haverhill—and Haverhill was then Haverhill Corner—gave it no encouragement. It threatened the turnpike and stage routes; and there were obstacles in the way of success, found in high freight rates and uncertain service. Assessments were in order, and state assessments usually mark the beginning of the end of any corporation. A specimen receipt reads:

CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY STEAMBOAT COMPANY

This certifies that the assessment of four dollars per share has been paid by John & Joseph Patterson on Shares Nos. 1197 & 1198 of the Capital Stock of Said Company, agreeably to a vote of Directors, passed February 9, 1832, at Brattleborough, Vermont.

FREDERICK PETTIS, *Treasurer*.

\$8.00.

Windsor, Vt., May 12, 1832.

The company failed in 1832. Assessments even when paid, did not save it. The canals and locks which had been constructed at large expense around the various falls continued to be used for rafts of lumber from Haverhill and for steamboats below Turners Falls. At the present time the Enfield canal, and the canal at Holyoke are utilized in furnishing power for manufacturing and the same is true of the canal at Bellows Falls.

There had been other waterways planned previous to the Connecticut River scheme. Better connection was desired with the Boston market. A canal was proposed from the Pemigewasset River in Wentworth to Haverhill, the channel of that river and Baker's river to be improved to that point. The route of the canal, as surveyed by John McDuffee in 1825, would have been practically that later followed by the railroad. But the lack of water made this plan impracticable. There was also a strong opposition in some quarters to any river navigation whatever. This was especially the case in Haverhill.

The merchants of Haverhill Corner, which eighty years ago was the most important place in the north country, were not in favor of river navigation, their interest lying in the Coös turnpike, which was largely built by Haverhill capital, and which in its turn built up Haverhill Corner. This turnpike which went out through Court Street and passed between the Tarleton lakes in Piermont to Warren was then the most travelled road in all this region. There was a tavern every two miles, and often 200 teams passed over it in a day. One may now travel for miles along that road without meeting a team, and what was then a prosperous community, east of Tarleton lake, has not now a solitary inhabitant.¹

Haverhill Corner opposed river and canal navigation and transportation, but later was enthusiastically in favor of railroad construction. It duly recognized what had been done for its prosperity by the Coös turn-

¹F. P. Wells' History of Newbury, p. 303.

pike, and it expected greater things from the railroad. Railroad construction did indeed have large influence in promoting the prosperity of Haverhill, though not to the section anticipated so fondly by the leading citizens of the Corner.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad was incorporated by the legislature December 27, 1844. Among the incorporators were John Page and John McClary of Haverhill. No town was more deeply interested in the road than Haverhill which was expected to be its northern terminus, an interest all the more felt since the exact location of this terminus remained for some time unsettled after the granting of the charter. Section 2 of the act of incorporation read, "beginning at any point on the westerly bank of the Connecticut River opposite Haverhill or Littleton in this state, or any town on said river between the towns aforesaid thence passing in the direction of the Oliverian route, so-called to Plymouth," etc. The return of the survey of the route by William P. Crocker, civil engineer, was made August 1, 1845. The northern terminus of the survey was at the whetstone factory in Haverhill (now Pike), a distance from Concord of eighty-one miles. The engineer said: "The course of the line from this point will depend upon what shall finally be decided upon as the crossing place into Vermont. The line may be continued down the Oliverian, upon either side of the stream, as shall best accommodate the farther extension of the road. The distance from this point to the village of Haverhill is about three miles." It was doubtless at first expected that the road would cross the Connecticut near the mouth of the Oliverian and that a junction would be made with the Passumpsic, but difficulties in the way of grade, and dangers from freshets and high water on the meadows, led to an abandonment of this plan, much to the disappointment of the citizens of Haverhill Corner whose fears of the results have been realized. Subsequent events, including the construction of the White Mountain and the Montpelier and Wells River roads have vindicated the wisdom of the decision which made Woodsville the terminus.

As evidencing the optimism of the promoters of the road, some abstracts from the statistical report made by the directors in July, 1845, give an idea of the amount of business which these promoters expected in order to make the road profitable to the stockholders. They stated that the total number of passengers annually over the Grafton Turnpike, and the Bristol, Sanbornton, Meredith, Sandwich, Moultonborough, Eaton, Conway and other small roads was 34,350, and most of these would be diverted from the stage routes to the railroad. The 4,600 passengers over the Grafton Turnpike would take the road at Haverhill. The promoters believed that mountain travel would add something to the income. They said: "The White Mountains, Franconia Notch, Red Hill and Center Harbor,

and the variety of natural scenery which this section of our state presents, it is well known, have become objects of great attraction and are visited by thousands of people from all parts of our country. Railroad facilities into these mountain regions would undoubtedly increase very much this kind of travel—many suppose it would double in a single year.” Then they proceed to map out an ideal excursion. “It would be difficult to imagine a more beautifully, romantic excursion than this would afford, leaving the railroad at the head of the lake, Meredith Village, passing to Centre Harbor, which is a place of great resort, being in the vicinity of Red Hill, thence passing up the southeast side of the White Mountains through the Notch to the Hotels upon the west side. Then visiting the Franconia Notch, the Flume, the Old Man of the Mountain, and passing out striking the railroad again at Plymouth; or passing down the Ammonoosuc into the Valley of the Connecticut at Haverhill. The quantity of this mountain travel is not easily estimated, but from the present amount, it may be set down as no inconsiderable item in the business of the railroad.” In the light of present day summer travel this outlook into the future was certainly modest.

But the promoters of the road expected great things in the way of Haverhill business. “Haverhill Lime. This article of universal consumption is found at Haverhill, contiguous to the track of the railroad (some two miles distant). According to Dr. Jackson’s Geological report, of superior quality, better than the best of Thomaston, and as inexhaustible as the mountains of which it is composed. Lime is produced here to a limited extent, being carried off for the surrounding country, some of it as far down as Holderness. There is no doubt that lime will be furnished for our entire consumption as far down as Nashua, if it would not compete successfully for the Lowell and Boston markets; and this item alone will furnish many thousands of tons annually. . . . Of the lime of Haverhill Dr. Jackson says: ‘This bed of limestone is of incalculable importance to the people of New Hampshire, and will save an immense sum from expenditure for foreign lime.’” The optimism of these statistics has not been justified by subsequent events. The railroad has not by way of transportation made inroads on this deposit. The limekilns at the base of Black Mountain have fallen into decay, and Haverhill is as rich as ever in limestone deposits.

The railroad promoters also counted on making Haverhill the seat of an iron industry. The iron ore of Piermont was within a mile and a half of the line of road as surveyed. Quoting from Dr. Jackson: “The Piermont iron mine is favorably situated for advantageous operations in the manufacture of iron. The ore is abundant and the mine will need no artificial drainage. Water power is close at hand and is unoccupied at present. Charcoal may be had in any desired quantity, for three or four

dollars per 100 bushels. Stone, proper for the construction of blast furnaces, is found in the immediate vicinity." The furnaces have never been erected. Iron and lime have been transported in, not out. Strange that in this outlook for business, the whetstone factory at the end of the survey was overlooked, as were also the cattle, swine and sheep then driven to market, but later filling long heavily loaded cattle trains.

The difficulties in the way of the construction of the road were great, and would have seemed insurmountable to men less determined than its promoters, and less energetic than the president of the Corporation, Josiah Quincy, whose indomitable zeal and self-sacrificing devotion to the task which he unwillingly accepted won at last merited success.

Some of these obstacles were detailed in a paper written by Mr. Quincy in 1873 for perusal by his children. His story was an interesting one. A part of this paper is here presented:

Our plan was to connect with the Passumpsic Road at Wells River, and by that road with the Grand Trunk in Canada. The gentlemen who represented the Passumpsic interest gave us the strongest assurances of their co-operation, cautioned us against being carried away by side issues, and begged us to reject at once all applications to deviate from the general course proposed.

At the time our road was chartered, a charter was granted to the Cheshire and to the Northern roads. It was then understood that the Cheshire was to connect with the Rutland, the Northern with the Vermont Central, and the territory through which they respectively passed was assigned to them, while the territory through which the upper part of the Passumpsic and Connecticut River lies was assigned to us. A scheme was, however, privately formed to defeat the building of our road, and to have the Passumpsic connect with the Northern about forty miles down the Connecticut River. I received notice that a committee of the Passumpsic road were in Boston attempting to carry such a scheme into effect. I immediately went to Boston, where I found the committee and was informed by them that the Northern had offered to subscribe five hundred thousand dollars to their stock, on condition that they should leave us and join them. This was entirely out of the question as we could not secure subscriptions to stock to build our own road. They made the threatened arrangement, thus abandoning us entirely, and informed us that the promised subscription had been made. This subscription we afterward proved before the railroad committee of the Legislature was a bogus one. There were but few subscribers, some of whom took \$50,000 apiece, and all lent their names with the understanding and agreement that they were not to take a single dollar of the stock subscribed for. The Concord Road, also, which we supposed would be greatly benefited by the building of our road, turned a cold shoulder to us, and exerted its influence, which was then great against us. Its principal managers sneeringly said we could "not get stock enough to operate a wheelbarrow." Wherever our agents went in Boston to procure subscriptions, they were preceded or followed by parties in the interest of the Passumpsic and Northern roads, who insisted upon our inability to accomplish anything, and who declared that every cent of money paid us would be lost. The struggle was so hard and our prospects were so discouraging, that at one time we accepted a proposition from the Northern directors to the effect that they should furnish us sufficient subscriptions to our stock to build our road to the present Laconia, which should be our terminus; and that our road from Concord to Sanbornton should be transferred to them. The bargain was to be ratified in Boston, but upon our proceeding thither for this purpose, they peremptorily withdrew from it. Mr. Addison Gilmore

(who was at that time a kind of railroad king) having assured them that if they should let us alone, we must fail and that we could not complete a single mile without their assistance.

By incessant labor and with wearing effort we at length graded our road to Sanborn-ton, when a new and utterly unsuspected difficulty assailed us. Our agent made an agreement with a Boston firm for the iron required, stipulating that the order and pattern should be sent to England by the next steamer which was to sail in one or two days. When too late, I learned that the vessel had sailed without the order, and upon asking the cause, was told that after our agent had left the city, certain gentlemen connected with the Passumpsic and Northern roads had assured the firm that we could not pay for the iron, that our pattern would be unsalable, and that consequently it would be a dead loss. I immediately cancelled the bargain, and dispatched an agent to England, who bought the iron of the very house from which it was to have been obtained by the Boston parties, and thus saved in commissions about twenty thousand dollars.

After our road was opened to Sanborn-ton, two lines of stages from the north connected with it. We had the sympathy of the people through that section and northern Vermont, and not only were the stages filled to their utmost capacity, but, at times, all the carriages which could be obtained were pressed into the service. The Northern put on an opposition line from Plymouth to their road but obtained little patronage. The Northern built a branch road to Bristol for the purpose of heading us off, but without success. A great effort was also made to stop us at Laconia. Just before the annual meeting when the subject of extension was to be considered, Mr. French, who was then our treasurer, was induced to issue a circular purporting to give the condition of our affairs, and professing to show that we could not proceed further. In this were statements absolutely false. I immediately went to Concord, took the books from Mr. French, appointed Mr. George Minot treasurer, and issued another circular stating the facts. At the meeting it was voted to go on, and the utmost efforts continued to be made to promote success. . . .

We struggled on, but could not get sufficient stock taken and were obliged to borrow money. This could not be raised simply on the Corporation notes, and some of the directors were obliged to indorse them. Times were hard and we had to pay large sums to keep our floating debt along. . . . It was a gloomy time for us. Our difficulties increased instead of diminishing, and at length became insurmountable. I was holden as endorser for large sums and finally I advised the directors to stop payment and put the road into the hands of trustees to secure the endorsers. This was done, strenuous efforts were made to sell the bonds, a thorough investigation was made into the affairs of the corporation and every debt was paid.

This statement of President Quincy gives some idea of the almost insuperable obstacles which met the directors of the corporation in the construction of the road. At the annual meeting in 1850 the directors reported the road as open to Plymouth, and in 1851 it was open to Warren, and work was proceeding on the unfinished section to the north. The location of the road in Haverhill was not fully decided until the summer of 1851. The Passumpsic owners were anxious that whatever junction was made with this road should be at Newbury instead of Wells River, and the people at Haverhill Corner also hoped that this would be the plan finally adopted. In their annual report in May, 1852, the directors say:

During the last summer, negotiations were entered into between this Corporation and the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, for a connection of the two roads,

but that company was extremely desirous it should be made at Newbury instead of Wells River, and made proposals in accordance with that wish. Such propositions could not, of course, receive other than the most attentive consideration of this board; and three lines were surveyed into Newbury, with a view to determine its practicability. The result was that considering the progress that had been made above the point of divergence between the lines to Newbury and Wells River, there would have been no saving of expense, and it would have been attended with the permanent disadvantage of a grade of nearly seventy five feet to get down to the line of the Passumpsic track, as well as danger from freshets to the road and bridge in crossing the intervale lands at Newbury. Under this aspect of the case as presented in the engineers report, this Board considered a connection there as substantially impracticable, and declined the proposition.

The road was opened to East Haverhill in the fall of 1852, and in May, 1853, to Woodsville. The Passumpsic railroad having failed to force a junction of the Boston, Concord and Montreal at Newbury, were determined to prevent a junction, if possible, at Wells River. The White Mountain Road was approaching completion. If the Boston, Concord and Montreal was halted at Newbury, the White Mountain would be obliged to take all its mountain passenger travel from the Passumpsic at Wells River, or at the New Hampshire line. The Passumpsic proposed to control the mountain travel. It laid out a spur track from its main tracks to the prospective bridge across the Connecticut, in order to reach the White Mountain Railroad, but not proposing to have any connection with the Boston, Concord and Montreal. The latter could not extend its road into Vermont without a charter from that state, and with the president of the Passumpsic corporation holding the office at the same time of Governor of Vermont, this charter could not be obtained. The Passumpsic, on the other hand, could not build a bridge across the river without a New Hampshire charter, and this it could not obtain. On the advice of counsel the Boston, Concord and Montreal purchased land on the Vermont side of the river for bridge abutments, acquiring title to some eight acres of land extending to the Passumpsic right of way. The Passumpsic then undertook, by way of injunction, to prevent the building of a bridge abutment on the land purchased by the rival road, and failing in this tried to confiscate the land to the state on the ground that a foreign corporation could not hold land in Vermont, but the courts held that such corporation could so hold. Resort was then had to physical force. The Boston, Concord and Montreal began to grade for tracks on its land, and the Passumpsic sent a small army by night to destroy the work done. The Boston, Concord and Montreal did this work over again, removing obstructions made by their rivals and for some days exciting, though bloodless warfare followed. In the end the New Hampshire Corporation won out, and its tracks were permanently laid on the Vermont side of the river. There was a great celebration at Woodsville in May, 1853, when the road was opened to that point and the junction

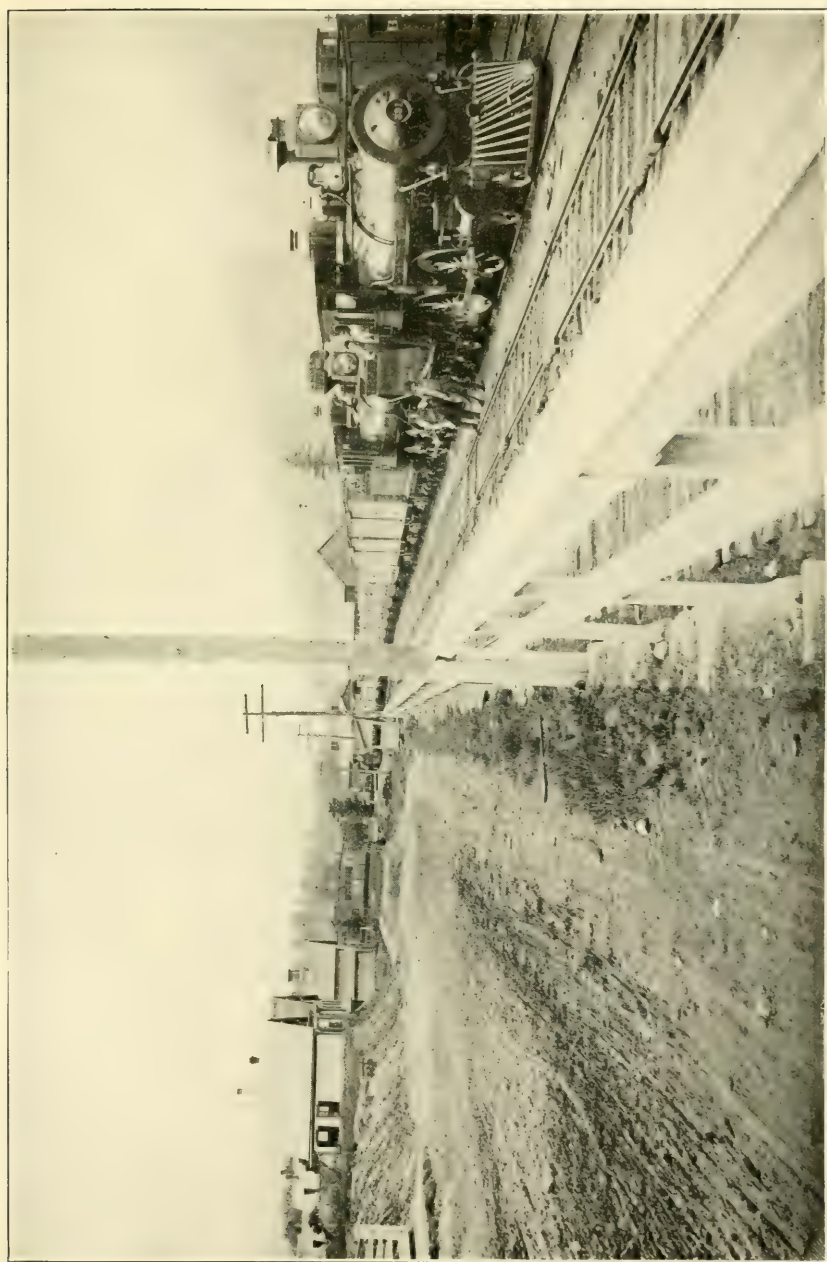
with the Passumpsic was completed, though trains did not begin to run regularly till August. The rivalry between the roads was continued for some time, and the weapon of cut rates was brought into use. The Boston, Concord and Montreal during the summer of 1853, and perhaps later also, ran a stage from Newbury to Haverhill depot, and gave passenger service from Newbury to Concord and other points between Concord and Boston at less rates than were charged by the Passumpsic over its line to the same places. This was somewhat unprofitable, and the bitter railroad fight was soon ended.

For three or four years previous to granting the charter to the Boston, Concord and Montreal there had been strong opposition to such grant to any railroad, and the dominant democratic party was divided into two factions, the one led by Isaac Hill being an anti-railroad faction. It especially opposed permitting railroads to secure right of way by right of eminent domain, but insisted that such right should be acquired only by purchase from individual owners of land. Finally by act of June, 1844, all railroad corporations were declared to be public corporations, and a board of railroad commissioners was created with power to determine routes and assess damages for right of way where agreement was not had between corporations and individual owners. The damages awarded Haverhill land owners by the railroad commissioners for right of way amounted to \$4,643.73 of which \$1,100 or nearly one-fourth was awarded to Windsor S. Cobleigh, owner of the property now owned and occupied by the Cottage Hospital. It happened that Mr. Cobleigh had but a little before erected new buildings that had to be removed or destroyed.

The line of the road extended for about sixteen miles in Haverhill, and stations were established at Woodsville, North Haverhill, Haverhill, Pike Station, East Haverhill and later at Horse Meadow, between Woodsville and North Haverhill.

As has been noted the progress in construction was slow, largely due to the difficulty experienced in raising the necessary funds. When the construction account closed in May, 1856, it footed up \$2,580,134.78, and \$282,288.33 had been expended for equipment. The liabilities were \$850,000 in bonds, a floating debt of \$239,743.82, \$800,000 of preferred, \$541,000 of new, and \$421,700 of old stock. The income for the year ending April 30, 1856, was \$286,949.83, and the operating expense \$163,378.67, a net income of \$123,949.83. But the tide of liabilities constantly increased, and in January, 1857, the property was assigned to trustees, and a committee was appointed to devise some means for providing for the floating debt and the maturing bonds. The committee were measurably successful and in 1860 the management reverted to the directors.

In 1860 John E. Lyon of Boston, who had become interested in the



CENTRAL STREET, WOODSVILLE, IN 1890

road, succeeded Josiah Quincy as president of the board of directors. From that time until his death in April, 1877, he was the controlling spirit of the road. He foresaw the possibilities of the road as an avenue to the mountain region, and he had the strength to grasp them. He had large resources and he devoted them all to the support and extension of the road; and step by step, in spite of great obstacles, he carried the road through the wilderness and over the steeps to Groveton and Fabyan's.

The White Mountain Road was chartered in 1848, and opened to Littleton in August, 1853. As it was without equipment, the Boston, Concord and Montreal agreed to run its trains over its track for \$7,000 a year, and in 1859 leased the road at an annual rental of \$10,000 for five years. This lease was subsequently extended, until in 1873 the White Mountain was consolidated with the Boston, Concord and Montreal, its stockholders exchanging their stock for \$300,000 in 6 per cent consolidated bonds. Prior to this the White Mountain had been extended to the Wing Road in Bethlehem, which it reached October 1, 1869; to Lancaster, January 1, 1872; to Groveton, August, 1872, and to Fabyan's in July, 1874. The cost of these extensions, about \$1,440,000, was provided for as far as possible by the sale of mortgage bonds. In July, 1876, the road was extended to the base of Mt. Washington, giving direct connection from that point to the summit of the mountain. The Boston, Concord and Montreal voted in 1881 to lease the Pemigewasset Valley Road for a period of ninety-nine years at a rental of 6 per cent of its cost.

As has been the case with other roads, the benefits growing out of construction have largely accrued to the state, and to the communities through which the road has passed, rather than to its builders. The town of Haverhill, especially the Woodsville section, owes much of its prosperity to the railroad. The original stock, amounting to \$1,000,000, until the merger of the road in the Concord paid nothing but scrip dividends, and \$800,000 preferred likewise paid nothing until 1869, after which it paid 3 per cent semiannually until 1885.

In 1884 the Boston, Concord and Montreal and its leased lines was leased to the Boston and Lowell for a period of ninety-nine years, the rental being guaranteed to be sufficient to pay the interest on its indebtedness, the rental due the Pemigewasset Valley Road, and 6 per cent on the preferred stock of the Boston, Concord and Montreal for the first year of the lease and 5 per cent thereafter. This lease however was declared invalid in March, 1887, and a fight was inaugurated between the Concord and the Boston and Lowell to secure legislation which would enable a valid lease to be made to the latter road. After a long and bitter contest, such an act was passed which was vetoed by the governor, and the Boston, Concord and Montreal returned into the hands of its stockholders. Subsequently the larger part of the stock of all descriptions was

purchased by a syndicate of stockholders of the Concord Railroad, and in November, 1888, a contract was made with the Concord Road which placed the operation of the Boston, Concord and Montreal in the hands of the former, which was followed by the merger of the two roads in September, 1889, into a single corporation under the Corporate title of Concord and Montreal Railroad, and this latter road with its leased lines was in turn leased to the Boston and Maine, June 29, 1895, and became part of that great New England system.

The land damage to owners of land for right of way by Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad through the town of Haverhill as awarded by Asa P. Cate, J. M. Weeks and S. M. Dearborn, commissioners, in September and November, 1851, was as follows:

Alexander Manson.....	\$100.00	F. & H. Keyes.....	\$111.00
Lyman G. Clark.....	72.00	Town of Haverhill.....	75.00
Isaac Pike.....	65.00	Archibald Hoyt.....	60.00
Henry M. Marsh.....	45.00	Abigail Eastman, Guard.	12.50
Caleb S. Hunt.....	2.00	John C. Morse.....	161.00
Abner Bailey.....	20.00	Windsor S. Cobleigh.....	1,100.00
Joshua Q. Clark.....	24.00	Horace Jones.....	70.00
J. Powers & E. Swift.....	1.00	B. F. Palmer.....	180.00
John S. Sanborn.....	38.00	Jeremy S. Cross.....	120.00
Ruth E. Eastman.....	12.50	Charles Wetherbee.....	100.00
Hannah Currier.....	25.00	Lyman Buck.....	35.00
William Waddell.....	81.00	William Bailey.....	42.50
James Woodward.....	230.23	Jefferson Pennock.....	230.00
Stephen Farnsworth.....	280.00	John F. Mulliken.....	202.00
B. F. Simpson, Lowell man....	225.00	Hubert Eastman.....	50.00
David Dickey.....	50.00	Major Nelson.....	200.00
Charles R. Smith.....	165.00	J. M. Morse and wife.....	60.00
Henry O. Eastman.....	25.00	Francis D. Kimball.....	365.00
Betsey Johnson.....	31.00		

The commissioners also awarded damages for White Mountain right of way in Haverhill, as follows: Socrates Tuttle and Franklin Eastman of Barnet, Vt., \$184.00; Isaac F. Allen, \$800.00. The right of way through land of Abiel Deming and other parties was purchased.

As has been noted, the building of the railroad and the enlargement and improvement of its facilities operated disastrously on the further growth and development of the village at Haverhill Corner, and Woodsville at the other extreme corner of the town, an insignificant hamlet in 1880, advantageously situated at the junction with the Passumpsic, and later with Montpelier and Wells River railroad, grew into a busy railroad centre, more than offsetting in its growth and prosperity the decadence into which its sister village fell, when stage lines were superseded by railroad trains, when manufactories at the Brook were given up, when the Court house and County offices were removed, and when a large and important section of the village was devastated by fire.

Haverhill, except for the village of Woodsville, has, in common with most other farming towns of the county, and for that matter of the state, fallen off in population since the building of railroads. Some of the towns have grown and increased in population by the building up and growth of manufactures, but Haverhill is not of this number. Except for the whetstone plant at Pike, and to a limited extent a lumber industry it is still a farming town, and maintains its old time reputation of being one of the best in the state, but that it has in recent years increased in population and valuation is due to the growth and development of Woodsville as a railroad centre, and railroad division headquarters.

The census statistics for Haverhill and Grafton County from 1840 to the present time tell their own story. In that year when the Corner was at the height of its prosperity as county seat and stage centre the population of the town was 2,675; in 1850, 2,405; in 1860, 2,291; in 1870, 2,270; in 1880, 2,452; in 1890, 2,545; in 1900, 3,414; in 1910, 3,498. The growth since 1870 has all been in Woodsville, and this has been coincident with the growth in importance of Woodsville as a railroad centre. Its most marked growth was in the decade 1890-1900, when the Boston, Concord and Montreal merged with the Concord into the Concord and Montreal, was leased to the Boston and Maine and Woodsville became the headquarters of an important division of a large and powerful railroad system. The growth of the town has been proportionately larger than the growth of the county, to which contribution has been made by the college town of Hanover and the manufacturing towns of Littleton and Lebanon.

The population of Grafton County in 1860, was 42,245; in 1870, 38,725; in 1880, 38,791; in 1890, 37,145; in 1900, 40,844; in 1910, 41,632. The county reached high-water mark in 1860. Its population in 1910 was less by 613 than in the former year, while that of Haverhill was 1,207 more. Yet there have been prominent Haverhill citizens who have decried the advantages accruing to the town from railroad transportation and facilities, and have used their utmost endeavor to prevent railroad development and prosperity.

The application of electricity to transportation is in its infancy and its history is yet to be written.

CHAPTER XII

COURTS AND BAR

COURTS ESTABLISHED IN GRAFTON COUNTY IN 1773—COURT HOUSE IN HAVERHILL—FIRST TERM APRIL 21, 1774—SUSPENDED DURING THE REVOLUTION—COURT HOUSE BUILT—DISSATISFACTION—MOVED TO CORNER IN 1793—BURNED IN 1814—REBUILT IN CONNECTION WITH ACADEMY—NEW COURT HOUSE ERECTED IN 1846—REGISTRY OF DEEDS, PROBATE OFFICE AND JAIL FOLLOWED—REMOVED TO WOODSVILLE—THE BAR—MOSES DOW, ALDEN SPRAGUE, GEORGE WOODWARD, JOHN NILSON, DAVID SLOANE, JOSEPH BELL, NATHAN B. FELTON AND OTHERS—GILCHRIST IN CASE OF STATUTE LAWYERS—HAVERHILL POLICE COURT.

THE proprietors of Haverhill embraced every opportunity which presented itself to secure for their township anything which would tend to promote its growth and prosperity, and give it a leading position among its sister townships. They failed of securing the location of Dartmouth College within its borders, but were more successful in their efforts to have the town made the county seat.

It was not until 1755 that any effort was made to divide the Province of New Hampshire into counties. In January of that year it was proposed to set up two counties—Portsmouth and Cumberland—with the Merrimack River as the dividing line between them. The Assembly favorably entertained the proposition, but the council rejected the plan since it provided for a court at Exeter as well as at Portsmouth, and this could by no means be consented to. It was not till 1769 when an agreement was finally reached and the approval of the Crown secured. March 19, 1771, five counties were erected: Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton. Strafford and Grafton, on account of sparsity of population, were annexed to Rockingham, until the governor, with advice of the council, should declare them competent to exercise their respective jurisdictions. This was done in 1773.

Grafton County was territorially large, embracing all of the present counties of Grafton and Coös, a large part of Carroll and parts of Merrimack and Sullivan. According to a census taken of twenty-five towns in the county in 1773, it had a population of 3,549, including 90 students in Dartmouth College and 20 slaves. A census ordered by the Revolutionary Convention of 1775 resulted in a return of 4,101. The importance of Haverhill among these towns is seen from the fact that, in 1767, five years after its settlement was begun, it had a population of 172, which had increased to 365 in 1775.

In anticipation of the organization of the county the proprietors, at a

meeting May 12, 1772, took measures to secure for their town the distinction of county seat. Col. John Hurd was in high favor with the government at Portsmouth, and was at that time in the town by the sea. He was chosen agent to petition the General Assembly to secure the bringing of the courts to Haverhill, and for such service he was voted, if successful, "1,000 acres of land in the undivided land in the township of Haverhill," with "liberty to pitch it in square form." Col. Asa Porter was chosen to send a copy of the vote to Colonel Hurd by "the easiest method" which doubtless meant that he made a personal visit to Portsmouth. Colonel Hurd was successful in securing the county seat for Haverhill, but the proprietors later refused him the land they had promised. They did, however, reimburse him for cash expended in the matter, since at a meeting held August 16, 1773, they voted to allow his account as follows: "Cash paid for two petitions to the General Court to gitt the Courts in Haverhill, 12s; cash paid to Mr. Livermore, 12s; cash paid to Mr. Lovel, £2, 8s." The total was £3, 12s, a modest sum for securing so important results.

With the organization of the county, it was included in the circuit of the Superior Court of Judicature. A county Court of Common Pleas of four justices and a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, composed of the justices of peace resident in the county, were established with the other departments of county civil government.

The Court of Common Pleas was an exceptionally able one in its personnel. Col. John Hurd of Haverhill was named as chief justice, with Col. Asa Porter of Haverhill, David Hobart of Plymouth, and Bezaleel Woodward of Hanover, as associates. Colonels Hurd and Porter were graduates of Harvard, and had large influence in giving Haverhill early prominence. Colonel Hurd had been receiver of quit rents, and, besides his appointment as chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, he was also appointed county treasurer and register of deeds. He had large holdings of lands in Haverhill and also in other towns of the county. Colonel Hobart was a prominent citizen of Plymouth and was active in the military affairs of the Province. Bezaleel Woodward came from Connecticut with Eleazar Wheelock, and was professor in the college at Hanover. A graduate of Yale, he was for a period of more than thirty years the final legal authority in Hanover and the neighboring towns. He was trial justice for many years under the authority of both New Hampshire and Vermont. Col. John Fenton of Plymouth was clerk. It was a distinguished court. It is doubtful if the Grafton Court of Common Pleas ever saw an abler bench.

The first term of this court of which there is record was held at Haverhill April 21, 1774, the chief justice and associate justices being present. The term lasted for three days. John Fenton was clerk. There were

twenty-three cases on the docket of which fifteen were disposed of, and of these fifteen, six were tried by a jury. Eight were continued to the July term. The counsel in the cases whose names appear on this first docket were Jonathan M. Sewall of Portsmouth who had been appointed register of probate and who probably intended to settle in the county as a lawyer, and who appeared for the plaintiff in each case, and Simeon Olcott of Charlestown who was entered for the defendant in two cases. There were probably no resident attorneys in the county. Moses Dow succeeded Sewall as register of probate in this same year, 1774, and at the October term of the court in Haverhill his name appears on the docket of forty cases as attorney, together with those of J. M. Sewall and Samuel Livermore of Portsmouth and B. West, Jr. The full bench was present, as it also was at the April term, 1775, when the names of Chief Justice Hurd and Associate Justice Porter appear as parties in suits. As this April term was the last held by this court previous to the Revolution, only three terms were held in Haverhill. At the July term, which was set for Plymouth, only Associate Justice Hobart appeared and no business was transacted. Adjournment was taken to the second Tuesday in October to meet in Haverhill, but there is no record that the court met or that any term was held. The King's courts ceased to do business in Grafton County. Though the Provincial Congress of 1776 reorganized them with a reformed personnel in harmony with the spirit of the times, there is no record that the Common Pleas transacted any business, and it probably never met during the war.

The members of the first court were then variously occupied. Chief Justice Hurd was an active member of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety for Grafton County. He took an early and pronounced stand in the cause of independency, and had a general charge of all military operations in the Coös country, until, because of his loyalty to and warm partisanship for the Exeter government, his influence was undermined by the faction in the Connecticut Valley which, repudiating that government, was endeavoring by effecting a union with Vermont towns to establish a new state, and he was practically forced to leave the county, returning to his old home in Boston. Judge Porter did not find time hanging heavy on his hands, as he was facing charges of Toryism and disloyalty, and for a considerable period was under surveillance on his father's farm in Boxford, Mass. Judge Woodward was devoting himself to the promotion of a scheme for the annexation of that part of Vermont east of the Green Mountains and known as New Hampshire Grants to western New Hampshire in which event he would have the capital of the state thus formed at Hanover, the seat of Dartmouth College, or in some near-by town, and Haverhill was a party to this scheme. Judge Hobart was in the saddle at the front, rendering valuable and efficient service with his sword.

Colonel Fenton, clerk of courts and judge of probate, had been deprived of his office and sent out of the country for his country's good.

Grafton County was too thoroughly occupied with other matters to pay attention to litigation during the Revolutionary War, and the Court of Common Pleas was not reorganized until 1782, when Samuel Emerson of Plymouth, Ezekiel Ladd and James Woodward, both of Haverhill, and Enoch Page were named as judges, with George Williamson Livermore of Holderness as clerk.

The first term of the new court was held in Haverhill August 3, 1782. Ten cases, which had been continued from the April term of 1775, were disposed of and there were twenty-one cases on the new docket. The counsel appearing were Moses Dow of Haverhill, John Porter of Plymouth and Aaron Hutchinson of Lebanon, and so far as the records show these were the only members of the bar in the county at that time. The members of the court were laymen. Lawyers were not numerous, and those who were competent for judicial honors could hardly afford to accept places on the bench on account of the insufficient salaries. For some years it was as much the custom to appoint physicians, clergymen and merchants to the bench as members of the legal profession. There is good authority for saying that the laymen of that period made better judges than such lawyers as could afford and were, therefore, willing to accept appointments. Lawyers were not popular in many towns in the period immediately following the Revolution. A general demoralization following the war, the evils arising from an unlimited issue of paper money, confiscation of the property of those who had been adjudged Tories, the contracting of debts the payment of which became hopeless, the relations of church and state, and questions arising out of grants of lands and townships by the Province governors resulted in a flood of litigation in which lawyers seemed to derive most of the benefit instead of litigants, and lawyers were, for a time, not only unpopular, but no inconsiderable party demanded the abolition of the profession.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace, commonly called the Sessions Court, held its first term in Haverhill April 19, 1774, with nine justices present, viz.: John Hurd, Asa Porter, John Fenton, Bezaleel Woodward, Israel Morey, Daniel Brainard, John Wheatley, Seth Wales and Samuel Gilbert. Moses Dow was appointed to act as King's attorney in the absence of Att. Gen. Samuel Livermore. The statutes provided that this court should "have cognizance of all matters relating to the conservation of the peace and punishment of offenders." It was also "authorized and empowered to make orders for the raising any sum or sums of money that may be necessary from time to time, for building and repairing court houses, prisons, houses of correction or other public county buildings, payment of grand jurors, travel of petit jurors, travel and attendance

of the justices of the Sessions, and all other county charges; and to examine and allow any accounts or demands that may be laid before it for the ends aforesaid, and to remit any fines or forfeitures accruing to the county." On its organization, justices of the peace were not numerous in Grafton county, but in 1794, when the court was abolished and its powers transferred to the Court of Common Pleas, it had become too large a body for the satisfactory transaction of business, the records showing no less than twenty-two justices present at one term held in Haverhill.

The records of this court give much valuable information concerning the erection of the first court house and jail, a little to the north of North Haverhill Village, and of its abandonment twenty years later for a location at the Corner. Before the organization of the courts the proprietors of Haverhill, at a meeting held April 23, 1773, had made generous provision for the location of court house and jail, by voting "a parcel of land 200 rods square and a road two rods wide and 200 rods long opposite the Great Ox-Bow to accommodate the court house and jail." Col. Asa Porter was made the agent of the committee for the erection of the building which was to be court house and jail combined, two stories high, 50 by 80 feet, the upper story to be used as court and jury rooms, and the lower for jail, at the west end, and at the east end, rooms for the sheriff and dwelling of the jailer. In Colonel Porter's detailed account of expenses incurred in erection, the first charge was made in May, 1773, and the last in May, 1775. The colonel evidently intended to build for the future as well as the present. The raising of the frame was a notable event. It began on the 19th of November, 1773, and ended November 30. Provision was made for the men employed in the raising on a liberal scale. They consumed 45 gallons of rum at 6s a gallon, 650 pounds of beef, 25 pounds of pork, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of molasses at 6s, and bread that cost £4, 9s, about one third the amount which was expended for rum. The fathers were by no means total abstainers, and could not be charged with extravagance and wastefulness in the item of bread.

There was evidently dissatisfaction with the work of Colonel Porter on the ground of expense incurred, and at the April term of the Sessions Court, 1774, John Fenton, Samuel Gilbert, Daniel Brainard, John Wheatley, Samuel Gilbert and Seth Wales were appointed to inspect Colonel Porter's accounts respecting the erection of court house and jail. The committee reported that the accounts showed gross extravagance on the part of the agent, and the court added Samuel Gilbert and Mr. Jonathan Hale and Capt. Charles Johnston to the building committee, who were instructed to report the next day "in what manner it will be best to finish the court house and goal." The committee reported, as instructed, what needed to be done at present, and recommended "that it be done in the plainest and most frugal manner." This recommendation of the

committee was adopted, and the committee were directed to proceed accordingly.

At this same session it was voted that the sheriff be instructed to notify the selectmen of Plymouth and Haverhill that it is expected they erect stocks and whipping posts in their respective towns near the court houses and jails forthwith. There is no record, however, that this vote was ever carried into effect. Colonel Porter's account for the building was the subject of long continued discussion and was not finally settled until the September term of the court in 1791, when a final and formal settlement was made with Colonel Hurd, who was the county treasurer at the time of the erection of the building. The bill in question amounted to £386, 5s, 2d, or a little less than \$2,000. In the frame and covering of the building the best materials were used. Some of the shingles of old growth pine were sixteen inches in width, and were in perfectly sound condition when the building was finally taken down fifty years after it was built. The plainness and frugality ordered were found, in the interior, which led to a constant demand for repairs when terms of the court were resumed February 20, 1783, after being suspended from April, 1775, a period of nearly eight years. The condition of the house was such that at the February term, 1783, the court adjourned to the house of Maj. Nathaniel Merrill, near by, and then to the house of Ezekiel Ladd, Ladd Street, for the remainder of the term. That the building had been used by Hazen's regiment in 1779 appears from the appointment, by the court, of a committee at the September term, 1791, "to prepare an account against the state of New Hampshire for damages done the court house in Haverhill by the Continental soldiers stationed near that place, and procure the necessary vouchers for supporting said account." Later, in 1794, the court allowed the account of Joshua and Nathaniel Young for underpinning and other stone for steps, etc., furnished in 1774 for the court house, only half of which were used. The committee investigating the account reported that Joshua Young took one of the stones away, that another was used for a hearth in Captain Merrill's house, and that the residue were taken by Colonel Hazen's regiment in 1779 and used for chimneys to their huts. The court allowed the account to the amount of £42.

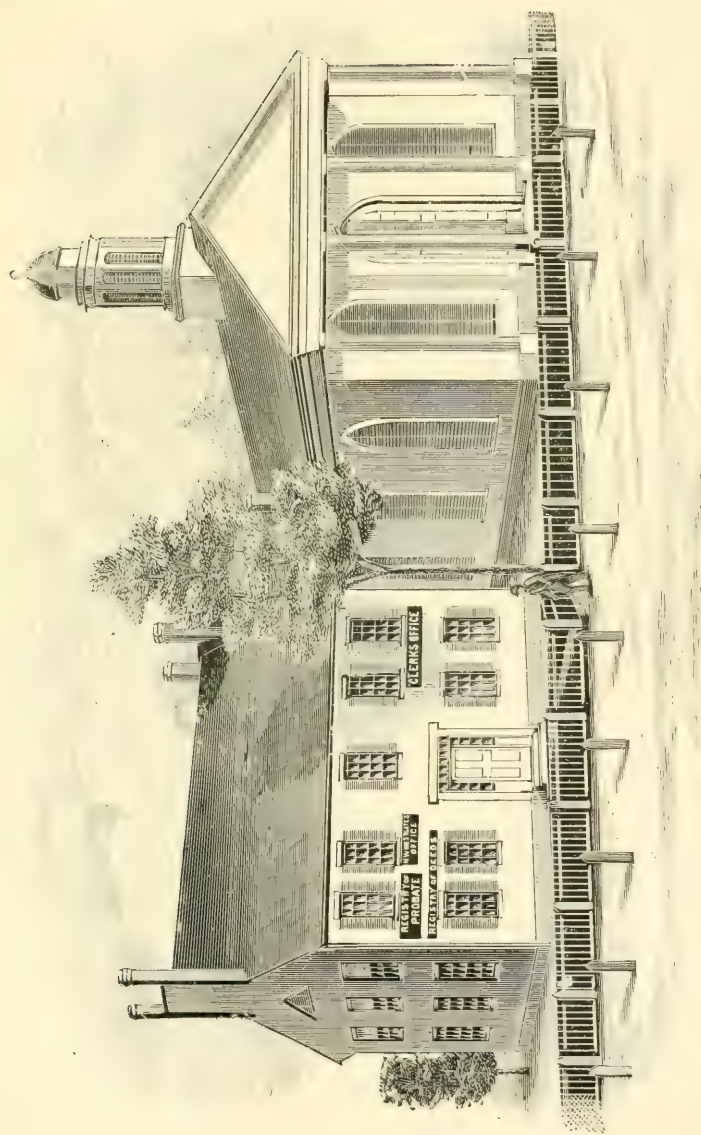
The jail seems to have been in worse condition than the court house. At the May term in Plymouth, 1783, the sheriff entered his protest against the present situation of the jails in the county, and the court ordered the Haverhill jail to be put in order. At the November term, 1883, Moses Dow, Charles Johnston and James Woodward were appointed a committee to repair the jail, and also "to consider the method for building a jail and jail house in Haverhill and make a plan of the same, also to prepare a place and conveniences for the same, ascertain on what terms the land may be had and see who will advance property towards effecting the same

and how much and report thereon at the next Court of the General Sessions." This committee reported in favor of building a new jail and jail house "on land of John Ladd a little south of the Brook," probably Powder House Hill, but action on the report was postponed, and nothing came of it. In June, 1785, Colonel Porter and Nathaniel Merrill were appointed a committee to make a jail yard, and a suitable close room for prisoners, with window shutters and bars, and cause the room to be properly cleansed. They were also to contract for the erection of a barn, 20 by 22 feet in dimensions, suitable for stabling horses at an expense not to exceed £30.

In spite of frequent repairs, conditions continued unsatisfactory. At the March term, 1788, Bezaleel Woodward, Charles Johnston and Moses Baker were appointed "to receive offers from individuals or corporations with respect to the accommodation of the County of Grafton with necessary public buildings and consider the proper place for their erection." At the September term, the same year, in response to the vote just named, offers were made, one by Colonel Craig of Rumney, and another by Esquire Shattuck and others of Cockermonth to erect in their respective towns court house and jail free of expense to the county, and, at the same term, Moses Dow and Andrew S. Croker were appointed to see on what terms the court house at Haverhill could be disposed of. No action, however, seems to have been taken. At the September term, in 1790, Ezekiel Ladd and A. S. Crocker were appointed "to repair the jail in such manner as they think fit for the confinement of prisoners, and to repair the dwelling so as to be comfortable for a family to live in." The sum expended for these repairs was £82, 17s, 2d. Minor repairs were again made in 1792, amounting to £9.

Dissatisfaction with the building and its location was not overcome by these repairs. It rather increased. There was ample waterpower at the Brook which was being more and more utilized and the settlement there, and at Ladd Street, was rapidly growing, and the Corner was coming into prominence. The meeting house had been erected at Ladd Street and the church organized in 1790, and enterprising men in that section of the town took advantage of the situation.

In 1793, Col. Charles Johnston and others had erected a building for an academy, for which they secured a charter a year later. The building was a large and commodious one, and contained accommodations for the courts as well as the academy if it should be decided to abandon the court house at the north end of the town. It was located in Colonel Johnston's field on the land between the present Pearson Hall and the academy building. The lawn in front of it extended down to the river road, and is now the North Common. There was then one building on



COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY OFFICES AT HAVERHILL. (From an old print.)

it, in the present northwest corner, the residence of Samuel Brooks, subsequently removed to the west side of Main Street.

Colonel Johnston and his associates memorialized the Court of Sessions, offering the free use of the building for the Sessions Court and the Court of Common Pleas. This was considered at an adjourned session of the March term which was held at the meeting house in June. Court was opened and immediately adjourned to the new academy building. After examination of the building it was "voted that the offer of Col. Charles Johnston and others this day, of the use of a building for holding the courts, in their memorial mentioned, be accepted by the justices of this court, and that hereafter the courts when sitting in Haverhill do sit in said building until the further order of this court." A formal vote of thanks was tendered to Colonel Johnston for this generous offer, and an adjournment was taken to the old court house, where, on meeting, the court immediately adjourned to "the new court house."

This was burned in 1814, and the question of providing accommodations for the court again demanded attention. The burned building also contained room for the accommodation of the schools of the first school district. Negotiations were at once begun for the joint occupation of the new academy building, which should be erected by academy, court and district school. At a meeting of the voters of the school district September 2, 1814, it was "voted that Joseph Bell, Jonathan Soper & Jonathan Sinclair be a committee to confer with the trustees of Haverhill Academy and see whether they will grant to district No. One the privilege of holding a district school in any building which may be erected for the accommodation of the Academy." That these negotiations were successful appears from the vote of December 16, 1815, to raise the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of building a school-house in connection with the trustees of Haverhill Academy and that Ephraim Kingsbury, Ezra Bartlett, and John Nelson be a committee to superintend the expenditure of this money. It was also voted that the committee be instructed to have the building built of brick. The courts were also successful in securing a home for themselves as appears from a report of a committee consisting of Ezra Bartlett and David Webster, Jr., made in March 1817, to the effect that the County of Grafton had become a tenant in common with the trustees of Haverhill Academy and school district Number One in the erection of a building for joint occupancy, and that the whole of the upper part of the building was to be for the use of the courts with such privilege in the district schoolrooms as are desired for the use of juries. In consideration of this the committee reported that it had, in behalf of the county, paid to the trustees of the academy the sum of \$1,000.

This building, the old academy, now Pearson Hall, was for a period of about thirty years the home of academy, courts and district school. Its exterior has suffered little or no change since its erection more than a century ago. Of the interior the late Daniel F. Merrill, twice principal of the academy, says:¹

I well remember the old academy building with entrance into a large vestibule or "entry" as it was called having stairways on either side leading up to the old court room in the second story, used for several years as a place of worship for the Methodist denomination. Opposite the front entrance below were three doors, those on either side opening into narrow rooms used for the "town schools," and also for jury rooms during the sessions of court. . . . The middle door, opposite the front entrance, led into a long narrow hall, the length of the town schoolrooms. Another door at the end opened into a large, well lighted room, the width of the whole building with the teacher's desk upon a raised platform opposite the entrance.

This arrangement could hardly have been satisfactory to any of the parties, and yet, in spite of dissatisfaction all the time increasing, it was continued for three decades.

In 1845 the partnership was dissolved. The county proposed to relinquish its interest in the academy building, and build a court house for its sole use, if the trustees of the academy would furnish free of expense to the county a suitable building lot. The school district also agreed to give up its rights in the building if needed interior repairs should be made so that the entire property might be used for academy purposes. Both these propositions were accepted by the trustees and, to meet the expense of repairs and the purchase of court house lot, the friends of the academy raised by subscription the sum of \$1,500. The lot lying to the east of the recently erected county offices building, then occupied by a dwelling house, a wheelwright shop and a blacksmith shop, was purchased and presented to the county and on this the commodious court house was erected, and made ready for the courts in 1846. The court room was admittedly one of the best in the state, the jury rooms and judge's room were convenient. The cost of the building was about \$4,500, and Grafton County had reason to take a just pride in its court house. The building is still standing on Court Street.

For several years before definite action was taken, the question of the removal of the court house and county offices from Haverhill Corner to Woodsville was agitated, and the matter was brought before the county convention only to have the proposition negatived. The opposition to the removal on the part of the people at the Corner was vigorous and, combined with the sentiment existing throughout the county against destroying and breaking up traditions and historic associations nearly a century old, was successful for a time. New offices for the registry of deeds and probate and for the clerk of courts were imperatively de-

¹ Haverhill Academy Centennial Anniversary.

manded, and it was recognized that the location at the Corner had become, since the building of the railroads, inconvenient of access to the people of the county. Woodsville had become a railroad centre, and it was pointed out that any one in any section of the county having business at any of the county offices could leave his home, transact his business were it at Woodsville and return the same day. As a place for holding the sessions of the court for the Western Judicial District of the county the superiority of Woodsville over the Corner was unquestioned. Manifestly destiny pointed to Woodsville, and its citizens conducted an aggressive campaign for securing the removal of the county offices from the Corner, and the erection of a new court house in their village. Plans and specifications for the proposed new building were secured for presentation to the convention of 1889, and the offer of a most desirable lot for such building to be presented to the county, without cost, was made by Ira Whiteher of Woodsville who had been one of the leading promoters of the proposed removal from the Corner to Woodsville. The lot in question lying just north of his own residence, he had for years refused to sell, frequently saying that he was holding it in reserve for the Grafton County court house. A new court house was also needed for the Eastern Judicial District at Plymouth, and the friends of both projects combined to secure the results they so earnestly desired. The matter was thoroughly canvassed and at a meeting of the convention, held July 24, 1889, the following resolution, offered by Harry Bingham of Littleton, was adopted by a vote of 20 to 12:

Resolved, That the court house and county offices, now located at Haverhill Corner, be located at Woodsville in said town of Haverhill and that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be appropriated for building a new court house and offices at Woodsville, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated for building a new court house at Plymouth, said buildings to be erected in accordance with plans and specifications to be approved by the county commissioners and to be furnished in a thorough and workmanlike manner at a cost not to exceed the sums heretofore named, and that said appropriations to be expended and said buildings be erected under the direction of the county commissioners, and Ira Whiteher of Haverhill, B. F. Kendrick of Lebanon, Frank H. Abbott of Bethlehem and Alvin Burleigh of Plymouth, who are hereby constituted a committee for said purpose. Said appropriation of thirty thousand dollars is to be funded at the lowest possible rate of interest payable in fifteen years at two thousand dollars a year.

F. B. Kendrick of Lebanon declining to serve upon the committee, J. F. Perley of Lebanon was appointed to serve in his place.

Plans and specifications for the two buildings were adopted, and Ira Whiteher, chairman of the sub-committee having in charge the erection of the Woodsville building, agreed to erect it according to the plans and specifications for the sum of \$20,000, the amount appropriated, and bond was given by Edward F. Mann and others to guarantee the fulfillment of this agreement. The building was completed, ready for occu-

pancy, in the latter part of 1890, and at the convention of the representatives from Grafton County in February, 1891, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS The courthouse in that part of Haverhill called Woodsville has been completed and suitable offices for the clerk of the Supreme Court, register of deeds, and register of probate have been provided therein;

Resolved That said officers be instructed to remove the records and furniture of their respective offices to the rooms provided for them in said new court house;

Resolved That the commissioners be instructed to duly advertise and sell at public auction on the first day of May, 1891, all the property owned by the county, situated at Haverhill Corner, excepting what is necessary for the use of the county at that place, and to pay the proceeds of the same into the county treasury.

The removal ordered was promptly made and the 1891 March term of the Supreme Court was held in the new court house. In the course of the construction of this building certain changes from the plans and specifications adopted were made by Mr. Whitcher, at the request of the commissioners, involving additional outlay and expense. The commissioners also insisted that by the vote of the convention making the appropriation, and by the terms of the bond furnished, he had obligated himself to furnish the building with needed furniture as well as to erect it. In the vote of the convention the following words occur, "and to be *furnished* in a thorough and workmanlike manner." Mr. Whitcher contended that there was an error in the record, that instead of the word "*furnished*," the word *finished* was intended, the word almost invariably employed in such votes and contracts. The record should have read "*finished* in a thorough and workmanlike manner." He presented his bill for furnishing, and for additional expenditures asked for by the commissioners, which the commissioners refused to approve and pay. The report of the Building Committee was presented to the convention of the legislature of 1893, and after reference to a special committee, and due consideration by the convention, it was accepted, and a resolution was adopted as follows:

That the County of Grafton appropriate the sum of \$2,995.20 to pay Ira Whitcher, that being the amount expended by him as chairman of the Sub-building Committee in excess of the appropriation for building the Woodsville court house, and that the sum of \$2,995.20 be raised by taxation for this purpose.

The commissioners still refused to approve the bill on the ground that the vote of the convention was illegal and unconstitutional, and it was finally paid only after the Supreme Court had affirmed its legality.

The removal of the court house and county offices from the Corner caused some bitterness of feeling on the part of the residents of that village, especially against Mr. Whitcher, and at the election of 1890 when he was a Democratic candidate for representative to the General Court, the Democrats of the Corner placed a candidate in the field against him,

who polled 37 votes. This was a protest of the Corner Democrats, which, however, was offset at the polls by Woodsville Republicans voting for Mr. Whitcher who was elected by substantially his party vote.

In 1915, the office of registry of deeds was given more room which had come to be needed, by an addition to the west side of the building, and the vaults of the registry of deeds and probate and clerk of court were reconstructed so as to make them fireproof in accordance with newest and up-to-date methods. All dissatisfaction with the removal of the court house and county offices to Woodsville has long since passed away.

The courts had been secured for the Corner, and then came the question of jail. Immediately on meeting at the new court house, the court took under consideration the proposition of John Page, Michael Johnston and others to build, at their own expense, on a suitable lot of land at the Corner a good and sufficient jail and jail house. This was accepted. The court voted that the new building be on a parcel of land containing one acre on the northerly line of the road leading from Haverhill to Plymouth about twenty rods easterly from the dwelling house of Capt. Joseph Bliss. Plans and specifications were presented and accepted. The building was to be thirty-six feet long by thirty feet wide. It was to be two stories in height, the jail to be on both floors on the west end, the end towards the river road. The jail house or dwelling was to be in the east end. Page and his associates were to give security for the proper performance of their duties and were "to be entitled to the present building belonging to the county, now used as a jail and jail house near Capt. Nathaniel Merrill's, also to the land where it stands, provided that it be not dismantled until the new building is done to the acceptance of the county."¹

The specifications for the construction of the jail proper were minute, and indicate that it was intended to make it at least a secure place of confinement for prisoners:

That 16 feet of the westerly end of the house including walls and partitions and of the whole width of each story be taken for prisons, which are to be divided into two apartments in each story, as nearly equal as may be judged expedient: that under the prison part, one foot below the natural surface of the ground to the sleepers, be placed large flat rocks, one on the top of others and so as to break joints, and that the edges of the rocks be in no case more than two or three inches from each other and to touch where it

¹ The old court house and jail was not demolished for some years after the removal of the prisoners to the new jail at the Corner. It was difficult for its new owners to find for it any profitable use. It was occupied for a time as a dwelling, and the court room was used for town meetings, but for several years previous to its demolition it stood empty. It was a desolate looking affair, and stories of its being haunted made children on their way to school afraid to enter it. The small green glass window panes made targets for the boys who practiced throwing stones, and finally not one was left, the empty sash bearing evidence of their marksmanship.

can be convenient: that the prison part be double posted, silled and studded and planked with three inch plank of hard wood, and that large flat rocks, in the lower story of the thickness of six inches be placed edgewise between the outer and inner planks, close to each other: that one window for each apartment, of suitable dimensions, be made at the west end of said building, and securely grated by fastnesses to the outer side of the inner planks, and the inner side of the outer planks: that the partitions between the prisons and jail house be effectually secured by timbers, planks and iron bars and the partitions between the two prisons in the lower story in the same or other equally effective manner: that the prison rooms in the chamber or second story, be formed and secured by timbers, hard wood plank and grates to the satisfaction of the court or its committee: that the partitions between the two stories and over the second story be effectively secured by timber hard wood and stone where the agent thinks necessary and that one proper vault for the conveyance of filth be formed from each prison room, descending obliquely from the apartment to the outer side of the building so as to terminate on the outer side above ground.

This was hardly the way a modern jail is constructed, but it was as secure as the modern building erected a few years since at the county farm. It was voted, at this time, that the jail in Haverhill be the only one for the county, and the lumber which had been purchased for a new jail at Plymouth was ordered sold.

The work on the building proceeded rapidly, and at the December term, held in Plymouth in 1794, it was accepted as the new jail and the prisoners were ordered to be removed from the old jail at the north end. The limits of the jail yard were established as extending two hundred rods in every direction from the new jail and no more "provided it does not cross Connecticut River." This was to permit prisoners, confined for debt and for mild offenses, to leave the jail during the day to work for farmers or others, these prisoners being given what was known as the liberty of the yard.

The official bill of fare for prisoners was fixed at the March term of the court as follows: "For dinner, one half pound meat and sauce such as is used for family. One pound good flour bread per day, one pint bean or pea porridge or cyder, or half pint of milk, or tea, or coffe reasonably sugared, once a day, morning or evening, and so much water as is necessary."

The court also ordered a barn to be erected on jail lot 30 by 28 feet, with eighteen-foot posts.

This jail was used without material change until 1845, when the prison portion of the building was taken down and one erected in more modern style and under improved sanitary conditions. During the operation of rebuilding, the four attic rooms in the attic story of the dwelling of Eleazar Smith, afterwards known as Smith's or the Exchange Hotel, were used. This with some repairs was occupied as a jail until, after the removal of the court house to Woodsville, a new jail was built at the County Farm.

At the convention of Grafton County representatives, February 17, 1897, the matter of the erection of a new jail which had been discussed at the session of the legislature in 1895 was again brought up, and an informal vote was taken as to whether it should be located at Woodsville or the County Farm. The result was 25 in favor of the County Farm to 5 in favor of Woodsville. At a meeting held March 18 a resolution was adopted providing that a jail and house of correction be erected at the County Farm at a cost not to exceed \$12,000 in excess of the amount which should be received from the proceeds of the sale of the old jail, and for the issue of bonds payable in ten years, at a rate of 4 per cent interest, and a building committee consisting of the county commissioners, Henry F. Green, James E. Huckins and Horace F. Hoyt, J. E. Henry of Lincoln and H. W. Herbert of Rumney was appointed. The county commissioners were also authorized to sell the jail property at Haverhill Corner and apply the proceeds on the cost of the new building. The jail was erected that year, and its cost was provided for out of current funds, and without the issue of bonds authorized.

For more than half a century after the organization of the Grafton County courts, the records of the courts, and of the register of deeds were kept in the homes or places of business of the clerks of the courts and registers. As these records increased in bulk and volume, the importance of safeguarding them from fire or other accident was more and more recognized, and the convention of representatives at the June session of the legislature, 1838, voted to raise the sum of \$2,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the records. It was to be provided "with a sufficient number of fire safes," and the court was authorized to locate such building in such town as they deemed best, taking into consideration the sum pledged by each town for the building aforesaid. It would appear from this vote that it was not a matter of legal requirement that the records should be kept at the county seat.

The justices of the Court of Common Pleas, reported to the convention of 1840 that, in accordance with the vote of the convention of 1838, they had built at Haverhill a two-story brick building, containing four offices, each furnished with fireproof vault, for the accommodation of the register of deeds, the register of probate, and the clerks of the courts. The cost of the building was \$2,450, exclusive of the land which was donated by citizens of the Corner. The building still stands, and is occupied by former Judge of Probate Tyler Westgate, and the Haverhill Free Library. It was at first intended to construct the building with but one story, but the court at its discretion changed the plan to two stories, and made the roof of slate instead of shingles. Col. John R. Reading was the contractor, and the court reported he had done his work "in good style and in a most thorough manner."

As the bar of Grafton County increased in membership it became recognized as one of the ablest in the state, and the members of the profession in Haverhill have been an honorable part of the bar of county and state.

MOSES Dow, the first of the profession to settle in town, was a native of Atkinson, the son of John Dow, and a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1769. He came to Grafton County, first at Plymouth, probably prior to 1774, since in that year he was appointed register of probate, and also by the Court of General Sessions to act as King's attorney in the absence of the attorney-general. He removed from Plymouth to Haverhill in 1779. In 1783 he was elected moderator, town clerk, one of the selectmen and sealer of weights and measures. After that date his name frequently appears, indicating activity and prominence in local affairs until near the close of his life. [See Genealogy Dow.]

He was beyond question an able and learned lawyer, and stood high in the esteem of the public. He was interested in military affairs and held a commission as brigadier-general in the state militia. He was solicitor of Grafton County for four years, and from 1774 to 1807 he was register of probate. In 1784 and 1791, he was elected to the state senate and was chosen president of that body in the latter year. He was also a member of the executive council in 1785-86. He became judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1808 and remained on that bench until his death in 1811. In 1784 he was elected, by the General Court, a member of the Congress of the Confederation, but declined the election on the ground that he did not feel qualified for the responsibilities and duties of the office. No Haverhill citizen has since followed his example, nor for that matter any citizen of New Hampshire. He was the first post-master of Haverhill, his commission bearing the signature of George Washington. He was one of the incorporators of the academy, and a heavy subscriber to the stock of the Haverhill Bridge Company. He resided for the most part of his life at the Corner, his residence being that later owned by the late Milo Bailey, and burned a few years since. Some of his time was spent on his valuable farm south of North Haverhill, known for many years as "the Dow farm," now owned by Henry W. Keyes. He was one of the earliest to protest against taxation for the support of the ministry, advocating a complete separation between church and state. Energetic, enterprising, public spirited as a citizen, of unimpeachable character, his literary attainments, his unquestioned abilities and his standing in his profession gave him great influence in his town, and eminence in his county and state.

ALDEN SPRAGUE settled in Haverhill about 1796. He was eminent in his profession and had a large and lucrative practice. He was a native of Rochester, Mass.; studied law with his half brother and was admitted to the bar in Cheshire County. He excelled as an advocate before juries.

He was appointed by the court in 1805 senior counsel to defend Josiah Burnham for the murder of Freeman and Starkweather, with Daniel Webster as junior. As there was really no defense, Mr. Sprague declined to make any argument to the jury, leaving the case in the hands of Mr. Webster who proceeded to address the jury in opposition to capital punishment, his first and also his last address of that character. Burnham was not acquitted, but Mr. Webster's argument attracted the favorable attention of the court. Mr. Sprague was twice married. One daughter by his first wife became the wife of James I. Swan of Bath, a famous lawyer of his time. Another daughter married Hamlin Rand, and Charles W. and Edward D. Rand, leading members of the Grafton bar, were her sons.

JOHN PORTER, a son of Col. Asa Porter, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1787, read law in Chester and practiced there for a time. He came to Haverhill about 1795 and engaged in practice both in Haverhill and Newbury, Vt., until he removed to Broome, Canada, his father, Colonel Porter, having received some years before a grant of almost that entire township.

MOSES DOW, JR., studied law with his father, and began practice in 1800. He succeeded his father as register of probate in 1807, and held that office for thirty-two years. He also succeeded his father as postmaster. He lacked the energy and ambition of his father, and his legal practice was never extensive.

GEORGE WOODWARD was a native of Hanover, a son of Judge Bezaleel Woodward and a grandson of President Wheelock of Dartmouth College from which institution he graduated in 1793. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of law in Haverhill in 1805. He became cashier of the Coös Bank when it was established in 1804. He was also clerk of the court for some years, and stood high in his profession. He was a man of great purity of character, and a devout Christian. He identified himself with the early Methodists and, strange as it may seem today, this action led to practically a social ostracism, which doubtless had much to do with his removal to Lowell in 1816 when he engaged in the practice until his death in 1836.

JOSEPH EMERSON DOW, second son of Gen. Moses Dow, graduated from Dartmouth in 1799, studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He remained but a little time in Haverhill, however. He opened an office for a short time in Strafford, Vt., and became the pioneer-lawyer in Littleton in 1807. In 1812 he removed to Franconia, where he was engaged in teaching until his death in 1857, except for a few years when he followed this vocation in Thornton, at the same time holding the office of postmaster. He was not a successful lawyer, being by nature averse to strife, and in his later years practically abandoned his

profession. He was twice married. His first wife, the daughter of Hon. Jonathan Arnold of Rhode Island, was a woman of remarkable strength of character and of prominent social standing. A son of theirs, Moses Arnold Dow, amassed a fortune in the conduct of the *Waverly Magazine*, and was the founder of Dow Academy in his native town, Franconia.

JOHN NELSON was one of the leaders of the bar of the county, and ranked high in the legal profession of the state. He was a native of Exeter, but his boyhood was spent in Gilmanton, his parents having removed there from Exeter when he was still a child. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1803. He read law with Charles Marsh of Woodstock, Vt., and later with Peter O. Shacker of Boston and, on his admission to the bar, settled in Haverhill where he spent his life. He was twice married, first, to Susannah Brewster, daughter of Gen. Ebenezer Brewster of Hanover, and, second, to Lois Burnham Leverett, daughter of John Leverett of Windsor, Vt. The Leverett family was a prominent one in Colonial Massachusetts, giving to the colony a governor, and to Harvard, in its early history, a president. Mrs. Nelson was a woman of superior charm, a highly cultured intellect and of refined literary taste. The family of eleven children inherited the tastes and ability of parents and the Nelson home was a social centre in the golden days of the Corner. Mr. Nelson had a large and lucrative practice and was counsel in some of the more important cases of his time. A gentleman of the old school, of unsullied integrity he stood high in the esteem of his townsmen. One of his daughters was the wife of Chief Justice Ira Perley of Concord, and a son, Thomas Leverett Nelson, residing in Worcester, Mass., was a distinguished lawyer, and for some years before his death was judge of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Nelson for many years was known as "the Admiral," a name given him because of his somewhat stately and measured step, and of his clinging to the old time dress of blue coat with polished brass buttons.

HENRY HUTCHINSON, son of Aaron Hutchinson of Lebanon, one of the pioneer lawyers of the county, graduated at Dartmouth, studied with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and in 1810 came to Haverhill, where he practiced his profession for five years. He then went to Hanover, and later to New York when he died in 1838. He married a daughter of Judge Bezaleel Woodward of Hanover.

DAVID SLOANE began the practice of law in Haverhill in 1811. Born in Pelham, Mass., in 1780, he worked his way through Dartmouth College and studied law with W. H. Woodward of Hanover and George Woodward of Haverhill. Eccentric in manner, somewhat careless as to personal appearance, he was a shrewd and able lawyer, a practical business man, and was prudent in the care of the emoluments of his profession. He married Hannah, a daughter of Col. Thomas Johnson of Newbury, Vt.

His youngest daughter, Miss Elizabeth Sloane, is still living (1914) in the old homestead at the Corner, the interior of which is rich in old time furniture, china, and souvenirs of the early part of the nineteenth century. Scott Sloane, for several years a practicing lawyer at Woodsville, now of Lebanon, is a grandson of David Sloane.

JOSEPH BELL, born in Bedford in 1787, of Scotch Irish parentage, graduated at Dartmouth in 1807, and came to Haverhill as preceptor of the academy the same year. He read law with Samuel Bell of Amherst, Samuel Dana of Boston and Jeremiah Smith of Exeter, and began the practice of his profession in Haverhill in 1811 and continued it till 1842, when he removed to Boston and became associated in practice with Henry F. Durant, the founder of Wellesley College. In his early professional career he was cashier of the Grafton Bank and later its president. He took an active interest in political affairs, was an ardent Federalist and later a Whig. He represented Haverhill twice in the legislature, held various town offices, was county solicitor, and candidate for Congress in 1835. After his removal to Boston he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, both House and Senate, and was president of the latter body for one term. He married Catherine, daughter of Mills Olcott of Hanover and subsequent to this was defendant in a famous suit for breach of promise to marry, the plaintiff being a daughter of Gen. Moses Dow, who, after two bitterly fought trials of the case, lost. Of large and powerfully built frame, he was of commanding presence, and impervious and overbearing in manner, autocratic in his relations with others, he was not a popular man. He won his successes by sheer ability, and his enemies were doubtless as numerous as his friends. He stood, however, in the front rank of his profession in the state; and among his apponents at the bar, sometimes successful and sometimes unsuccessful, were George Sullivan, Ichabod Bartlett, Jeremiah Smith, Ezekiel Webster, Levi Woodbury and Joel Parker. He did not excel so much as an advocate as a lawyer. Careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, he trusted little to others. A master of legal principles, he was thorough and exact in his knowledge of law. He never came to court unprepared; the minute details of his cases were carefully attended to, and he was always on guard, and seldom if ever taken by surprise. He was beyond question Haverhill's most distinguished lawyer. He began his professional life in straightened circumstances, but by great industry, careful saving and shrewd farsighted investments, he amassed a large property. As administrator of the estate of Col. Asa Porter, it is said that by his management and disposal of the estate, especially of its large landed property, he made in connection with the syndicate who purchased the lands in bulk "big money." In money matters he was extremely exacting, and held all with whom he had dealings to the strictest account. He always kept his agreements, but he was

extremely careful in making them. He became in time the money king of Haverhill. Although his early circumstances were humble, he was a born aristocrat. He lived much alone, did not mingle freely with his fellow townsmen, was feared by them more than loved. He was the high priced lawyer of his town, yet his services were always in demand. His removal to Boston was, doubtless, due as much to his ambition for political preferment, an ambition shared and fostered by his wife, as to expectations of increased professional emolument. He regarded Massachusetts as offering more favorable opportunities for the realization of his ambition than rock-ribbed, Democratic New Hampshire. To some extent he was successful, but his sudden death at Saratoga in 1851, ended his distinguished career. His Haverhill residence is now owned and occupied by Frederic W. Page.

One of his five children, a son, JOSEPH MILLS, graduated at Dartmouth in 1844, read law with his father, and became associated in practice with Rufus Choate whose daughter he married. Mrs. Choate was a sister of his mother. During the war of the Rebellion he served on the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in New Orleans and later became judge of the Records Court in that city.

SAMUEL CARTLAND was born in Lee in 1797, graduated at Dartmouth in 1816, studied law and came to Haverhill some time prior to 1825. He represented Haverhill that year in the state house of representatives and was a member of the state senate from the twelfth district for a part of the session of 1829, and for the years 1830-31. He was president of that body in 1829, also in 1831. Immediately after the adjournment of the legislature he was appointed judge of probate for Grafton County, resigning the office in June, 1832. He was a candidate for Congress in 1835, but was defeated, a defeat which he took seriously to heart. He went South for a time in 1837 or 1838, then to Maine when he died in 1840 at the age of 43. He held high rank as a lawyer, and of accomplished and gentlemanly manners he was a social favorite. His practice would have been a most lucrative one had not political ambitions interfered with it. "The law is a jealous mistress."

EDMUND CARLETON, a native of Haverhill, son of Dr. Edmund Carleton, was born in 1797; he graduated at Dartmouth in 1822, engaged in teaching in Virginia, reading law in the meantime, returned to Haverhill, when he finished his law studies with Joseph Bell, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He began practice in Haverhill, but in 1831 removed to Littleton. Mr. Carleton was well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence, a sound and safe adviser who always advised a peaceful settlement of differences instead of contests in courts. On account of ill health he finally abandoned his profession and engaged in active business. He was one of the early members of the Abolition party, and his Littleton

home was one of the stations on the underground railroad leading to Canada.

HALE ATKINSON JOHNSTON, son of Michael and Sarah Atkinson Johnston, and grandson of Col. Charles Johnston, began the practice of law with excellent prospects in 1829, but died two years later of pulmonary consumption. He was born in Haverhill in 1801, graduated at Dartmouth in 1825, taught in Northumberland, Pa., read law with James McKeen in New York City and finished his studies with Joseph Bell.

DANIEL BLAISDELL, after his admission to the bar in 1830 from the office of Joseph Bell, began practice in Haverhill as an associate of John Nelson. In 1832, he removed to Lebanon, and later in 1835 to Hanover, where, aside from his duties as treasurer of Dartmouth College, he continued in the practice of his profession till his death in 1875. A gentleman of the old school, courteous and refined in manners, he was well read, painstaking and judicious as lawyer and counsellor. He was a son of Elijah B. and Nancy (Fogg) Blaisdell, born in Pittsfield in 1806. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy and graduated at Dartmouth in 1827. He married Charlotte, a daughter of John Osgood, the famous clockmaker and silversmith of Haverhill.

EDWARD R. OLCOTT, son of Mills Olcott of Hanover, was admitted to the bar in 1828, but came to Haverhill in 1830 where he was associated for a short time with Joseph Bell, but removed to Louisiana where he won distinction at the bar and was raised to the bench.

JONATHAN BLISS was a native of Randolph, Vt., born in 1799, the son of Jonathan and Maria (Martin) Bliss. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1824, read law with Joseph Bell, and William C. Thompson of Plymouth and began practice of the law at Plymouth in 1828. Two years later he came to Haverhill, and was in active practice for four years when he went to Gainesville, Ala., where he remained in practice, a successful advocate, and an able lawyer, till his death in 1879. He married, first, Lucretia, daughter of William Leverett of Windsor, Vt.; second, Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel Kidder of Charlestown, Mass., and third, Maria Kidder of Medfield, Mass.

WILLIAM H. DUNCAN, whose later years were spent in Hanover, was in practice a year or two in Haverhill. He was born in Candia, then a part of Londonderry, in 1807, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1830. He was a man of brilliant talents, of fascinating manner, a great favorite with the ladies of Hanover, one of the most beautiful and accomplished of whom—Sarah, the daughter of Mills Olcott—he afterwards married. Two of Mr. Olcott's daughters were already married, one to Rufus Choate and the other to Joseph Bell, and Mr. Duncan, after teaching in the South for three or four years, reading law in the meantime, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Haverhill, with promise of success equal to

that of his two distinguished brothers-in-law. The failing health of Mr. Olcott led to the removal of Mr. Duncan to Hanover to assist his father-in-law in his large and important business concerns. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, which was later interrupted by the necessity of spending his winters in the South on account of the health of Mrs. Duncan, and this interruption was increased by the death of Mr. Olcott in 1845, and Mrs. Olcott in 1848, the settlement of their estates falling into his hands. The death of Mrs. Duncan in 1850 was a blow from which he never recovered, and he soon withdrew from active participation in professional or business affairs. In politics he was a conservative Democrat, in religion a devout Episcopalian. Though his residence in Haverhill was brief, he left a lasting impression of a lawyer of especially brilliant promise, of graceful and elegant deportment, and of a social charm rarely equalled.

SAMUEL C. WEBSTER could hardly be called a Haverhill lawyer, though the year of his death, 1835, he practiced in Haverhill, coming from Plymouth where he had been in practice since 1815. At the time of his death he was sheriff. He was an able lawyer, active in politics, and was speaker of the New Hampshire House in 1830.

Few if any of the Haverhill lawyers enjoyed more thoroughly the respect and confidence of his townsmen, were more thoroughly trusted by members of the bar, for soundness of judgment and rigid integrity, than NATHAN B. FELTON. He was born in Pelham, Mass., in 1798, graduated at Middlebury College, studied law with Gen. Charles W. Field at Newfane, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He began practice at Lebanon that same year where he remained for about ten years, the latter part of which time he was postmaster. Appointed clerk of the court in 1834, he came to Haverhill, and remained until his death in 1876, the most of the time in full practice of law. He was clerk for ten years, and register of probate, five years from 1852, town clerk in 1837 and 1843, and representative in 1842 and 1853. "Squire" Felton was a careful, painstaking and learned lawyer. His mind was eminently judicial, and in knowledge of court procedure he had no superior in the state. Few men were endowed with a larger capacity of acquisition. He fitted for the junior class in college in eighteen months from the time he began the study of Latin and Greek, at a time when Latin, Greek and mathematics constituted almost the entire college curriculum. Quiet and retiring in manners, he was not a great trial lawyer, but his opinions in matters of law, always trustworthy and valuable were constantly sought in cases of large importance. His unpaid services for the poor and dependent freely given were no small part of his professional work. In his forty-two years' residence in Haverhill, his integrity of character was never questioned, and though in his political affiliations he was a

lifelong uncompromising Democrat, he had always the respect of his political opponents. He probably never used a stub pen, typewriters were unknown in his day, but his papers, legal documents, and records, all written with the quill, were models of neatness, exactness, and—what could not be said even of Choate—were always legible. Joseph Bell was Haverhill's most distinguished lawyer; Nathan B. Felton, Haverhill's most useful lawyer.

DAVID DICKEY, a member of the bar, graduate of Dartmouth in 1835, son-in-law of John Nelson, was in Haverhill 1838–40, but was devoted rather to speculative enterprises than to the practice of his profession.

DAVID H. COLLINS, born in Deerfield, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1835, was in practice in Haverhill in 1839 to 1843. He was register of probate for three years, but resigned on account of failing health. He returned to his native town, and died of consumption at the early age of 31. While register of probate, he put the papers and records of the office, which he found in much confusion, in order and made an index, a service of great value to the county. A brilliant scholar, well read as a lawyer, a devout Episcopalian, he showed great promise of professional success, the fulfillment of which was prevented by his early death. He left the larger part of a considerable property for religious purposes.

JONAS D. SLEEPER spent twelve years in Haverhill, from 1848 to 1860, as clerk of court, and was not in active practice as a lawyer. He was born in Gilford in 1814, a son of Jonas and Sally (Bean) Sleeper. He fitted for college at Gilmanton Academy and graduated at Brown University in 1836. He read law in the office of Josiah Quincy of Rumney and was admitted to the bar in 1842, and entered on the practice of his profession in Hill where he remained till appointed clerk of the court for Grafton County in 1848. Courteous and gentlemanly in manners, he made friends of all with whom he sustained professional or business relations and in the discharge of the duties of the important positions he occupied he was punctiliously faithful and trustworthy. A Democrat in his political affiliations he never gave offence by unfair partisanship. In 1854 and 1855, he represented the Grafton and Coös district in the state senate. In 1860 he accepted the position of cashier of the state Capital Bank at Concord, but only remained one year when he was appointed clerk of court for Merrimack County which office he held until his death which occurred in 1868 at Plymouth, while engaged in a reference case. He was married in 1845 to Martha Grace, daughter of Josiah Quincy of Rumney.

JOHN S. BRYANT was a native of Meredith born in 1800, and before coming to Haverhill in 1839 lived in Bristol. He was a deputy sheriff for a number of years and was engaged in what was known as "running lines" and surveying land. For several years he employed his leisure in

the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, as what was known as "a statute lawyer." Section 2, chapter 177, Revised Statutes, 1830, provided that "any citizen of the age of twenty-one years of good moral character, on application to the superior court shall be admitted to practice as an attorney." This provided a somewhat short cut for admission to the bar and Mr. Bryant availed himself of the opportunity offered. He was a man of more than usual natural ability, of untiring energy, industry and perseverance, which brought him a profitable practice until his death in 1873.

DAVID PAGE was another "statute lawyer," admitted to the bar in 1845. He had previously been a teacher and clerk in a store. He was engaged in mercantile business, abandoning his practice for a time, but returned to practice in 1857, and did a large business in procuring pensions subsequent to the War of the Rebellion.

It hardly need be said that these "statute lawyers" were not in high favor with the court. In 1850 a petition addressed to the Court of Common Pleas asked for the disbarment of John S. Bryant for certain alleged unprofessional practices, which allegations seem to have been fully sustained by the investigation ordered by the court, but the case was transferred to the Superior Court for the reason that the Court of Common Pleas doubted whether it could "exercise authority over attorneys who appear by virtue of an admission to the bar of the Superior Court upon the ground that they are persons of good moral character." At the December term, in the opinion of the Superior Court rendered by Chief Justice Gilchrist, he took occasion to say some things concerning the policy of creating lawyers by statute, which made an interesting page in Volume 24 of the New Hampshire Reports. In commenting on the action of Attorney Bryant in the case which gave rise to the petition for his disbarment he said:

Almost any course would have been better than the one he pursued: for the positions he took were inconsistent with each other, and all his statements could not have been true. . . . In looking after his interest and fixing his eyes constantly upon that he lost sight of the truth, and that is, in great measure, the cause of his present difficulty. . . . But he was ignorant of the law and the practice, and being thus ignorant, and perhaps embarrassed and uncertain what course to pursue, he did whatever he thought would answer the immediate purpose, without looking beyond it. This course may fairly enough be presumed to have resulted from his ignorance of the law, and not to have proceeded from any corrupt and fraudulent motive.

In dismissing the petition for Mr. Bryant's disbarment, Judge Gilchrist took occasion to say some things concerning the statute, the keen and biting sarcasm of which doubtless had some influence in securing the repeal of the statute machinery for the manufacture of lawyers:

This brings us to the question whether, in the present state of the law, mere ignorance of the law, however gross, can authorize the court to remove an attorney from practice.

But how can the court possess this power, when the statute declares that any citizen, twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, shall, on application, be admitted to practice as an attorney? The statute requires no knowledge of the law, no acquaintance with the practice, and no education whatever. The applicant may be destitute of even the rudiments of an education. He may be unable to read or write. He may subscribe the oaths to the constitution and of office, by making his mark. But if he comes within the statute he must be admitted. It has been sometimes thought that if attorneys, who take such an important part in the administration of justice, should be reasonably familiar with those great principles, which for some hundreds of years have formed the foundation of government, have selected domestic relations, have fixed the construction of contracts and have secured the rights of persons and property to all who speak the English language. If these could be dispensed with, some knowledge of the ordinary rules of practice, or, at least of the distinction between forms of action, has been supposed to be necessary. But the statute dispenses with all this. It does not require so much education in an attorney, to whom such momentous interests are entrusted, as it requires in the teacher of a district school. A school mistress must be qualified to teach the English language grammatically, and the rudiments of arithmetic and geography. But the statute does not require that the studies of an attorney should have been prosecuted so far. Anything that tends to lower the standard of professional acquirements among those whose duty it is to investigate and defend the rights of others is to be lamented. . . . And it is with a full conviction of the importance of preserving the standard of professional qualifications, that we have been, nevertheless, constrained to come to the result, that ignorance of the law in an attorney does not authorize the court to suspend or remove him from office, as a contrary doctrine would render it necessary that an attorney should possess some knowledge of the law—a condition which the statute does not require.

CHARLES E. THOMPSON born in 1802, a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1828, was in practice in Haverhill till 1855, when he went to Chicago. He married Mary, a daughter of Mills Olcott of Hanover. He was a man of brilliant accomplishments but unfortunate habits interfered with his professional success. He died in 1882 at the home of his daughter in New Jersey.

GEORGE W. CHAPMAN came to Haverhill from Hill where he had been in practice for three or four years, in 1853, and enjoyed a successful practice, accumulating ample fortune. He married Eleanor H. Towle (see Genealogy) and their home was a hospitable one, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman being social favorites. He read law at first in Cleveland, Ohio, later with Jonas D. Sleeper in Hill, and with Judge Nesmith and A. F. Pike in Franklin. He was a native of Hollis, born in 1827, and died in 1896. He was admitted to the bar at Plymouth in 1849. He was public spirited, interested in the cause of education, serving as a trustee of Haverhill Academy, and superintendent of the town schools.

CHARLES R. MORRISON was born in Bath on January 22, 1819 (see Genealogy), educated at Newbury (Vt.) Seminary, was admitted to the bar in 1842, from the office of Goodall & Woods, and remained in Bath for a time in partnership with Mr. Goodall. In 1845 he came to Haverhill and practiced his profession till the summer of 1851, when he was ap-

pointed "Circuit Justice of the Court of Common Pleas," holding this position until the Know Nothing ascendancy of 1855. In 1856, he removed to Nashua, and his later practice was in Manchester and Concord. During the War of the Rebellion, he served as adjutant of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers for nearly two years, when he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession. He was an able, learned lawyer, endowed with an acute, critical mind. He rendered his state and profession valuable service by his "A Digest of the New Hampshire Reports," "Town Officer," "Justice and Sheriff and Attorneys Assistants," "Probate Directory," and "Digest of School Laws."

NATHANIEL W. WESTGATE was born in Plainfield January 26, 1801 (see Genealogy). He received his academic education at Kimball Union Academy, read law with Charles Flanders, and was admitted to the bar at Newport in 1827. He located at Enfield, and continued in the practice of his profession there until 1856, when he was elected register of probate and removed to Haverhill where he made his home, an honored and respected citizen, until his death in 1890. He was appointed judge of probate in 1861, succeeding Judge Berry, who had been elected governor, and served until 1871, when he retired under the statute age limitation. His life was a useful one, his personal character stainless and his record was one of a safe and valued counsellor to the hundreds who, relying on his integrity and sound judgment, sought advice and counsel. His early political affiliations were with the Whig party, and on the organization of the Republican party, he cordially espoused its principles. Such men as Judge Westgate made it "the Grand Old Party."

GEORGE FREDERICK PUTNAM, born in Croydon (see Genealogy), graduate of Thetford (Vt.) Academy and of Norwich University, read law with Nathan B. Felton, and with Charles R. Morrison in Manchester where he was admitted to the bar in that city in 1867, and began practice in Haverhill. He removed to Warren in 1870, returning to Haverhill in 1877, taking the office of Mr. Felton after the death of the latter in 1876, and continued in successful practice until 1882 when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he took a leading position at the bar of that city, and was prominent in financial circles until his sudden death in 1899.

LUTHER C. MORSE, was a native of Haverhill, born in 1834, the son of Daniel and L. (Colby) Morse (see Morse, Genealogy). He graduated at Dartmouth in 1860, and read law with O. W. Lull, and Nathaniel W. Westgate, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He succeeded Judge Westgate as register of probate in July 1861, and in April 1871, was succeeded by Tyler Westgate. He went West soon after, and in recent years has been engaged in the management of mining properties in California.

SAMUEL T. PAGE is also a native of Haverhill son of Daniel and Margaret (Taylor) Page, born in 1849 (see Genealogy). He graduated at Dartmouth in 1871, read law with Cross & Burnham in Manchester, and was admitted to the bar in Amherst. His professional practice has been for the most part in Haverhill. In the meantime he has held various official positions; has been superintendent of schools, and was register of probate in 1874-76, and again in 1881-85. He represented Haverhill in the legislature in 1877-78, and again in the prolonged session of 1887. He was private secretary to Governor Weston in 1874, and was for some time general business manager of the New Hampshire Democratic Press Company at Concord. It may be safely inferred that Mr. Page is in his political affiliations a Democrat.

WILLIAM F. WESTGATE, son of Nathaniel W., was born in Enfield in 1852, and completed his academic education at the Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth College. He read law with his father and G. F. Putnam and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Besides his professional practice he was also engaged quite extensively as civil engineer and land surveyor. In 1882 he represented Haverhill in the legislature, and was twice elected register of probate. A Republican in politics he was active in the councils of his party.

SAMUEL B. PAGE, the last years of whose professional life was spent in Haverhill (Woodsville) was a native of Littleton, born in 1838 (see Genealogy). He read law with Woods & Bingham of Bath, attended the Albany (N. Y.) Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1861 in Vermont, and to practice in the United States courts in 1869. He began practice at Wells River, Vt., but soon afterward went to Warren, subsequently to Concord and later to Woodsville where he continued in practice till his death in 1912. He was not a great lawyer, but was a man of wonderful versatility, and was effective before juries. He was active in politics, which activity undoubtedly militated against his professional eminence and success. A born parliamentarian, ready in debate, never at a loss for the correct word, a brilliant rhetorician, he was a power in the New Hampshire legislature, from 1863 to 1869, from the town of Warren, in 1874 from Concord, and in 1887, 1889, and 1893 from Haverhill. His services on the stump in political campaigns were always in demand, and in the Democratic party councils he was, for more than a quarter of a century, influential and prominent, and few New Hampshire men were better known in every section of the state. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1876. In Haverhill he was active in town affairs, was superintendent of schools and moderator for several years. He was prominent in several fraternal organizations, especially the Odd Fellows, Masons and Elks, having served as grand master of the former organization. Versatility and its accompaniments interfered,

however, with his success. He was a genius, and genius oftentimes exacts penalties.

EDGAR W. SMITH may not perhaps be properly classed as a Haverhill lawyer, since his office and residence have been in Wells River, Vt., but during his partnership with Scott Sloane and later with his son, Raymond U. Smith, he maintained with them an office in Woodsville, and he has enjoyed a large and important practice in the Grafton County courts. He is an able, learned and successful lawyer of sound and reliable judgment as a counsellor, and exceptionally effective in the trial of causes.

SCOTT SLOANE (see Genealogy), who was associated with Mr. Smith for a time in Wells River, and for several years when the firm opened its office, in Woodsville, is of an old Haverhill family, the grandson of David Sloane one of the early lawyers of the town, is still in successful practice of his profession at Lebanon, whither he removed from Woodsville in 1904. While in Haverhill he was an active worker in the Republican party, a member of the constitutional convention of 1902, and prominent in the affairs of the community. As a lawyer he is painstaking and persistent and in the trial of causes before either court or jury, he meets with a marked degree of success.

RAYMOND U. SMITH, on his graduation from Norwich University in 1894, began the study of law, and on his admission to the bar entered into partnership with his father, having charge of the office in Woodsville and taking up his residence in Haverhill. In 1911, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Smith has continued in practice since that time alone. He has a rapidly growing practice and is winning an enviable reputation as a lawyer. Elected solicitor of Grafton County in 1914 and held office four years; appointed Major on staff of Governor Keyes in January, 1917; acted as Government Appeal Agent during war in connection with Local Board for Grafton County; moderator of town 1917-18-19.

CHARLES H. HOSFORD, though maintaining his legal residence in Monroe, has been in the active practice of his profession in Woodsville since 1899. He is also largely interested in real estate, which with his law practice has won him financial success. He represented the second senatorial district in the legislature of 1911, and has been active in the counsels of his party. While having a voting residence in Monroe, he has been in all other respects active in all the affairs of Woodsville where he takes a leading part.

DEXTER D. DOW maintains his voting residence in Littleton, but, as clerk of the court for the County of Grafton since 1897, he has resided in Woodsville, where he has become one of the leading factors in its social and business life. Debarred by the nature of his office from the active practice of his profession, he serves as commissioner in taking testimony,

as referee in important civil actions, master in taking testimony in equity cases, and holds many positions as trustee or administrator of estates. He is also justice of the Police Court of the Haverhill district. Careful, methodical, painstaking, he is recognized both by court and bar as a model clerk. He graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1889, and was admitted to the bar from the office of Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor of Littleton.

FRED S. WRIGHT, a graduate of the University of Vermont, studied law at the Yale Law School, and shortly after his admission to the bar entered into partnership, in 1901, with C. H. Hosford under the firm name of Hosford & Wright. This continued until January 1, 1909, when, Mr. Wright having been elected to the office of county solicitor, the partnership was dissolved, and he entered on practice by himself. He served four years as solicitor and has since been engaged in a general practice which is becoming yearly more important.

FRED B. LANG has had offices both in Newbury and Woodsville since 1899, but has not been largely engaged in court practice, business affairs outside his profession occupying his time and claiming his attention to a large extent. Some of his business ventures have proven successful in a marked degree. In the autumn of 1915, he disposed of his business and professional interests and removed to the province of Alberta, Canada.

IRA W. THAYER, on his graduation from the Woodsville High School, took the law course in Boston University and, on his admission to the bar, began practice in St. Johnsbury, later in Woodsville for a brief period, having his office with C. H. Hosford, but in 1913, a favorable opening occurring he removed to Berlin where he has every prospect of a successful practice.

The history of the Haverhill bar has been an honorable one.

HAVERHILL POLICE COURT

In accordance with a vote at the annual town meeting of 1893, the legislature of 1895 passed an act establishing a Police Court in Haverhill, and William F. Westgate was appointed justice, and this was amended at the session of 1899 by providing for an associate justice, the latter to "have sole jurisdiction within the limits of the Woodsville fire district," Dexter D. Dow, clerk of the Supreme Court, was appointed associate justice in May, 1899. He served in this capacity until February 11, 1903, when he was appointed justice in place of W. F. Westgate who had died April 23, 1902. Herbert E. Smith of Pike was appointed associate justice, but served only a brief period, when Russell T. Bartlett, register of probate for Grafton County was appointed associate justice. The court was abolished by the legislature of 1913, and Haverhill was made part of a police district, consisting of the towns of Haverhill, Orford,

Piermont, Warren, Benton and Monroe, to be known as the police court for the district of Haverhill. Dexter D. Dow was appointed justice, and it was provided that the court should hold its sessions at some suitable place in the town of Haverhill. These district police courts were given enlarged jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters. The change was not wholly satisfactory throughout the state, and the legislature of 1915 abolished the district Court, and the old Haverhill Police Court, under the new name of Haverhill Municipal Court, was re-established, and Judge Dow was appointed justice, with Russell T. Bartlett associate. The jurisdiction given by the act of 1913 was in the main retained and the Court was for Haverhill alone.

CHAPTER XIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

DR. SAMUEL WHITE CAME TO NEWBURY IN 1763—THE ONLY PHYSICIAN IN COÖS UNTIL AFTER REVOLUTIONARY WAR—DR. MARTIN PHELPS FIRST IN HAVERHILL—FOLLOWED BY DRs. EDMUND CARLETON, EZRA BARTLETT, JOHN ANGIER, PHINEAS SPALDING, HENRY B. LEONARD, JOHN McNAB, SAMUEL P. CARBEE, CHARLES R. GIBSON—PRESENT PHYSICIANS—DRs. MILLER, LAWRENCE (DIED 1919), DEARBORN, SPEARE—DENTISTS—"GOOLD" DAVIS—THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

HAVERHILL's first physician, like Haverhill's first minister, lived in Newbury, but no account of the medical practitioners of Haverhill would be complete without mention of Dr. Samuel White, who, while he lived across the river, was Haverhill's only doctor till just after the Revolution. Like many other of the early settlers of the two towns, he was a native of Plaistow. He was the fourteenth of the fifteen children of Nicholas White of whom seven fine sons and two daughters were among the early settlers of Newbury. The eldest son, Noah, b. 1728 was one of the grantees and came with his wife and four brothers to the town in 1763. Samuel, born November 6, 1750, a boy of thirteen, remained but a short time, returned to Plaistow and later studied medicine with Doctor Brickett of Haverhill, Mass., and in 1773 located permanently in Newbury, was for some time the only physician in Coös, and for many years the principal practitioner in the settlements on both sides the river, his account books showing visits as far to the north as Guildhall and Northumberland. F. P. Wells says of him:¹

"He had the confidence of the people and was esteemed very skilful. Many of his journeys were on foot, and in winter on snowshoes. He was surgeon to the troops stationed in Coös, and accompanied the soldiers who went to Saratoga. He reached Bennington the day after the battle and helped care for the wounded. Two accounts kept by him are owned by Mrs. Z. A. Richardson of St. Johnsbury and are in a beautiful handwriting, each entry being clear and exact and the ink as fresh as if just written. These accounts begin in 1773 and end in 1790. For an ordinary visit the charge was one shilling here in Newbury; from two to six shillings in Haverhill; in Bath from three to seven shillings. A visit to Capt. Ward Bayley at Upper Coös is charged at forty shillings. Medicine was always extra. In these books about one hundred and fifty remedial agents are mentioned. Physic stands first, some sort being used over fifteen hundred times. Bleeding was common. Surgical operations were few, scarcely a dozen are mentioned in these volumes, and these were simple fractures of arms or legs. . . . In person Doctor White was tall and large in frame, capable of great endurance, and strong constitution as his great age testified. He was fond of anecdote, and abounded in wit and humor. He used to say that he was 'apt to have poor luck with his patients in their last illness.' He was generous to a fault, somewhat slack in business, and would take

¹ History of Newbury, Vt., pp. 736-737.

notes from people whose financial ability he knew nothing about. For years he drank heavily, but afterwards discontinued the use of spirits. Late in life he made a profession of religion, and was admitted to the Congregational Church at a special service held at his house September 19, 1844."

Doctor White died January 25, 1848, in his 98th year. During the period covered by his account books, but seven confinement cases, an indication of the prevailing employment of midwives in those early days, and the few cases of surgery indicate that the use of the knife was almost unknown. Appendicitis, gall stones and a score or so of other ailments had not then been discovered or invented, and anaesthetics had not taken the place of alcohol which was the only opiate then used by the profession. The medical treatment by practitioners was heroic, and Doctor White was undoubtedly the first of the Haverhill heroes. He had a large family of twelve children, none of whom married, and the graves of nine of these with those of their parents are marked by the long row of white gravestones in the Jefferson Hill Cemetery.

Bittinger mentions a Dr. John Porter as connected with the early evidence relative to the charges of disloyalty made against Col. Asa Porter as early as 1776, and says that he was probably a brother of Col. Asa, but the latter had no brother of that name, nor is there any evidence that he ever practiced medicine in Haverhill, and as little is known of Dr. Samuel Hale who is mentioned in the proprietors in 1778, where he was voted £3, 18s for doctoring in Ezekiel Chapman's family.

Dr. Thaddeus Butler came to Haverhill in the closing years of the Revolution. He was married before 1783 to a daughter of Col. Timothy Bedel. He must have died early, since his widow married Samuel Brooks in 1787 or 1788.

The first physician resident in Haverhill who came into prominence was Dr. Martin Phelps, who must have come to the town as early as 1782, since in that year he acted as attending surgeon to the soldiers at Haverhill under Capt. Charles Johnston. He was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1756, the third of the nine children of Martin and Martha Parson Phelps and fifth in descent from William and Dorothy Phelps, who was born in Tewksbury, England, August 4, 1560, and came to New England, arriving March 20, 1630, and was one the first settlers and founders of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay. Doctor Phelps graduated at Yale in 1776, studied medicine and came to Haverhill. He married, first, February 28, 1786, Ruth Ladd of Haverhill, who died in Chester, Mass., April 16, 1804, and, second, February 5, 1806, Mary Fowler of Westfield, Mass. He died in Chester, Mass., whither he had removed some time subsequent to 1796, his name appearing on the tax list for the last time in that year. Of his eight children,¹ the first five were born in Haverhill, the

¹ See Phelps Genealogy.

sixth in Belchertown, Mass., in 1799, and the two youngest in Chester, Mass. He was a man of great excellence of character, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a physician. At a special town meeting, November 21, 1791, a proposition to introduce "the small pox in town by way of inoculation" was negatived. At an adjourned meeting January 3, 1792, this action was rescinded and it was "voted that Dr. Martin Phelps have liberty to propagate the small pox in town by inoculation." At a special meeting January 23, this action was rescinded, and the matter remained in abeyance till at a special meeting January 7, 1793, it was "voted that the town consent to have small pox in town by way of inoculation." It is evident that a strong feeling was aroused over this subject, and there is a tradition that one result of this was the removal of Doctor Phelps from town. In Chester he became prominent as a physician and a citizen holding various town offices and was a representative to the General Court. While in Haverhill he was active in the organization of the First Congregationalist Church, and with Col. Charles Johnson was one of its two first deacons, an office which he held until his removal to Belchertown. In the record of baptisms are found, children of Doctor Martin and Ruth Phelps: Patty, 1788; Samuel, October 14, 1790; Sally, April 29, 1792; Electa, February 16, 1794.

Doctor Phelps was succeeded by Dr. Amasa Scott, who lived in the Phelps house on Ladd Street, where he maintained a sort of tavern for invalids, what perhaps would be called in these modern days a sanatorium. In 1800-01-02 he served as moderator at special town meetings, but soon after this went to Hanover, where he was in practice in 1815. In the treatment of what was known as the spotted fever or black plague which was epidemic in this section that year especially in the town of Warren, he was eminently successful where other physicians failed. During the time he remained in Haverhill his practice seems to have been special rather than general.

Dr. Isaac Moore was of Scotch ancestry, born in Worcester, Mass., in 1765. He came to this section of the country early in life, since as a boy of fifteen he witnessed the burning and sacking at Royalton, Vt., by the British and Indians in 1780. He probably began the practice of medicine in Haverhill, but remained here but a short time, going to Bath in 1790, in which town and in Littleton he practiced until his death in 1818. He had not special knowledge of books, but was a man of great natural ability, and though rough in manners and speech, often shocking his more refined patients, he had more than ordinary success in his practice. His wife was a daughter of Col. Timothy Bedel and they had a family of thirteen children. He was one of the early advocates of vaccination, and his efforts to introduce it in Bath antedated those of Doctor Phelps in Haverhill. In 1789 Bath voted to permit him to "set up a

house inoculation," but so strong was the prejudice against it, in spite of this vote, the building was torn down before it was completed. In 1790, however, he erected another building, and somewhat extensively advertised his small pox hospital for the accommodation of "those who wished to take the small pox by the safe and easy way of inoculation."

Dr. Edmund Carleton practiced his profession for nearly half a century in Haverhill. He was born in Bradford, Mass., May 13, 1772, fifth in descent from Edward Carleton, who came from England and settled with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers and nineteen others in 1638-39, Rogers Plantation, afterwards Rowley, Mass. Soon after birth he went with his parents to Haverhill, Mass. In 1792 he taught school in Boscawen, where he later married Joanna, daughter of Peter and Rebecca Coffin, born April 11, 1773. He studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Kittredge of Dover, and settled in Haverhill in 1795, and pursued the practice of his profession until a few years before his death, which occurred November 2, 1838. After beginning his practice in Haverhill, he attended lectures in Hanover and graduated from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1804. He lived on the main street near the Piermont line, at first in a small house, and later in the large one which he built, and where his youngest son, Arthur, afterwards lived. He had a fine productive farm, and was active in the affairs of the community especially in the church of which he was a respected deacon for nearly twenty-five years. He was for many years a director of the Coös Bank, and took a deep interest in the Academy and the schools of the town. Prudent and economical, a foe of anything that looked like waste, he narrowly escaped being regarded by his neighbors and fellow townsmen as "near," if, indeed, he may be said to have escaped, and he amassed what was regarded in his time a handsome property. He stood high in his profession and was much in demand by his brother physicians for consultation in critical cases. In a time when medicine was administered heroically, he anticipated modern treatment by giving more diminutive doses than did his brethern, claiming that better results were thereby obtained.

Dr. Ezra Bartlett came to Haverhill from Warren, where he had been in practice since 1797, in 1812, and remained in active practice for a period of thirty-six years. He was distinguished as a physician and surgeon, and was also prominent in public affairs. He had an aptitude for both vocations, much of this by inheritance. He was born in Kingston in 1770, the son of Josiah Bartlett, who was a native of Amesbury, Mass. In one of the public squares of that town there is a bronze statue of Josiah Bartlett, and on a bronze tablet imbedded in the pedestal is an inscription of which the following is a part:

Patriot, Scholar, Statesman
A delegate to the Continental Congress
A signer of the Declaration of Independence
With Stark at Bennington
A member of the Convention—which ratified
The Constitution of the United States.
Chief Justice, President and First
Governor of New Hampshire
Not more illustrious for public services
Than for his private virtues.

He was 45 years of age when the War of the Revolution broke out, and was enjoying a large and successful practice of medicine in the town of Kingston. Ezra Bartlett owed much to inheritance. He began the practice of medicine in Warren in 1797. The fact that his father was one of the grantees of the town, and had not disposed of his holdings of land doubtless had something to do with the settlement of the son in that town. He had a large practice almost immediately. He took an interest in the affairs of the town, was moderator in 1800, 1808 and 1811, town clerk and treasurer in 1803 and 1804, and represented Warren in the legislature in 1805-06-07. He gave a great impetus to town affairs, and when in 1812 he removed to Haverhill, where there were better educational advantages for his children and a larger field for professional practice, Warren was not the same town in which he established himself in 1797. The roads were better; the schools were better; the farms were better, and he set a good example by building a fine house for himself, which served as a pattern for scores of others. His professional reputation was such and he had such excellent facilities for study, that he nearly always had one or more medical students with him, some of whom became in after life eminent professionally and politically. Two, Dr. Thomas Whipple, and Dr. Robert Burns became members of Congress, the former for four terms. Something of his popularity in Warren, and afterwards in Haverhill and adjoining towns is indicated by the fact that many children were named for him, and even to the present time, the christian name of Ezra Bartlett like that of George Washington is frequently found. During the thirty-six years of his practice in Haverhill he was beyond question the leading physician in this region, and was regarded as an authority in consultations. His interest in public affairs brought him frequent honors. In 1819 and 1820 he was treasurer and town clerk, presidential elector in 1820, a member of the Governor's Council in 1822, and represented Haverhill in the Legislature in 1834. He was chief justice of the Court of Sessions before that Court was abolished, a judge of the Circuit Court and for several years an associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas. All these positions he filled with honor to himself,

and with scrupulous fidelity to the public. He had a large family of children, and of his seven sons, five adopted the profession of father and grandfather and some became eminent in their profession. Many stories were related of him illustrating his tact and readiness in emergencies. Arriving home after midnight after a professional visit one night, as he drove his two-wheeled doctor's sulky in the yard, he saw a man disappear suddenly from his cellar window. Quietly alighting and making for the window, he was surprised to receive from some one in the cellar a large piece of salt pork. He took it silently and deposited it in a bag which was lying near and then another, and still another and another until two bags had been filled, when there came from the cellar the question "Shall we take it all?" "No, friend, no," replied the doctor, "leave me enough for my breakfast." The runaway was discovered, and the two it need not be said settled for pork. He died at his home on Court Street nearly opposite the old Court house December 5, 1848, mourned by the entire community.

Dr. Ezra Bartlett, Jr., was born in Warren, September 28, 1811, the year before the removal of his father to Haverhill, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 16, 1892. He was educated at Haverhill Academy, preparing for college, but did not enter, and after studying medicine with his father and with his uncle Dr. John French of Bath was graduated at Dartmouth Medical School in 1832, and began practice in Warminster, Va. He remained there but one year when on account of the illness of his father he returned to Haverhill, and entered into partnership with him. He remained but a few years, however, when he went to South Berwick, Me., where he remained fifteen years. Later he went to East Boston, Mass., where he remained for nearly five years, when he went to Exeter, where he practiced until he retired on account of advancing years. He was a successful and skilful physician and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. During the War of the Rebellion he was "contract surgeon" for two years, and was on duty in Tennessee, Georgia, and after Sherman's march to the sea at Hilton Head, S. C. He was twice married, first, to Sarah Calef of Saco, Me., and, second, to Mrs. Eleanor Augusta Tucker, widow of John Hubbard a lawyer of South Berwick, Me. One son by the first marriage, Josiah Calef Bartlett of Chicago, was connected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Dr. John Angier was born in Fitzwilliam December 20, 1784, the youngest of the eleven children of Silas and Elizabeth (Drury) Angier. His early practice of medicine was in Alstead and Maine, but came to North Haverhill in 1827, where he had an enviable reputation as a physician and an extensive practice until his death in 1836, losing his life by being thrown from a buggy while on a visit to Weathersfield, Vt. He was the first resident physician in North Haverhill. Active in politics, a Demo-

erat when party feeling ran high he was elected to the Legislature in 1833, and was defeated for the same office by John L. Rix in 1834, though Rix was denied his seat on the ground that he was declared elected on Wednesday at an adjourned meeting. He was again elected in 1836, and served at the June session the year of his death. He married Mary Mann, who died in 1873, at the age of 84. Of their children two are buried in the family lot in Horse Meadow Cemetery. One daughter became the wife of Nathaniel M. Swasey (see Swasey Genealogy) and his two sons, J. Dorsey and George W., went early in life to northern Pennsylvania where they successfully engaged in the lumber business. Dorsey Angier may be said to have been the discoverer of petroleum, accidentally observing oil floating on his mill pond, which he secured by digging pits into which the water flowed, and the oil was removed from the top. Believing that the oil must have come from pools in the earth, he sunk a well near the mill pond "striking oil" at a depth of sixty-nine feet. Other wells were sunk and there was the beginning of the immense petroleum industry—John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil. A Haverhill boy was the pioneer. It is needless to say that the Angier brothers made handsome fortunes and were numbered among the first citizens of Titusville, Pa. Dr. Angier was a man of striking personal appearance, tall, straight and is said to have borne a striking resemblance to Gen. Andrew Jackson, so much so that when acting as one of the marshals, while a member of the legislature, on the occasion of General Jackson's visit to that body, he was mistaken by many for the general himself and was the recipient of quite an ovation.

Dr. Joel Angier, a nephew of Doctor John, was a son and the eighth of the twelve children of Major Joel and Olive (Turner) Angier, was born in Acworth, married Mary E. Polly of Acworth. He studied medicine with Dr. Bliss of Alstead, graduated at the Dartmouth school, and after practicing in Washington and Bethel, Vt., came to North Haverhill about 1840 where he practiced five or six years, with a good degree of success, when he removed to Swiftwater, was for a time in Benton, the only practicing physician ever residing in that town, when he removed to Bath and from there to Hazel Green, Wis., where he remained in practice until his death.

Dr. Anson Brackett was a native of Wheelock, Vt., graduated at the Medical College of Burlington, Vt., and after practicing for a time in North Danville, Vt., and Lyons, N. Y., where he gained much success came to Haverhill some time previous to 1829 and remained here about six years when he removed to Gainesville, Fla., where he practiced till his death, becoming one of the leading surgeons and physicians in that state. He was especially distinguished in surgery and before leaving Haverhill performed some very important operations, among which was the ampu-

tation of the leg of B. Frank Palmer, which was, owing to the weakened condition of the patient, a specially critical operation. The leg had been terribly crushed and torn in a bark mill in Bradford, Vt. Dr. Brackett would allow no stimulants to be used—anaesthetics were unknown, but did consent that the patient might have a strong cup of tea after the operation. Mr. Palmer subsequently acquired fame as the inventor of the Palmer artificial leg which brought him a fortune. Dr. Brackett was a man of high character, and his removal to the south was a distinct loss to the profession in New Hampshire.

Dr. Simon B. Heath had studied medicine with Dr. Brackett, and after the removal of the latter to Florida succeeded to his Haverhill practice, but though a man of marked natural ability, his intemperate habits prevented his success and after a brief association with Dr. Hiram Morgan which proved unsatisfactory to the latter, he removed to Groton, Vt.

Dr. Hiram Morgan was born in Rochester, Vt., in 1805, and died in Haverhill in 1876. He studied medicine first with Dr. Page of Bethel, Vt., then at the Woodstock (Vt.) Medical School from which he graduated in 1833, practiced for a time in Hancock and then in Corinth, Vt., and came to Haverhill about 1836. After a practice of a dozen years or so in Haverhill, which was constantly increasing, giving promise of abundant success, he went to New York to attend lectures, but soon after his return was stricken with disease from which he never fully recovered, and was so broken in health that he relinquished practice for the remainder of his life. He married November 13, 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Edward Towle, a woman of great refinement and most attractive personality. For many years after he gave up his practice he and his wife boarded at Smith's Hotel and occupied an influential position in the best society of the village. Before his loss of health Dr. Morgan gave promise of taking high rank in his profession.

Dr. Edward S. Mattocks, a son of Governor Mattocks of Vermont, came to Haverhill prior to 1839, but failed to secure business and remained but a short time, when he went to Lyndon, Vt., where he died soon after.

Dr. Henry Hayes was a native of Scotland, studied medicine with Dr. Colby of Stanstead, Canada, and came from there to Haverhill about the same time that Dr. Mattocks did. He came with the best of recommendations, and was employed by many of the best families who formed a warm friendship for him. But Haverhill at that time was over supplied with doctors, competition was sharp and after a few years he went to Bradford, Vt., from there to the Vermont towns of Irasburg and Hartland, and then to Massachusetts, where he died. He was regarded as a well read and skilful physician, but did not remain long enough in one place to achieve the best possible success.

Dr. Phineas Spalding was born in Sharon, Vt., January 14, 1799, the son of Reuben and Jerusha (Carpenter) Spalding, and died in Haverhill where he had resided since 1839, and where he had been a practicing physician for fifty years, October 29, 1897. Some years of his early life were spent in teaching in his native town and in Montpelier, Vt., where he began the study of medicine with his brother, James, later attending the Medical School at Dartmouth, from which institution he graduated in 1823. He spent the next fifteen years in Lyndon, Vt., where he built up a prosperous and successful professional practice. In 1838 he attended a course of lectures at the Harvard Medical College and settled the next year in Haverhill, where he spent the last fifty-eight years of his long and useful life. He was devoted to his profession, a member of various medical associations and societies, a delegate on several occasions to the American Medical Society, and a frequent contributor of articles to medical journals, also reports of cases. Among these was the successful treatment of an "inter-capsular fracture of the thigh bone" in 1827, previous to which time successful treatment of such a case had been held by the highest authorities to be hopeless. In 1841 he was lecturer on Surgery in the Woodstock, Vt., Medical College. He took a deep interest in public matters, and was a prominent leader in church affairs. He was deacon of the Congregational Church in Lyndon, Vt., and was elected to the same office in Haverhill but declined it. An early advocate of temperance he organized in 1828 the first temperance society in Vermont. He was one of the promoters of the construction of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, the first meeting relative to it in this section having been called by him and Harry Stevens of Barton, Vt. He took a deep interest in Haverhill Academy, was one of its trustees for many years, and also served as superintendent of the Haverhill schools. He was a man of decided positiveness, and was a strong partisan Republican in politics as well as a strong partisan Congregationalist. His party said in writing of him in his later years, while admitting that the sense of humor was somewhat lacking in his make up:¹ "He takes a large view of things and is never trivial in the treatment of questions of duty and action. What he does he does intelligently and from a conviction of what he sees is right. He is social, hospitable, fond of company, loves argument, and is entirely free from demagogism. He is a staunch friend of all that is good, and steadfast in purpose—full of hope, courage, energy." He was twice married (see Genealogy). His residence for many years and at the time of his death, was the large brick three story house built as a hotel, early in the nineteenth century, enlarged and repaired in 1830 by Jonathan Sinclair and kept by him as the Grafton Hotel for several years before it passed into the possession of Doctor Spalding. The property

¹ Bitteringer's Haverhill, p. 301.

is still owned by the Spalding heirs, but life possession of it was given by Doctor Spalding to Mrs. Nettie Crawford who was his faithful nurse and attendant during his last years and who has made it an attractive hotel once more, under the name of the Crawford House, a favorite resort in the summer months for many former residents of the town.

Dr. Henry B. Leonard was born in Sharon, Vt., July 8, 1817, the eldest son of Gaivs and Eunice (Spalding) Leonard. His early years were spent on the home farm, but he acquired by his own efforts and persistence an academic education, and began the study of medicine with his uncle Dr. James Spalding in Montpelier, Vt., and later graduated from the Woodstock, Vt., Medical School. He began the practice of his profession at North Haverhill in 1842, succeeding Dr. John Angier as the physician in that village. He continued this with marked fidelity and success until his death February 7, 1869. His practice covered the entire town of Haverhill, extending into Bath and Benton. During the diphtheria epidemic of 1863, he had great success in the treatment of the dread disease, and night and day he was driving in his old fashioned two-wheeled sulky over the rough roads of the outlying districts of the towns mentioned. Dr. Leonard was the ideal country doctor, and his name is held in grateful remembrance by many living at the present. He was twice married (see Genealogy). His mother was a sister of Dr. Phineas Spalding, and it is said that he settled in North Haverhill against the advice if not indeed the protest of his uncle, and they never maintained intimate relations with each other. Indeed it was not a matter of common knowledge among their respective patients that they were relatives. They had little in common except that each took a deep interest in public affairs. Doctor Leonard was liberal in his religious beliefs, and seldom attended church. He was as ardent a Democrat as was his uncle a Republican and when in 1866, the Democrats recovered possession of the town after twelve years of Republican ascendancy, he was elected one of the two representatives to the General Court and was re-elected the following year.

Dr. Homer H. Tenney began the practice of his profession in Haverhill in 1858, but on account of ill health removed after two or three years to Kansas, where he remained in practice, gaining an honorable place in his profession, until his death several years later.

Dr. John McNab did not come to Haverhill (Woodsville) to reside till about 1865 but as a physician in Wells River and Barnet, Vt., for some thirty-five years previously, he was frequently called in critical cases, especially in surgical operations in which he displayed great daring and skill, in towns on the New Hampshire side of the river. He was born in Glenarchay, Scotland, January 27, 1784, and came to America with

his parents while he was still a child. They settled at first in Thornton, and afterwards in Barnet, Vt. He graduated at the Dartmouth School in 1824 and came to Wells River, Vt., where he practiced and at Barnet until about 1865 he removed to Woodsville, where he remained, never wholly giving up his practice, until his death in 1879 at the advanced age of 94. He was brusque in manner, liberal to the extreme in his theological views, and prominent as a Mason. He suffered the amputation of his left arm because of a cancerous affection contracted in performing an operation for that disease. A man of a remarkably vigorous physical and mental constitution he retained his faculties to an exceptional degree until his death. Indeed but ten days before this event he made a trip to Boston unattended. He was survived by four children: Capt. John McNab, a retired officer of the United States Army, Mrs. Joseph Y. Cheney of Woodsville, Mrs. Calvin Dewey of McIndoes, Vt., and Mrs. N. M. Loomis of Charlestown, Mass. In his political affiliations he was a pronounced Democrat.

Dr. Samuel Powers Carbee, was born in Bath June 14, 1836, youngest of the five sons of John H. and Anna Powers Carkee. He married September 30, 1885 N. Della, daughter of Lyman Buck of Haverhill. He obtained his education in the schools of his native town and at Newbury, Vt., Seminary. Beginning the study of medicine in 1860, after several years spent in teaching, with Dr. A. H. Crosby of Wells River, Vt., he continued the same with Doctors Dixi and A. B. Crosby of Hanover until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 12th New Hampshire Volunteers, subsequently commissioned as assistant surgeon, he held that position till the close of the war. He was with his regiment at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and was the first surgeon to enter Richmond as its captain. Returning home he continued his studies at the Dartmouth Medical School, graduating in 1866, and began the practice of his profession at Haverhill succeeding Doctor Tenney. A man of marked energy, enthusiastically devoted to his profession, he brought to its practice not only knowledge of the books, but a marked degree of common sense which contributed to his marked success till his death January 31, 1900. He was a member of the White Mountain and New Hampshire Medical Societies and was for fourteen years member of the board of examiners for pensions. A Republican in his political affiliations he was active and influential in the councils of his party; was surgeon general on the staff of Governor Busiel; elected one of the board of County Commissioners in 1884 and re-elected in 1886; and was a member of the Legislature 1905-07. His optimistic cheerful disposition won him a large circle of friends, both among his patients with whom he was a general favorite, and in the community at large.

Dr. Moses D. Carbee a cousin of Samuel P. was born in Newbury, Vt., May 13, 1847, son of Thomas Henry and Olive L. (Robinson) Carkee. He pursued his Academic studies in the Lancaster Academy and graduated from the medical school of the University of Vermont in 1873. He came to Haverhill in 1874, and entered into partnership with his cousin, Samuel P., which continued till 1882, when he practiced by himself. At his sudden death from diphtheria Oct. 23, 1889, he was enjoying a successful and growing practice.

Dr. Haven Palmer, son of Lewis and Susan H. Palmer was born Jefferson in 1843, graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, practiced in Wentworth for a year or so, came to Haverhill in 1872 and was in partnership with Dr. S. P. Carkee for two years when he went to Meredith, where he remained till 1883, when he went to Plymouth. He was a man of high character and was successful in his profession.

Dr. Ira E. Brown, who came to Haverhill in 1880, was well equipped, for the practice of his profession. He was the son of Dr. Ira and Emily (Clark) Brown of Wells River, Vt. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1874 and from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1878, and continued his preparation in hospitals in New York City. He remained in Haverhill but two years, when he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he won distinction in health and quarantine service for both city and state, and was professor of chemistry, toxicology and preventative medicine in the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was also the founder of the Society for the Prevention of Vice in that city.

Dr. Clarence H. Clark, after graduation from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1878, came to Haverhill in 1879. He was a native of Newbury, Vt., and his preliminary medical studies were with Dr. Watkins of that town. For a year before coming to Haverhill he was a subordinate officer in a Montreal hospital and attended medical lectures in that city. Enthusiastically devoted to his profession, he gave great promise of success but failing health caused him to relinquish practice after a few years, and after seeking relief from a change in climate, he returned to Haverhill to die of New England's scourge, consumption.

Dr. Henry P. Watson, born in Guildhall, Vt., in 1845, the son of Dr. Henry L. Watson, fitted for college at Newbury Seminary, and beginning the study of medicine with his father, continued it under Drs. A. B. and Dixie Crosby and graduated from the Dartmouth Medical in 1866. He began practice in Groveton, but came to North Haverhill about 1868, practicing there for fifteen years when he removed to the Corner where he remained in the enjoyment of a large and successful practice having earned in the meantime the reputation of being a skilful surgeon, until his removal to a larger field in Manchester, where he stood in the front rank of his profession.

Dr. Nathaniel H. Perkins, of the homeopathic school of medicine, who came to Woodsville in 1868 and remained till 1876 when he removed to Winchendon, enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Homoeopathy has never been popular in northern New Hampshire, but Dr. Perkins before his removal was rapidly overcoming such prejudice as existed and had the promise of winning success. He remained in Winchendon several years, removing from there to Milton, Mass., where he has taken a high place in his profession. He has been one of the State Board of Medical Examiners. While in Winchendon he represented the town in the New Hampshire Legislature.

Dr. Charles R. Gibson was born in Alstead on April 12, 1853, the son of Reuel and Emily Barnard Gibson. He fitted for College at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1872. He read medicine with Dr. S. T. Smith and graduated from the Bowdoin Medical School in 1875. He was for nearly two years an interne in the Maine General Hospital at Portland and began his professional life in Woodsville, where he practiced till his death, October 2, 1914. He was twice married, first, to S. Jennie Park of Plymouth, who died March 21, 1911, and, second, to Mrs. Jennie Quimby, who survives him. When he settled in Woodsville the village was small, but he had faith that it was destined to grow and he patiently waited for more than six months before he had his first patient. Success came, however, and it was well earned by his faithfulness and devotion to his patients, and his skill as a physician, especially as a surgeon. He was an Episcopalian, warden of St. Luke's church, a Republican when Republicans were scarce in Woodsville, and represented Haverhill in the Legislature of 1897-99. He was president for many years previous to his death of the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank, a director of the Woodsville Opera Building Association, and besides his residence on Pleasant street was the owner of other real estate. Public spirited and helpful as a citizen, responding cheerfully to calls for which there was no hope of payment, never indulging himself in vacations, he could always be depended upon for cheerful and willing service. During the last year of his life his health had failed him, and he associated with him Dr. F. E. Speare of Lisbon, who succeeded to his practice.

Dr. Oliver D. Eastman was born in Sonora, Calif., but owing to the death of his father came east in childhood to live with his grandparents in Vermont. He received his Academic education at Newbury Seminary, began his professional studies with Dr. H. P. Watson, and attended lectures at Burlington, and Dartmouth Medical, graduating from the latter in 1882. He began practice in Piermont in 1882, but came to Woodsville in 1884, where he has since remained. He has a large practice not only in Woodsville, but in other sections of the town especially East Haverhill,

also in Warren. He married Addie D. Davis in 1882 (see Genealogy), and of their four sons, D. K. is a veterinary surgeon, Oliver is practicing medicine in Burlington, Vt., and lectures in the Medical School there, and Burns is practicing medicine in Michigan. The youngest, Milo, is yet in school.

Dr. Charles Newcomb, who practiced his profession in North Haverhill from 1887 to about 1900, was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1858, where he received his early education. He read medicine with Dr. C. M. Chandler of Montpelier, and attended lectures both at Dartmouth and Vermont University Medical, taking his degree from the latter institution. Previous to coming to North Haverhill he practiced in West Fairlee and in Washington, Vt., and about 1900 he returned to his native city, where he has since enjoyed a good practice.

Dr. I. N. Eastman, who began practice in Woodsville in 1893 at the age of 26, was soon having an excellent business, but his health became broken and about 1900 he returned to his native town of Groton, Vt.

Dr. Henry C. Stearns, born in Lovell, Me., Sept. 21, 1866, received his academic training in Fryeburg, Me., and his professional training in the Dartmouth school, graduating in the class of 1896. After a brief practice in Bartlett and Warren, he came to Haverhill, where he had married in 1897 (see Genealogy), Mary Louise only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Swasey Pow. Except for a short time spent in Concord he practiced successfully in Haverhill until he was instantly killed August 23, 1915, his automobile being struck by an automobile at Cobleigh's Crossing, near Woodsville. He took an active interest in town affairs, and was largely instrumental in securing a water supply for the village, and was treasurer of the Water Company at the time of his death. He was succeeded in his practice by Dr. F. C. Russell, who had been his classmate at Dartmouth, and who for a short time was associated with him when he first came to Haverhill, but who later practiced in Newbury and Bradford, Vt., until he returned to Haverhill after the death of Dr. Stearns.

Dr. Forrest J. Drury, son of Rev. A. H. Drury, was born in Easton January 17, 1885. His preparatory education was obtained at Colebrook Academy and Tilton Seminary. He graduated from the School of Medicine, Boston University, in 1911, and was house physician at the Cullis' Consumptives Home in Berlin for a year or more before graduation. He began practice at Haverhill Corner in March, 1912, but left in December, 1912, for Seabrook, when he has since been in practice.

Dr. Elmer M. Miller came to Woodsville in 1898 after his graduation at Baltimore Medical College, having previously studied at Dartmouth Medical School. His preparation was at St. Johnsbury Academy, from which institution he graduated in 1894. He has a large and eminently

successful practice as a member of the American Medical Association, and was (1916) president of the Grafton County Medical Society: Is an Odd Fellow, Mason, and in politics a Republican. He represented Haverhill in the Legislature 1909-11. He married in Boston June 22, 1898, Lillian Estelle, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth M. Ray.

Dr. William E. Lawrence came to North Haverhill in 1903, succeeding in practice Doctor Newcomb. He was born in Eden, Vt., August 1, 1871, son of Daniel E. and Martha (Johns) Lawrence. Graduated at Beman, New Haven, Vt., Academy 1891, studied in University of Vermont 1892-3, and took his medical degree at Baltimore Medical College in 1896. Practiced in Worcester, Vt., 1898-03. He had a large and growing practice, and took a keen interest in town and state affairs. He was a trustee of the Woodsville Guarantee Savings Bank and had been a member of the Haverhill Board of Education since 1903. Was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1912, and of the Legislature of 1913-15. He was appointed in 1915 by Governor Spaulding a member of the State Board of Control having charge of the State Hospital, School for Feeble Minded, Sanatorium for Consumptives, and other kindred institutions, and as one of the two members having special charge of the sanatorium at Glencliff. Doctor Lawrence was a member of the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Society, in politics a Republican, a Mason, in religious belief a Unitarian. He died April 19, 1919.

Dr. Selwyn K. Dearborn began his practice in Woodsville in 1905. He was born in Bristol, September 10, 1879 the son of Kenson E. Dearborn, a well-known Grafton County attorney. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1901, and from Dartmouth Medical School in 1905, since which time he has been in practice in Woodsville and is at present established in a good practice. Doctor Dearborn has been twice married.

Dr. Franklin E. Speare came to Woodsville Jan. 1, 1914, associating himself in practice with Doctor Gibson, and after the death of the latter succeeded to his practice, by his care, devotion and skill earning marked favor, and rapidly securing a good practice. He was born in Charlotte, Vt., July 18, 1873; was educated in the public schools of his native town, and of Burlington, in the University of California and University of Vermont. He graduated from the Vermont College of Medicine in 1903 and spent the next two years as house physician at the Mary Fletcher Hospital. He was in practice in Lisbon from September, 1905, until he came to Woodsville. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and member of Grafton County, New Hampshire State and American Medical associations.

Dr. Jacob Blaisdell was for a short time in practice at the Corner in 1836.

Dr. Edmund H. Noyes came to North Haverhill in May, 1896, but remained in practice less than two years when he removed. He received his medical education in the Medical Department of the University of Ohio at Cincinnati graduating in 1885. Previous to his coming to North Haverhill he practiced in Cambridgeport and Gloucester, Mass. He remained in North Haverhill hardly long enough to establish himself fully in practice.

Vernon H. Edson, D. O., and Anna Edson, D. O., his wife, graduates of the American College of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., which is under the presidency of Dr. Andrew T. Still, founder of the science, have been in a highly successful practice in Woodsville since December, 1914.

DENTISTRY

Dentistry as a profession did not come into vogue in Haverhill till in recent years. The early physicians had, of course, among their instruments the old fashioned "cant hooks" and forceps, the sight of which is enough to cure toothache in these modern days. After dentistry had become somewhat common as a profession the people of Haverhill for many years had recourse to dentists who had established themselves at Bradford, Newbury and Wells River, Vt., and in Lisbon and Littleton. Dr. Moses N. Howland of Lisbon maintained for a time a branch office at the Corner, and Dr. James B. Clark for a number of years combined the practice of dentistry with farming at Center Haverhill. A Doctor Darling was for a time in practice in Woodsville until his office was destroyed by fire about 1901. Woodsville has at the present time no less than four dentists. Dr. Frederick G. Weeks, Dr. Edward S. Miller (a brother of Dr. E. M. Miller), Dr. F. E. Speed and Dr. Samuel Baker.

There are doctors *and* doctors, and Haverhill has had some of the latter class who have borne the self-given title without bothering medical schools to confer degrees or state examining boards to grant licenses. The earliest of these was Ross Coon who in the early part of the last century was the landlord of the Coon tavern at the Corner. He kept a fine bar and is said to have been a most generous patron of the same. One of his favorite remedies for bilious troubles was a compound for clearing out as he said the "bilery dux." He sometimes preached though without ordination as a minister. Weighing upwards of four hundred pounds, he was in the constant "enjoyment of poor health" and in his later years he was confined for most of his time to a large armchair, where he prescribed for both soul and body and regaled his visitors with mirth-producing stories. He averred that "a thousand lies are told every day and not half of them are true."

"Dr." Myron S. Wetherbee combined the practice of medicine with farming at North Haverhill. He called himself an eclectic physician, practicing, so far as he knew, the best from all schools of the profession. He had never a large practice, but for a period of twenty-five years had the satisfaction of calling himself and being called doctor.

"Doctor" Shaw also of North Haverhill and a contemporary of Doctor Wetherbee had a like satisfaction even if the most who addressed him as "doctor," smiled significantly when they did it. He got little if anything more out his alleged profession than the above named satisfaction of being called doctor.

But the character of this entire class of practitioners was Israel B. Davis better known as "Dr. Goold," or "Gooley" Davis. He lived on the Limekiln road, was peddler, agent for insurance companies which were all right except when it came to the payment of fines. His physical appearance was striking; like Darius Green of flying machine fame, "his body was long and lank and lean" and in speaking his voice alternated between that of a high pitched tremulous falsetto, and a deep rotund basso profundo. Yet in the sixties of the last century, strange as it may appear this illiterate, without the faintest knowledge of medicine, a thoroughgoing charlatan, had quite an extensive practice. He had always quite a stock of liquors, samples procured on his application from wholesale liquor houses. There were few if any such houses this side the Mississippi to which he had not made application and frequently with success. It might be said of "Doctors" Wetherbee and Shaw that they were at least honest. This could hardly be said of "Dr." Goold Davis.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL

The Cottage Hospital at Woodsville was incorporated under the general laws of New Hampshire providing for voluntary corporations October 6, 1903, the following being named as incorporators. William A. Loyne, Scott Sloane, Herbert W. Allen, Fred E. Thorpe, Newton Lang, Charles H. Greene, Eustache M. Lamarre. The purpose of the hospital was set forth in corporation agreement as follows: "The object of the Association is the establishing and maintaining of a general hospital for the treatment and care of the sick and injured, and for the establishment and maintenance of a training school for nurses in connection therewith, and of supplying trained nurses for the sick in their own homes. Said hospital and training school may charge and receive from patients such fees as may be established by said Hospitals Association of this state, varied by the necessity of each case, and the ability of the patients to pay, but for no other purpose whatever, being a charitable institution for the alleviation of suffering without profit to any person."

The prime mover in the establishment of the institution was the Rev. William A. Loyne, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Woodsville from April, 1900, to April, 1904. Woodsville was a railroad centre; a large proportion of its population consisted of railroad employees, married men with their families, and single men whose homes were in boarding houses. Woodsville was also the centre from which operations in large lumbering and logging industries to the north and east were supervised and directed, and to which the sick and injured would naturally be taken for care and relief. Mr. Loyne became convinced of the imperative need of a hospital at Woodsville and labored enthusiastically in season and out of season to convince others of such need. During the last year of his pastorate he secured pledges which he believed warranted incorporation, and the purchase of the property on the river road at the junction of the Bath and Woodsville roads which was known as the Cobleigh place, and which had been a well-known tavern in the old stage days, and the days of sending rafts of lumber down the river. Necessary repairs were made, the interior was remodeled and the hospital was opened to patients in the summer of 1894. Mr. Loyne left the pastorate for a year in April 1894, and for the following year devoted himself exclusively to the work of superintendent of the hospital.

The by-laws adopted provided for a board of trustees of not less than seven and not more than sixteen members; a board of directors of not less than ten and not more than twenty-five, a clerk, treasurer, financial secretary, board of advice, house committee, each to serve for one year. The duties of these were defined, and are much the same as those of like officers in similar hospitals. The institution has been in the main excellently managed, and has done a work greatly needed. It has been generously supported by an appreciative public, but like other institutions of the same character is in need of funds for its maintenance, and for the payment of a mortgage and floating indebtedness. The town of Haverhill at its annual meeting has for several years maintained a free bed, and at the meeting of 1916 made an appropriation of \$1,000 in its aid.

In the year ending March 22, 1916, the receipts were from patients \$6,756.33; donations by individuals, \$746.25, and from the free bed fund \$127.55, a total of \$7,630.18. The trustees for 1916 are Joseph M. Howe, G. E. Cummings, F. P. Dearth, R. E. Farwell, Newton Lang, Dr. E. M. Miller, E. W. Smith, Dr. F. E. Spear, S. E. Clark, Dr. F. C. Russell, W. A. Loyne, E. Bertram Pike, H. W. Keyes, Daniel Whitcher, L. C. Desautels, Chas. Butson. The board of directors is composed of ladies, of whom it may be said they have rendered most efficient service in securing funds for the support of the institution through the medium of fairs and personal solicitation and by their officers members of the

House Committee. The directors for 1916 are Mrs. Mary D. Randall, F. A. Carr, Kate D. Lee, Geo. H. Clark, Newton Lang, W. F. Witcher, F. L. Sargent, E. M. Miller, W. F. Eastman, A. R. Franklin, C. T. Gates, A. M. Pike, D. R. Rouhan, James Laurie, R. M. Stahl, Geo. E. Mann, W. S. Burton, Fred Gibson, Frank Sherwell, Misses Luvia E. Mann, and O. McLam. The institution has rendered most invaluable service, a large part of which has been without compensation. It needs an endowment, and merits generous support.

CHAPTER XIV

NEWSPAPERS AND LIBRARIES

PRINTING WAS BEGUN IN HAVERHILL PREVIOUS TO 1800—FOUR OR FIVE SMALL PAPERS—IN 1820 THE "GRAFTON AND COÖS INTELLIGENCER" APPEARED; SKETCH OF NO. 3, VOL. 1—"NEW HAMPSHIRE POST" ANTI-MASONIC—REMOVED TO LEBANON—"DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN," 1828-1863—WOODSVILLE REGISTER 1883—GRAFTON COUNTY REGISTER BY BITTINGER PRESS—REMOVED TO WOODSVILLE IN 1890—SOLD TO W. F. WHITCHER IN 1899—SOLD MARCH 1, 1916, TO F. E. THAYER—THE SOCIAL LIBRARY—THE HAVERHILL—THE WOODSVILLE, GIFT OF IRA WHITCHER—NORTH HAVERHILL TOWN ASSISTED IN BUILDING—THE TOWN LIBRARIES.

JUST when the printing press came to Haverhill is uncertain. While the controversy relative to jurisdiction over the New Hampshire Grants during the War of the Revolution was raging, a printing press, and printer in the person of Alden Spooner, was imported from Connecticut into Hanover, and a press of some kind found its way to Haverhill not many years later. Previous to 1800 Daniel Caverly attempted the publication of a small weekly newspaper, but gave up the attempt after six months, and a small magazine printed by Wesley Dunham was even shorter lived. Another paper, under the name of the *Coös Courier* was projected in 1808, but publication was soon suspended. Still another attempt was made in 1810 when the *Haverhill Advertiser* was published by T. L. Houghten for about three months. This was a four-page paper of three columns each. The price was one dollar a year, partly to be paid by subscribers. In the issue of June 28, 1810, Volume 1, number 6, almost the entire paper is made up of miscellaneous, though a local flavor is introduced by the statement of James Whelelan concerning a survey of land to which he had testified in court in a case tried in the Superior Court in October, 1809, Thomas Johnson of Newbury seeking to recover from the proprietors of the Haverhill bridge for timber cut by them on his land. It was not till November, 1820, that Sylvester T. Goss began the publication of the first newspaper which might be regarded as a permanency. This was first published under the name of *The Grafton and Coös Intelligencer*. Two years later it was called the *New Hampshire Intelligencer and Grafton and Coös Advertiser*, and in 1825, the latter part of the title was dropped and the paper appeared until its suspension in 1827 as the *New Hampshire Intelligencer*. This was a four-page paper, and four columns to the page of 12 by 20 inches, and was published at "two dollars a year payable half in produce and half in cash." No subscrip-

tion was received for a less time than one year, later changed to six months, and subscribers were required to pay the postage on their papers, and letters to the editor were required to be postpaid. The weekly newspapers of that day are curiosities at the present. The *Intelligencer* was much like its contemporaries. Number 3 of Volume 1, dated December 13, 1820, may be taken as a sample. On the first page is found the second part of an essay or sermon on "The Sabbath"; an article of two columns on "The Denominations of the Christian World"; an abstract of the proceedings of the New Hampshire legislature for the last week in November and of Congress for the same week, and an announcement of the drawing of a prize of \$40,000 in the Baltimore Cathedral Church Lottery. The second page is devoted mostly to extracts from newspapers "On last Thursday's Mail" under the titles of "President Boyer" of St. Domingo; "Singular Elopement," from the *Bridgeport Courier*; "A Discovery," from the *New York Gazette*; "Savage Outrage," from the *New York Evening Post*; "The Discovery Ships," "Kentucky"; "A Panther Hunt"; New York Grand Canal. The only items of news on the page are brief accounts of a robbery of the mail at Alexandria, Va., the capture of a mail robber at Fredericktown, Va., a fatal accident in Montreal, the murder of two soldiers, by Indians at Rock Creek Island, Mich., and an account of an Indian at Mackinac, Mich., who has in each arm and leg more than double the number of joints usually found in legs and arms. The third page contains a half-column summary, a column of "Latest from England," an account of a recently invented "cambose" for the purification of air on closely crowded warships, and a letter describing the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention then in session in Boston; a list of convicts sent to the New Hampshire state prison during the year from the counties of Strafford, Rockingham, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton. There is on this page a column and a half of advertisements; notice of a meeting of the Haverhill Bridge Corporation to see about raising money for rebuilding the bridge, and a notice informing the public that in spite of reports to the contrary Bedel's Bridge was safe for passengers and teams. Webster & Underwood of Boston advertise their staple and fancy goods. In the long list may be found "bombazettes, figured and plain, all colors"; "black and colored double chain Levantines"; "black sinchans and Sarsnetts"; "fine flag and bandanna handkerchiefs" and "mourning articles of the best quality." It is safe to say these articles are not in stock in the Boston department stores of today. Hamlin Rand, executor, advertises an auction sale of the personal property of the late James I. Swan of Bath. Among the articles to be sold are "a second-hand chaise and harness; secretary; pair card tables; set Northumberland tables; terrestrial globe; high post bedsteads; cook-stove and funnel; 2 buffalo skins; 1 bear skin, and fancy chairs, clock, looking glasses. On the last

page is a poem, "The Voice of Nature," 1 Kings 3, 16; "Mary of the Mountains," a pathetic story from the *Christian Journal*, while three columns and a half are devoted to advertisements, monthly tax collector's sales in the towns of Haverhill, Piermont and Warren. There are notices of the annual meetings of the Coös Bank stockholders, and the Coös Turnpike Corporation. Benjamin Merrill, and Samuel Page, merchants, request settlement of accounts, which are the only advertisements of Haverhill merchants. John Slevinger of Lancaster gives notice that he has provided for the support of Samuel Springer and forbids the harboring or trusting the said Samuel on his account, and the loss of a red morocco work box containing valuable articles by the bursting of a trunk behind the mail stage between Concord and Boscawen is advertised and a handsome reward is offered for its recovery. Editor Goss evidently combined trade with his newspaper business, since he advertises "for sale at this office," Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking; Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder, and that he has just received evangelical reviews, for schools and all kind of school supplies, with Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Bibles, Testaments, spelling books, Murray's grammar and Reader, Scott's Lessons, Adams' arithmetic, last edition of Walker's dictionary, etc., also "the Mother-in-Law," a useful instructive book for young people. He also wants an apprentice, and offers to buy linen and cotton rags.

The *Intelligencer* is well printed, is remarkably free from typographical errors, and wood pulp paper had evidently not at that time been heard of. As a local newspaper, the *Intelligencer*, was remarkable for containing, aside from the notices mentioned, nothing whatever in the way of news of a local character. It was printed at Haverhill, that was all, and in this respect it differed little from other weekly newspapers of the time. Gradually local merchants and artisans began to advertise, as five years later in November, 1825, three brief local advertisements appear, and there is also the publication of an act passed at the previous June session of the legislature incorporating "the First Musical Society of Haverhill" (South Parish) and a statement that the society has been organized and that Capt. B. Stevens has been engaged to instruct a singing school which will meet on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at the academy. Not only was there almost nothing in the way of local news, but absolutely nothing editorial, and it was conducted on the lines of its first issues until its suspension in 1827. In November, 1822, Mr. Goss published his prospectus of *The Evangelist*, a religious paper to be published once in two weeks beginning the following month. In this he said:

The cause of religion is now exciting a general interest in Christendom. Many very valuable religious papers are now published and circulated for the diffusion of Christian knowledge. But it has appeared that the great majority of these publications are con-

ducted upon so large a scale as to render them too expensive to gain circulation among the majority of our Christian readers. The design of this publication is to remove this embarrassment, by giving an epitome of what ordinarily appears in the *Missionary Herald*, the *Boston Recorder*, the *Religious Intelligencer*, the *New Hampshire Repository* and the *Evangelical Monitor*. Original communications of the same nature in a concise form, are solicited of the Christian public and will receive notice.

The Evangelist consisted of eight large octavo pages and was to be delivered to subscribers for fifty cents a year to be paid at the expiration of six months. These liberal terms did not, however, secure a profitable circulation, and the life of this new religious venture was short.

Among the four advertisements of a local nature which appeared from time to time in the *Intelligencer*, one in the issue of November 22, 1825, may be noted as indicating that the virtues of so-called patent medicines were as great then as in these modern days. John L. Rix had come to Haverhill and engaged in trade, and through the *Intelligencer* notified the public that he had "just received a fresh supply of Chemical Embrocation, or Whitewill's Improved Opodeldoc. This article is in the liquid form, and is considered by the first physicians in the U. S. to rank higher than any other composition in existence for the following complaints: Bruises, sprains, gout, rheumatism, croup, numbness, weakness or stiffness of the neck or joints, chilblains, chapped hands, sting of insects, vegetable poison, etc. It is applied to both man and beast—and is recommended by the celebrated Dr. Mitchell of New York." Mr. Rix also had on sale "the volatile aromatic snuff, so celebrated throughout the U. S. in cases of catarrh and headache. It is extremely grateful and fragrant to the smell."

Editor Goss evidently had the printers' proverbial difficulty in making collections. Under date of November 3, 1824, he publishes the following letter:

HAVERHILL June 7, 1824.

Mr. Goss, the statement that you have made to my Boy is not so for I told you that I must have the money & that if it does not come this afternoon I shall sell it to an attorney for what it will fetch.

STEPHEN ADAMS.

Mr. Adams had made good his threat and Mr. Goss had been served with a "Greeting to appear," etc., and made a fervent appeal to those indebted to him to pay in order that he might "settle with this dealer in tape and buckram." Mr. Goss also, in order to make both ends meet, had a circulating library, and also had on sale patent medicines, which he advertised extensively in 1821. Among these were Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, Dumfries Ointment for the Itch, British Antiseptic Denti-frice, Albion Corn Plaister, Asthmatic Pills, Cambrian Tooth-Ache Pills, Dr. Tibbs Rheumatic Liniment, etc. The publication of the *Intelligencer* was suspended, and presses and material were sold to John R. Riding who

had come from Concord to establish a weekly newspaper in Haverhill. Mr. Goss had done his best but the *Intelligencer* lacked enterprise, spirit, ginger, and that it lived for seven years and more was remarkable. During its lifetime the *Masonic Cabinet*, "designed for the benefit of Free and Accepted Masons," was first printed in 1824, but was discontinued in about two years, at the beginning of the famous anti-Masonic crusade.

In June, 1827, *The New Hampshire Post and Grafton and Coös Advertiser*, published by Atwood & Woolson, made its appearance and at once manifested the enterprise, spirit and ginger which the *Intelligencer* had lacked. In politics it was anti-Jackson, and was strongly partisan. It joined the anti-Masonic crusade, and was to say the least vigorous in its denunciations of the Masonic order. It secured advertising, something essential to success, and with a live rival competitor established the next year, intensely Jacksonian in its politics, and ably conducted, it maintained itself for twenty years, a successful weekly newspaper. In the latter part of 1828, Woolson withdrew and for a time the paper was published by Moses G. Atwood. Later John L. Bunce, who had come from Hartford, Conn., to be cashier in the Grafton Bank, became part owner and later sole proprietor, the paper being printed by a young man, John English, who later became a well-known minister of the New Hampshire Conference. About 1839 George S. Towle bought the paper and published it until 1848 when he removed it to Lebanon, the name having been changed to the *Granite State Whig*. From the first the *Post* had liberal advertising patronage by the Haverhill merchants, and while articles from exchanges and miscellany abounded ever increasing space was given to local news and editorials. Mr. Atwood conducted a bookstore in connection with his newspaper. The political position of the *Post* is indicated by an extract from its columns in its first issue after the inauguration of General Jackson as President: "We print in other columns the inaugural address of President Jackson. We have a few remarks to make. As a state paper it is absolutely beneath criticism or comment. When we turn back to the similar productions of the celebrated statesmen who have preceded Mr. Jackson in the exalted station he now holds, the mind sickens at the comparison," etc. In this same issue, Carleton & Tracy, cabinet makers, in a display advertisement mention among their attractive manufactures, "Grecian, card, dining, Pembroke, Extension, Work and Breakfast Tables, *with or without bags*." They had also recently opened a shop in Bath. In the next issue there appeared the following editorial mention of Hon. Levi Woodbury who had been a warm supporter of Jackson. "Levi Woodbury is to be sent somewhere, we don't exactly know to what place, not having the proofs in our pocket. Some say he is going to the Netherlands, others that he is to be sent to St. Petersburg,—others again assign him to Denmark thereby adding, if

he should go, confirmation strong to the ancient truism that there will be found 'something *rotten* in the *state* of Denmark.' We pray him good deliverance from New Hampshire."

That Editor Atwood found it difficult to reconcile himself to the administration of President Jackson is evident from the following mild criticism which appeared in an editorial in April, 1829: "We should depreciate everything that looks like an unnecessary opposition to the acts of General Jackson—it would be following too close in the steps taken by the Jackson party—even before Mr. Adams began to act. But if ever there was reason to 'cry aloud and spare not,'—that is now. No President ever yet acted through his whole course, so far contrary to the interests of the whole nation, as has General Jackson in one little month of his administration."

Under the editorship of Mr. Bunce, the *Post* was an out and out anti-Masonic organ. At the head of its editorial columns it placed the names of the anti-Masonic nominees for President and Vice-President, William Wirt of Maryland and Amos Ellmahr of Pennsylvania. In an address to the anti-Masons of New Hampshire, Editor Bunce pointed to the success of the cause in Vermont, to the progress being made in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine, but was somewhat pessimistic regarding the cause in New Hampshire. "What shall be done?" he asks. "Go back one cannot, if we were so disposed; stand still we must not; go forward we must, and all the means in our power must be brought into operation to crush the foe that lurks in secret for blood." He complained of the attitude of the press of the state towards the institution. "Look into the twenty different papers in New Hampshire, and then point to us a single syllable or letter or word that was ever published on the subject of Masonry or anti-Masonry unless it was to throw ridicule on every attempt of anti-Masons to spread the truth before the people." Mr. Bunce evidently felt himself alone and the sequel showed he was fighting a losing fight. The publishing of the *Post* was not his chief business. During his proprietorship he held the position of cashier of the bank, which he assumed about 1824. He married, June 17, 1824, first Louisa, daughter of Richard Gookin who died April 17, 1837. Shortly after her death he was offered the position of cashier of the Phenix Bank of his home city, and he closed out his interests in Haverhill and returned to Hartford where he spent the remainder of his life as cashier and later as president of that bank. He married, second, June 6, 1838, Louisa Merrill of Haverhill, and at the time his residence was given as Hartford.

Mr. George B. Towle, after his purchase of the paper, made it a Whig organ, and in the log cabin and hard cider campaign of 1840, it was intensely partisan. He was a native of Meredith, a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1839. After his purchase of the *Post*, he studied law, was admit-

ted to the bar and practiced his profession to some extent in connection with his duties as editor. He became active in the political life of Lebanon after the removal of his newspaper to that town in 1848, the name being changed to the *Granite State Whig*. He was representative in 1853, '56 and '57, and state senator in 1859 and 1860, being president of that body the latter year. In 1861 he went to Boston, having been appointed to a clerkship in the Boston Custom House.

The *Democratic Republican* was established in June, 1828, by John R. Reding and continued to be published by the Reding family until it was discontinued in 1863. Mr. Reding was born in Portsmouth, October 18, 1805. He received an academic education and before coming to Haverhill served his newspaper and printer's apprenticeship under Isaac Hill of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, and spent two years as foreman in the composing room of the *Boston Statesman*, afterwards the *Boston Post*. He purchased the plant of the *Intelligencer*, which had suspended publication a year or two previously, and was sole proprietor of the *Democratic-Republican* until his election to Congress in 1840, when the paper passed into the hands of his brothers, Silvester and Henry W., until the suspension of the publication in 1863. He published his editorial valediction, November 24, 1841. Mr. Reding was admirably trained for the conduct of a weekly newspaper, a man of great force of character, an uncompromising Democrat, and there was never any doubt as to the position of his newspaper on political questions. His relations with Isaac Hill, whose sister he married, were intimate, and these were of great advantage to him in the conduct of his paper. After his retirement from Congress he returned to his native city where he was one of its most prominent citizens, dying at the advanced age of 88 years. The *Democratic-Republican* was ably conducted, and during its thirty-five years of life was probably the most influential paper in the northern part of the state. Had its files been preserved they would be invaluable as furnishing historical material, but not more than two or three bound volumes are known to be in existence, and only now and then is a single stray copy to be seen. The paper was published at first on Eastern Avenue, now Court Street, but in 1840 the establishment with the post office which had been in the same building, was removed to Main Street four doors south of the Towle Tavern, and, at the time publication was suspended, it occupied the southerly end of the Buck block.

There was no mistaking the meaning of Mr. Reding in his editorials, as will be noted from examples given in a previous chapter. The following from the issue of September 4, 1833 is one sample of his style:

Report says that Ex-Pres. Adams stopped at Orford on Friday night last, having objections to riding in the stage in the evening: that on Saturday a coach and six went from this place to Orford, took *his highness* on board crossed into Vermont proceeded to

the Spring Hotel in Newbury, deposited the invaluable cargo and then returned in ballast home: that on Sunday—mark the day—*his highness* recrossed the river and took lodgings in Bath. Many conjectures are afloat as to the immediate objects of the journey of *his highness* and the reasons why he was so very particular in running by Haverhill Corner, so recently the headquarters of anti-ism in this state. Some think he is ashamed of his former officials in Haverhill and was ashamed to be seen in their company.

On the issue of Masonry, Mr. Reding was not a Mason or its defender, but was opposed to political anti-Masonry on the ground that its object was to break down the Democratic party. "Queer indeed isn't it to hear tools of Joseph Bell and Ephraim Kingsbury president and secretary of the Washingtonian Benevolent Society, prate about Democracy and urge objections to such men as Nathaniel Rix, John Page, and Enoch Page because they belong to a secret society."

The outspoken criticism of political opponents in which Mr. Reding indulged was not always well received. Caleb Morse, an Adams or Whig partisan was elected representative in 1829 and 1830. In the latter year, previous to the March election, Editor Reding printed some rather unhandsome things concerning Mr. Morse, the result of which was that Mr. Morse brought an action of libel against Mr. Reding at the May term of the Superior Court. The case was tried four times and naturally excited great interest, at least in Haverhill where the parties were so well known. At the first trial the jury disagreed; at the second in November, 1832, a verdict was obtained for the defendant, but the case was carried up to the law term, 1833, on exceptions, but these were overruled, and execution was issued which was not, however, paid. At the November term, 1833, a writ of review was sued out, and the action was continued till the May term, 1834, once again till the adjourned term in October where the jury again disagreed. At the fourth trial in May, 1835, the plaintiff obtained a verdict, with damages assessed at one cent, which must have healed the wounded feelings of Mr. Morse. The counsel in the case for Mr. Morse were Iver Goodall, A. S. Woods and Joseph Bell, for Mr. Reding, Bartlett and Josiah Quincy. In sustaining the verdict of November, 1832, the Law Court held:

Defendant may under general issue give evidence to rebut the presumption of malice. Any voter is justified in publishing for the information of his fellow voters any facts of which he is advised touching the character and qualifications of a candidate for his suffrage. In an action for libel it is no excuse that the publisher received the libel from a third person. In an action for slander the rule is different.

Dr. Reding gave his opinion of the character of the suit in the columns of his paper previous to the fourth trial in 1835. He said:

This, as every one knows, is a *political* suit, originally intended, undoubtedly, to break us down, and as a certain leading federalist who advised to the prosecution expressed it to *drive us from the town*. In this they have not yet succeeded—how long it will take

them we cannot tell. That the expense of prosecuting this suit is borne by the plaintiff on the record we do not believe, and we have strong reasons for disbelieving it.

In a pecuniary point of view, it would, no doubt, have been better for us had the case ended on the first trial, even had it gone against us for there is no pretence that the damage would have been anything equal to what the cost has been to each party since that time. What the cost has been we are at this time unable to determine, but every one at all acquainted with the *blessings* that result from a *law suit*, especially a *political libel suit*, must know, that the expenses of ten terms of court are not paid with a song—especially when a number of the most able counsel to be found, are engaged in it. Well, more or less, it is several hundred dollars and as yet we have fortunately been enabled to face up the expense of the defence *single handed*, and if the plaintiff has paid up his bills, we have no doubt a purse has been raised for that purpose by those who led him into the scrape.

The political effect of this litigation on the parties in the case differed. Mr. Morse won his suit and recovered his damages, but he did not thereafter hold official position, while six years later Mr. Reding was elected to Congress.

In 1839 J. F. C. Hayes began the publication of the *Whig and Egis* devoted to the interests of the Whig party, but this was suspended in 1842.

In January, 1882, W. C. Mahurin, who had learned the printers trade with the Redings in 1859 and '60, purchased the material of the *Democratic-Republican*, and began the publication of the *Grafton County Signal*, a six-page quarto, neutral in politics, and well supplied with local news. After two years he sold the paper to Joseph W. Dunbar, principal of the academy, who continued the paper at Haverhill for a year, later having it printed at Hanover, then at Littleton, where it was later merged with the *Republic-Journal*. The *Haverhill Herald*, later called the *Advertiser* and *Budget of Fun*, were published for a short time at Woodsville, by A. W. Jones, but was short lived, as was also a little sheet published at East Haverhill called the *Oliverian*. The *Woodsville Enterprise* was established in 1883, by W. H. Pringle, and the *Grafton County Register* by the Bittinger Brothers, which made its first appearance at Haverhill January 1, 1886. The Bittengers, Joseph F. and Frederick W., sons of the Rev. J. Q. Bittinger, were graduates of Dartmouth, and who, as proprietors of the *Cohos Steam Press* with its excellent outfit and machinery, had a constantly increasing business. They purchased the *Enterprise* and in 1890 consolidated it with the *Register*, and published the consolidated paper under the name of the *Weekly News*, the first number appearing August 22. The Cohos Press was moved from the Corner to Woodsville into a building which they had erected, known as Bittinger's Block and where the *News* is still published. The *Weekly News* was neutral or independent in politics, though, as the proprietors were both Democrats, it was sometimes accused of having Democratic sympathies. It was a four-page, five-column sheet, bright, breezy and enterprising, and had a growing

circulation, with job work up to the capacity of the office. About 1898 the Bittings purchased the *Memorial Press* at Plymouth, Mass., and sold the *News* to William F. Whitcher who had come to Woodsville from Boston in 1898. He had been for eighteen years on the editorial staff of the *Boston Traveller and Advertiser*, for several years editor-in-chief of the former paper. He took possession November 1, 1899, enlarged the paper to a six-column quarto, and January 1, 1900, changed its name to the *Woodsville News*. He made the paper aggressively Republican in its politics, and gave special attention to its editorial columns with the result that no weekly newspaper was more widely quoted throughout the state. Besides giving attention to local news, and matters of local interest, he also gave much space to articles of local historical interest. He conducted the paper as sole editor, proprietor, and manager till March 1, 1916, when he sold it to the Woodsville Publishing Company and, under the editorship and management of one of the company, F. E. Thayer, who had been foreman of the composing room for four years previously, the *News*, now neutral in politics, is energetically devoting itself to the local interest, and has a deservedly growing circulation and patronage. Mr. Whitcher, in taking leave of his readers to devote himself to historical work, said:

With this week's issue of the *News* the connection of owner, editor and publisher for the past sixteen years and more, closes, and the paper will hereafter be issued under its new ownership and management. That it will merit the confidence and the patronage of the public we have no doubt. The value of the weekly newspaper to a community is one of the things not appreciated. Like air and sunlight it is too common. Like the weather it is the subject of adverse criticism. There is complaint concerning the things printed, there is forgetfulness of gratitude for the things not printed.

Gratefully appreciating the patronage of subscribers and job customers for the past sixteen years, the retiring editor asks not for the same but also better patronage for his successors. He has endeavored to work for the interests of Woodsville, with malice towards none and charity for all and wherein he has failed and needlessly offended—and for which he is sorry—he is willing to be forgiven. In taking leave of his thousands of readers, he has this word: Patronize your weekly paper, and protect your own interests and happiness thereby.

The newspaper history of Haverhill is certainly marked by numbers and variety, but the two that stand out prominent for permanency and influence are the *Democratic-Republican* and the *News*.

LIBRARIES

The early attempts to establish libraries for the general use of the public were not crowned with large success. These attempts were naturally made at the Corner. In 1801 "the Social Library" was incorporated with Charles Johnston as prime mover, and associated with him were John Osgood, Israel Swan and John Page. In 1812 the name was changed to the "Aurelian Social Library." In 1829 the libraries were chartered, one called the "North Social Library" and the other the "South Social Library." Bittinger thinks that these were continuations of the original "Social Library," and that it is more than probable that another library which came into existence in 1845 was a reorganization of these of 1829, since this was also called the "Social Library," and some of the books belonging to the earlier libraries probably formed the nucleus of this last. The number of volumes in it was about 250, while the number contained in the earlier ones was doubtless smaller, though in 1827 the number of volumes in the "Aurelian Social" was stated to be 314, with a library fund of \$200. There was also a circulating library established by S. T. Goss at his printing office and bookstore November 12, 1823, and continued later under the name of "Haverhill Circulating Library," by Samuel C. Stevens at his bookstore. Subscribers entitled to two volumes at a time paid \$5 per year in advance, or \$2.50 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, or 50 cents for one month. Books could not be detained for longer than three weeks, and could not be changed oftener than once a day. Non-subscribers paid 6¼ cents per week for each volume taken out, except for octavos, and for these 10 cents per week.

The Social Libraries contained a less proportion of fiction and lighter reading than the public libraries of the present day, and the volumes consisted in the main of standard works, such as Dwight's Theology, 5 volumes; Scott's Works, 6 volumes; Life of Brainerd; Cases of Conscience; Vicar of Wakefield; Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Spring's Essays; Scott's Essays; Reign of Grace; Don Quixote; Chalmer's Discoveries; Edwards on the Affections; British Poets, in 15 volumes; Blair's Philosophy; Life of Franklin; Whelpley's Compend of History; Northern Traveller; Beauties of Shakespeare; Kenilworth; Scottish Chiefs, 3 volumes; History of New England; Napoleon in Exile, 2 volumes; Revolution in South America; The President's Tour; Nicholl's Recollections During the Reign of George III. Books such as these were the standards of the time. It is not perhaps to be wondered at that the library was not generally patronized, and that some of the books which have come down to the present are in good condition. If they have ever been used, the use has been most careful.

The list of books in the circulating libraries includes those of a lighter vein and fiction predominated. These were the works of Walter Scott; Charlotte Temple; Arabian Nights; Young Grandson; Gulliver's Travels; Sons of Whitefield, General Putnam, Commodore Perry, General Marion, General Jackson, Lord Nelson; Roderick Randem, 2 volumes; Heiress of Desmond; Count Fathom; Adventure of Caleb Williams; Elizabeth or the Exile of Siberia; The Saracen, 2 volumes; Portraiture of Shakerism; Annals of the Parish; Sarah, or the Exemplary Wife; Paul and Virginia; Merchant's Widow; Spanish Daughter, etc. These are for the most part but names. Small wonder that libraries did not flourish. Besides these mentioned there was a People's Circulating Library Association. This was in existence in 1861. The membership fee was \$1; G. F. Hook was librarian.

The first step in the direction of securing a library of educational value, of furnishing books which would be read, was taken in October, 1880, in the organization of the Haverhill Library Association. Mrs. Augustus Whitney was the prime mover in the plan of furnishing not only useful but attractive reading for the young people. Her plan at first embraced not only books, but also a reading room, but this latter project was abandoned. The association consisted of women; and the original officers were: President, Mrs. Charles B. Griswold; vice-president, Mrs. George F. Putnam; librarian, Miss Kate McJohnston; committee on books, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Stephen H. Cummings, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Johnston. The library opened in November with ninety volumes of new books to which were added about one hundred and fifty volumes from the "Social Library" of 1845. The library was established in the old academy building now Pearson Hall, anyone could become a member of the association and continue so by the payment of one dollar initiation fee and a yearly tax of fifty cents. It has had a steady growth, and has at the present time (1916) about 5,000 volumes. After the act of 1901 creating a division of the town library fund, it became and still remains a part of the free town library system.

The library has an income besides its proportion of the annual appropriation made by the town, from funds received since 1901, from the following named estates: Mrs. Salome D. Cummings, \$100; Amos Tarleton, \$315.29; Mrs. Sarah A. Carleton, \$3,558.56; Mrs. Ellen M. Page, \$100. After occupying the rooms in Pearson Hall for nearly twenty years, the library, in the summer of 1916, moved into the old county office building on Court Street, and occupied the rooms which were formerly the office of the register of deeds. The present officers of the Library Association are: Trustees, Peabody W. Kimball, Charles P. Page, Mary E. Flanders; president, P. W. Kimball; vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. Stearns; secretary and treasurer and librarian, Miss Mary E. Flanders.

This system was inaugurated by an act of the legislature of 1891, which created a state board of library commissioners which was "authorized and directed to expend upon the application of any town owning no free public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for books for such town entitled to the benefit of these provisions, such books to be used by the town for the purpose of establishing a free public library." This was conditioned upon the town having accepted the provisions relative to free public libraries at a regular called town meeting, and also having provided in a manner satisfactory to the commissioners for the care, custody and distribution of the books furnished. It was also provided that any town accepting these provisions should "annually appropriate for the use and maintenance of its free public library, a sum not less than fifty dollars, if its last assessed valuation was one million dollars or upward, or a sum not less than twenty-five dollars if the valuation was less than one million, and not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or a sum not less than fifteen dollars if the valuation was less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

An article was placed in the warrant for the annual town meeting of 1893 to see if the town would accept the provisions of the library act, but it was voted to pass the article, and it was not till 1898 that the town voted to accept the provisions in question, chose three trustees and voted an appropriation for a free town library.

There had been an attempt to start a library at Woodsville in the early seventies, and the association then formed collected a number of volumes. The association was named the Ladies' Charitable Society, organized for charitable work, January 4, 1871, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Betsey Evans; vice-president, Miss Sarah Chamberlain; secretary Miss Lizzie A. King; treasurer, Mrs. Marian Drake. The ladies met once in two weeks to sew for the poor, and each member was to pay into the treasury five cents at each meeting. Under the rules no refreshments were served. On June 28, 1871, it was voted to buy books for the use of the association with the money on hand, and Charles B. Drake, a druggist, was chosen librarian. In October, nearly \$75 was expended for the beginning of a library. The last meeting of which there is any record was held January 8, 1874. There were additional purchases of books, and such volumes as had been preserved were turned over to the Woodsville Free Library when that was established in 1894.

In the winter of 1893-94 Ira Whitcher who had come to Woodsville in 1870, and had since been actively engaged in business, recognizing the desirability of library privileges and advantages, erected on a lot in the square fronting the school building, a substantial brick building with granite basement, designed for library purposes, at a cost of upwards of six thousand dollars and on the 16th day of May, 1894, conveyed the

same with such fixtures and appurtenances as he might in his lifetime add thereto, by deed of trust, to Dexter D. Dow, clerk of the Superior Court of Grafton County, Maude Kimball, Annabel M. Sloan, Fred W. Bittinger, Mary E. Whitcher Abbott, Alzina M. Griswold, Charles R. Gibson, Charles C. Whitcher and Oliver D. Eastman, trustees, the conditions of the trust being the following:

Said trustees shall hold and control said estate and other property to and for the uses of a public library open at all reasonable times and under such reasonable rules and regulations as said trustees may prescribe to all citizens of the said (Woodsville Union High) school district, provided however that such trustees by major vote may extend the privileges of said library to any worthy and deserving person not resident in said district; or they may by major vote enlarge the limits of such use and privilege. The trustees named shall elect a president, clerk and necessary committees in the month of May in each year and shall become incorporate. Said Dow shall hold office until another person is chosen or appointed clerk of the Superior Court for Grafton County and that person shall be his successor in this trust; said Kimball shall hold office until the next annual meeting of same school district, when said district may choose his successor, and continue to do the same annually; said Gibson and Whitcher shall hold office for four years; said Griswold for three years; said Abbott and Bittinger for two years; and said Sloane and Eastman for one year; and upon the expiration of their terms the remaining trustees shall choose their successors for the term of four years. All trustees shall hold office until their successors are chosen, and the trustees are empowered to fill vacancies, arising from death, resignation, permanent removal from the district, or any other cause; the trustees shall report to the proper state officers as in case of institutions of a similar character.

The following memoranda by Mr. Whitcher was filed with the deed:

Memoranda of cost of Library Building and furnishings conveyed by me in trust for the purpose of a Free Public Library in Woodsville:

The cost of excavation, foundation, stone work, building material, construction, grading, furniture and fixtures, etc., was six thousand fifty-two dollars and seventy-one cents.

In addition to this I also placed in the building, in connection with William F. Whitcher and Mary E. Whitcher Abbott, books to the value of upwards of a thousand dollars, it being the understanding that a like amount should be raised by the citizens of Woodsville to be expended for books to be placed in the library previous to its being opened for use."

The sum of six hundred dollars was raised by citizens and expended for books in pursuance of this understanding.

The trustees met for organization, July 16, 1894, and chose: President, Dr. C. R. Gibson; secretary and treasurer, Charles Whitcher; committee on purchase of books, D. D. Dow, F. W. Bittinger, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Sloan. New books were purchased and the library was opened for the public in the following October. The district at first appropriated \$150 a year for the support of the library which has since increased nearly to \$300. The town appropriation for the use of the Woodsville library was at first \$66.66, and this has been increased so

that in 1916, it was \$200. The library opened with upwards of 2,000 volumes, and it has at the present time on its shelves about 7,000 volumes. The first librarian was Charles B. Griswold. He was succeeded July 29, 1901, by Mrs. F. A. Gray, who was in turn succeeded in June, 1905, by Mrs. S. M. Chamberlain. The library organization at the present time (1916) is: President, W. F. Whitcher; secretary and treasurer, S. M. Chamberlain; librarian, Mrs. S. M. Chamberlain; assistant librarian, Miss Luvia E. Mann; committee on purchase of books, W. F. Whitcher, S. M. Chamberlain, Norman J. Page; executive committee, D. D. Dow, J. F. Leonard, Joseph M. Howe.

In October, 1898, an association was formed and chartered at North Haverhill under the title of "The North Haverhill Library Association," with the following members named in the charter: Mrs. Mary A. Benton of Boston, Mrs. Ellen B. Fisher, Mrs. Mary L. Southard, May E. Peters, Mrs. Kate C. Meader and Henry W. Keyes. Hon. Josiah H. Benton of Boston, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, showed his interest in the association by giving the use of the front room of the Dr. Watson house then owned by him for library purposes, and this was furnished by Mrs. Benton, who was a frequent summer visitor, at her own expense, and who also donated five hundred volumes as a nucleus of the library. Indeed Mrs. Benton may be regarded as the prime mover in founding the library. There was an informal opening of the library October 21, 1898, about fifty being present, most of whom joined the association, paying the prescribed fee of one dollar. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers were chosen: President, Henry W. Keyes; librarian, Mary L. Southard; assistant librarian, Ellen B. Fisher; secretary, Kate C. Meader; treasurer, May E. Peters; book committee, Mary A. Benton, Katherine Morse, Emma Weeks. Funds for the purchase of books were provided by the annual membership fee, and from the proceeds of various entertainments given under the charge of the chairman of the executive committee, an office held for several years by Mrs. Fisher and later by Mrs. Henry W. Keyes. By the gift of books and magazines from friends, of funds from the Village Improvement Society and the Dramatic Association, the library contained 1,600 volumes in 1905, and there was in the treasury the sum of \$180. The library availed itself of participation in the town appropriation for free public libraries by formally accepting the provisions of the act of 1901, and Ezra B. Willoughby, Moses A. Meader and Dr. W. B. Lawrence were elected library trustees.

In April, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisher gave a fine lot for a library building on Main Street, and a committee consisting of Rev. A. M. Mackey, Mrs. H. W. Keyes, Miss Annie Filley, Miss Ida Tragausa and L. M. Kimball, was appointed to solicit funds for the erection of a building.

They met with a gratifying response from friends and former residents of the town, and later reported the sum of \$1,946 as having been raised, the largest gift being from Mrs. Annie Cotton Thyng, in memory of her father, Joseph B. Cotton, a former merchant in the village. The town, by two appropriations, one in 1913, and another in 1915, added \$1,000 to the fund. A beautiful brick building, well furnished and well equipped with library conveniences, was opened and dedicated September 15, 1915, the exercises being held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. G. M. Watson of Manchester. The plan was furnished by F. Lyman Clark, architect of Brookline, Mass., and the contractors were the Cummings Construction Company. The total cost was \$4,728.97, not including pictures, reading table and chairs, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Benton, and the librarian's desk, the gift of the Village Improvement Society. The building committee were Messrs. Willoughby, Keyes, Dr. Lawrence, Mrs. Fisher and Miss Morse.

At the annual meeting in January, 1916, there were reported 2,047 volumes on the shelves, besides files of magazines and the library was out of debt. The library is open to the public each Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon. Branch libraries have been established at East Haverhill and the Center and boxes of books have been sent out as called for. Officers at present (1916) are: President, H. W. Keyes; vice-president, E. B. Willoughby; secretary, Kate C. Meader; treasurer, Ida M. Tragausa; librarian, Mary L. Southard; trustees, E. B. Willoughby, Dr. W. E. Lawrence, L. M. Kimball; chairman executive committee, Mrs. H. W. Keyes; book committee, Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Southard, Mrs. Keyes, Miss Morse, Mr. Kimball.

There were three libraries in town when the town voted to accept the provisions of the act: that at Woodsville, a free public library; the other two voluntary associations. It was manifestly impracticable to establish a town library district from these, and as manifestly unfair to make either of the three a town library. A town library at North Haverhill would accommodate neither Woodsville nor the Corner, each five miles distant, and still less would a town library at Woodsville or the Corner accommodate other sections of the town. It was proposed that the state board of library commissioners approve a decision between the three libraries of the fund voted by the town, but they would not consent to this on the ground that two of the libraries were not free, and they were also opposed to any decision on the ground that the library act provided for a single town library not for two or three. In the meantime the Haverhill library trustees simply placed the funds which came into their hands in the bank. There was need of legislative action, but such action would be special legislation, not easy to secure on any matter covered by a general law. Under the general title of "An Act to Prevent Misappro-

priation of Funds raised by Taxation for Public Libraries," the legislature of 1901 enacted:

One third part of the taxes heretofore raised and set apart under existing law for the purpose of a free public library in the town of Haverhill shall be paid by the trustees of the town library to the trustees of the Woodsville Free Public Library in said town for the purposes of said library, and one third part of the amount hereafter to be raised for free public library purposes in said town shall annually be paid to said trustees for the purposes of said Woodsville Free Public Library. The accumulation of said library funds in said town by reason of said two thirds of said library taxes in said town not hereby appropriated to the present use of any library shall be held by the town library trustees for the use of any other free public library or libraries in said town which may hereafter conform to the requirements of law regarding free public libraries.

The Woodsville library received immediately one third of the three years' accumulation of funds, and a little later the libraries of the Corner and North Haverhill availed themselves of the provisions of the act of 1901, and Haverhill has now three town libraries, or rather three free public libraries, each entitled to one third the amount raised by taxation for town library purposes. The duties of the Haverhill library trustees are not onerous. They receive from the town treasurer the amount annually appropriated and pay the same over to the treasurers of the three libraries, and there their duties end. It is needless to say that they serve without pay.

CHAPTER XV

TAVERNS, MAILS AND STAGES.

TAVERNS—CAPT. URIAH MORSE—JOHN HAZEN—LUTHER RICHARDSON—CAPT. JOSHUA HOWARD—MR. COBLEIGH—EZEKIEL LADD—AT THE CORNER—THE BLISS—EDWARD TOWLE—THE WILLIAMS—THE GRAFTON—JOSEPH BALCH, FIRST POST RIDER—JOSEPH BLISS FIRST POSTMASTER—MULTIPLIED IN LATER YEARS—STAGE LINE PROJECTED IN 1811—STAGE ROUTES—FIRST STAGE OWNERS—NAMES OF POSTMASTERS.

No sooner was the settlement of Haverhill begun, than there was felt the need of some place where the settlers, oppressed by the loneliness of the wilderness, might meet for social intercourse, and the solace and comfort which in that day was believed to be found in bowls of punch and mugs of flip. Travellers were not numerous in those first days, indeed there were no travellers, but there was the comfort of the settler himself to be considered. When Capt. John Hazen guided his horse over the bridle path or "road as it is now trode" down the river to Ladd Street to transact a matter of business with Timothy Bedel, it was a matter of great convenience that they could meet at Ezekiel Ladd's and transact their business, while they partook of the liquid refreshment which Captain Ladd was licensed as common importer to sell. That Captain Hazen did not always have his six pence or his "three pence ha'penny" with him made no difference, as appears from accounts of Captain Ladd, as rendered to the Administrators of Captain Hazen's estate. The old-fashioned ordinary, the tavern, the licensed innholder were first of all for the comfort and accommodation of the home people; later for the traveller. There were few travellers, until there were roads, and roads were hardly worthy the name, until the beginning was made with the construction of the Coös turnpike. With roads came stages and Haverhill became one of the most important of stage centres, just as in later years it has become one of the most important of northern New England railroad centres. The fact that it was the first settled of the Coös County towns had something to do with this, but geographical situation was the determining factor. The earliest taverns were not at the Corner. "Probably¹ the first tavern, or at least what served the purpose of a tavern, was Uriah Morse's on Poole brook. Captain Hazen was an innholder as early as 1766, in the same locality a little north, and Luther Richardson kept a public house in 1774 at the 'Plain.' Another very early tavern was kept by Samuel Ladd on Ladd Street. This house stood just south of the James

¹ Bittinger, p. 200.

Woodward place. There was also a tavern in early times on Ladd Street, where the house known as the Mrs. Osgood Morse house now stands. Col. Joshua Howard kept a tavern near the site of the County almshouse. Also a little later there was a tavern at Horse Meadow known as the 'Morse tavern,' which was kept by John Morse, and a mile north of this was the 'Cobleigh tavern,' where the fast men of the day met and drank and handled cards.² The Burk house at the north end of Ladd Street was once a tavern known as the 'Swan tavern.' In later days it was kept by Capt. "Lyman Burk." Ezekiel Ladd also held an innholder's license for several years. His house was near his tannery on the west side of Ladd Street a little south and on the opposite side of the street from Henry S. Bailey's.

The most notable of the taverns or hotels, as in the later stage days they were called, were at the Corner. One of the first that was built and which is still standing was the famous "Bliss tavern." It was built by Joseph Bliss who came to Haverhill about 1790, and who took a leading part in the early history of the town. He was one of the number that built the first Academy building. He was the first postmaster of Haverhill appointed under Washington in 1792 or 1793. He kept this tavern until his death in 1819, and in its day it was the aristocratic headquarters for the judges and lawyers during the sessions of the court. It is still standing, a dignified and comfortable mansion, at the corner of Court and Academy streets. The Coon tavern, built and kept by Ross Coon, was on the west side of Main Street on the site of the Grafton Bank house, and of the new house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Rogers. The Coon tavern, previous to the erection of the bank building, was cut in two and moved from the premises, a part becoming the Levi B. Ham house, east of the south common, and a part the Augustus Whitney house.

The great stage tavern was owned and kept by Col. Simon Towle, who came from Chester to Haverhill in 1805. It was previously kept by Asa Boynton, and it is probable he was the builder. Colonel Towle died soon after coming to Haverhill and he was succeeded as landlord by his son, Edward Towle, who made the Towle tavern one of the most famous on the northern New England stage lines, until it was burned in the great fire of April 18, 1848. The fire caught from a defective flue in the tavern which stood on the site of what was afterwards known as the Nathaniel Page property, now the store of W. H. Page & Son. Six buildings besides the tavern were burned, and the loss was one from which the Corner never fully recovered.

On the opposite corner from the Bliss tavern there is still standing

² Now transformed into the Cottage hospital.

another relic of the old tavern days, the present residence of Samuel S. Page, and for many years the residence of his father, David Page. This was kept for many years by Jacob Williams, who later bought a residence on the west side of Main Street, which he enlarged and kept as a hotel until he sold to Eleazer Smith, who with his son and successor, Charles G. Smith, made it for many years a popular hostelry. Charles G. Smith was succeeded by Scott Fellows, but with the removal of the courts to Woodsville the glory of the Exchange Hotel departed, and the building burned in the fire of 1902.

The large brick three-story building on Court Street so long the home of Dr. Phineas Spalding and now known as the Crawford House was originally built for a tavern and under the name of the Grafton Hotel was kept for many years by Jonathan Sinclair, and it is thought by many was built by him early in the first decade of the last century. In 1830 Mr. Sinclair enlarged and repaired the house and the following prospectus or announcement, published in the *Intelligencer* February 24, 1830, is interesting as what might be expected of a first class tavern of the time:

Jonathan Sinclair has recently enlarged and repaired the Grafton Hotel at Haverhill Corner, his former establishment, and has re-opened the same as a house of public entertainment. To his friends and former customers he would say that his accommodations are much superior to what they formerly were, and inferior to none in the state. To the public generally he would observe that his house shall never be the haunt of tipler, gambler and idler but shall on all occasions be found a pleasant and commodious resort for the weary traveller, the man of business and the gentleman of pleasure. On the subject of charges, attendance and fees, the proprietor would remark that fair dealing, trusty servants and good living shall be found inmates of his establishment. He also professes to be a connoisseur in the article of coffee, and care will distinguish the Coös domestic from the Java coffee. The bar is furnished with the best of liquor and one toddy stick for the accommodation of gentlemen with many for family use.

The terms of court were longer in the early days than now. Besides the court of Common Pleas and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace at which sometimes no less than twenty justices were present there was the Supreme Court of Judication, and with justices, lawyers, clients, sheriffs, deputies, jurors and witnesses remaining in town until their law business was finished, the taverns at the Corner were crowded for weeks at a time, as besides these there was the daily stage passenger list which had to have accommodations. Bliss's tavern was headquarters for court and bar, which had a special dining table to which no layman, however high his social standing was admitted.

There was another old "Morse tavern," besides the one at Horse Meadow. This was on Morse Hill on the road leading from the Plain or North Haverhill up through the Centre over the hill down through "No. Six" through the Coventry or Benton Meadows, the Coventry road, so-

called, to Portsmouth and Boston. This stood on the hill a little east of the present Dearborn place. This, like many of the taverns of the day outside the villages, was a story and half building containing four rooms below and two in the attic, these latter occupied by the family. Of the four lower rooms one at the front was the bar room, and the one opposite a sort of reception room. Back of these were the dining room and kitchen. For a number of years more teams passed over the Coventry road than over the turnpike from the Corner to Plymouth. In the summer time freight was carried to and from the cities in heavy wagons for the most part, the regular teamsters never having less than four horses, a ton being allowed for each horse, but there were three horse teams called "spikes," two horse, called "podangers" and single horse with cart "gimlets," all demanding the tavern as a necessity, though the smaller teams were never favorites with the tavern keepers. It was in the winter time, when there was usually plenty of snow, that the wagons were housed, that taverns like the Morse on Morse Hill and the Tarleton on the turnpike were crowded. The farmer became his own carrier, and sold and purchased for himself in the large towns "down country." Often twenty or thirty farmers would start together on the road to town. The two-horse pung or single horse pod sleigh was closely packed with farm produce that could be sold in the large town or city, "frozen hogs, poultry and venison: firkins of butter, casks of cheese, bags of beans, peas, sheep pelts, and hides, mink, fox and fisher cat skins, and now and then a bear skin, nuts that the boys had gathered, shoe pegs they had cut, yarn their sisters had spun, stockings and mittens they had knitted, homespun cloth and linen, splint brooms and birch brooms strapped on behind. So closely packed was the sleigh that the driver could not sit: he stood on a little semi-circular step on the back of the sleigh protected from the cutting mountain winds by the high sleigh back. At times he ran alongside to keep his blood briskly warm."¹

On the Coventry road, as well as on the Coös turnpike, these trains of farm sleighs were sometimes half a mile long. Taverns were a necessity for these, and tavern keepers might need all these farmers paid for meals as well as for lodging and for what they obtained at the bar, but they nearly all carried their own food and provender for their teams. Part of the latter was sometimes deposited on the way down with reliable landlords, and there was no more reliable class of citizens, to be used on the way home, and plenty of food was carried for the journey,—doughnuts, cooked sausages, mince pies, roast pork, "rye and injun" bread, pork scraps and cheese of "the kind mother used to make." Alas! the knack of making it has departed with the brick and Dutch oven, the turnspit,

¹ "Stage Coach and Tavern Days"; Earle, 317.

the open fireplace. This was an itinerant winter picnic. Tavern-fare was not expensive, but small country taverns like Morse's, could not serve meals to large numbers of travellers. A "cold bite" could be had in an emergency for twelve and a half cents—ninepence—and a regular meal for twenty-five cents. The landlord's profits were made on the liquor he sold and the sleeping room he furnished. The frozen food was thawed out by the open fire place in the bar room and at supper cider and flip from the bar took the place of coffee or tea. The bed and lodging was of the simplest character. The guests spread out their blankets or fur robes, and lying in a semi-circle with a their feet towards the great blazing fireplaces in the bar and reception rooms, slept the sleep of the weary, healthy and cider filled, at the cost of ten cents. The bar had besides cider, rum and gin, flip and toddy, and the tavern keeper did a thriving business.

The old-time tavern was distinguished for its home-like hospitality. Many of these were famous for their excellent tables. No supercilious clerk with diamond blazing in shirt front, showed you the register and then turned you over to the tender mercies of a bell boy expectant of tips, but mine host himself gave you cordial greeting. At the table you might not find the elaborate and artificial cooking, the numerous tidbit dishes and delicacies, but there was plenty of beef and mutton and fowl, with pies and puddings set before you in ample quantities from the old fashioned baking ovens, the thought of which stimulates the appetite in these latter dyspeptic degenerate days.

The Haverhill tavern was of vast importance to the town. It was a news centre and furnished in itself great educational advantages. Newspapers were infrequent, but the constant stream of newcomers brought all there was worth telling from everywhere. The tavern keeper was the medium through which the news was spread. He came into close contact with the leaders in law, politics and business, and companionable and intelligent, he was one of the leaders in town affairs, respected and honored. Luther Richardson, Joseph Bliss, Ezekiel Ladd, Joseph Hutchins, John Page, Asa Boynton, Moody Bedel, John Montgomery, Andrew S. Crocker, Samuel Brooks, Nathaniel Merrill, Edward Towle, Jonathan Sinclair were among those who held licenses as "taverners and vendors of spirituous liquors."

The first regular mail service for Haverhill of which there is any authentic record was that arranged for by the State Committee of Safety at the beginning of the war of the Revolution. This Committee appointed John Balch post rider, and established a route for him which he was to cover once in two weeks for a term of three months. For this service he was to receive the "sum of seventy hard dollars, or its equivalent in paper

money." Previous to this letters to and from the settlers in Coös were sent by chance travellers into the new settlements, or who were returning from them, a most unsatisfactory and unreliable means of communication, and the receiving or sending a letter was an event. Scarcely less unsatisfactory was the service of John Balch, but it had at least the merit of regularity. He was to start at Portsmouth and ride to Haverhill by way of Conway and Plymouth, thence down the Connecticut River to Charlestown, and back to Portsmouth again. This service was performed by Balch not only for three months, but also during the entire period of the Revolution, and was in fact continued with some changes of route and perhaps of riders until 1791, when the State Legislature established "four routes for posts to be thereafter appointed to ride in and through the interior of the state."

There was already a mail route along the sea coast, established by the United States government. The routes established by the state were to be covered once in two weeks. Postage on a single letter was twelve and one half cents for each forty miles and eight cents for any number of miles less than forty. Postmasters were to be allowed four cents for each letter that passed through their offices.

A post office was established at Haverhill. Just who was the first postmaster is not definitely known. Joseph Bliss was appointed to this office in 1793, when the federal government took over from the state the carrying of the mails to and from Haverhill, and it is not unlikely that he held the same position the previous two years under state authority. The mails consisted almost entirely of letters, for the era of newspapers and periodicals had not dawned, and at the current rates of postage which was seldom prepaid, the few letters constituting the mail, were hardly burdensome to the post rider. John Balch was succeeded as post rider by Col. Silas May, who as soon as roads would permit, certainly not later than the completion of the turnpike, substituted his Dutch wagon for saddle, and became a carrier of packages as well as of mails. It was express, and rural delivery a century ahead of time. With the advent of the wagon the mail was carried twice a week, and the Haverhill post office with Moses Dow as postmaster furnished mail accommodations for the entire town, and later after the advent of mail stages became a distributing centre for a large section of country. The growth of the postal service during the century which elapsed after Colonel May in the spring of 1814, drove his first mail stage coach down Sinclair Hill to the post office at the Corner has been gradual but none the less marvellous.

Haverhill has now its five post offices, the most important being of course that at Woodsville with its four or five daily mails both north and south, its free delivery village service, its two rural delivery routes, its

money order, postal savings, departments, and its special delivery and parcel post service. North Haverhill, Haverhill and Pike have also their rural delivery routes, with money order and the other modern facilities. At one time there was a post office at Centre Haverhill, on a weekly route from Haverhill over the county road so-called through Benton and East Landaff (now Easton) to Sugar Hill and Franconia. In the middle of the last century there was a route with mails twice a week from the North Haverhill post office through Centre Haverhill to Benton, and later a route from Woodsville to Swiftwater in Bath, Benton, Whitecherville and Wildwood in Easton with daily mails, but rural delivery has taken its place. Haverhill has had its full share of the advantages accruing from the marvellous development of the country's mail service.

With the establishment of stage lines and the coming of the stage coach Haverhill Corner took on new importance, and an era of prosperity set in. A stage line had been projected as early as 1811, of which Col. William Tarleton of the Tarleton tavern was chief owner. Silas May was not the driver much to his disappointment, but this enterprise was short lived, and it was not till 1814 that a permanent line was established. This was organized by Robert Morse of Rumney, a native of Haverhill, who secured the support and interest of all the towns along the route from Haverhill to Concord, the first trip was made in the spring with Colonel May in the box and with his four in hand he came down the long Sinclair Hill, and with wild blasts from his horn, wheeled his coach with its load of passengers, proprietors and managers of the line in front of Towle's tavern to meet with a rousing reception from the crowd which had gathered for the purpose. The trips were soon increased from two a week each way to three, and soon to daily, with additional coaches to meet the demands of travel. The line from Haverhill to Concord via Hanover soon followed that via Plymouth, and then in rapid succession came the opening of the lines to Boston, New York, Stanstead, Canada, Saratoga, the White Mountains, Chelsea and Montpelier, Vt. Before the railroad came there were half a dozen or more stage lines and arriving at Haverhill as they usually did in the evening and departing in the morning, the setting down at Towle's, the Grafton, the Columbian, Bliss and other taverns of a hundred and fifty or more passengers for the night was not an infrequent occurrence.

According to a time table published in the *Intelligencer* February 24, 1827, mail stage for Plymouth, Dunbarton, Concord and Boston left William's hotel, Haverhill, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrived at Haverhill on their return on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Boston and Concord mail stage via Hanover left Towle's tavern on

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M. connecting with the Great Southern mail, and was due in Haverhill Sundays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10, P. M.

The Northern mail stage left Towle's tavern for Lancaster, Colebrook etc., on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 6 P. M. and was due on return Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.

The Montpelier and Burlington stage left Williams hotel, Wednesdays and Sundays at 4 P. M. and was due to return Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 P. M.

The Concord and Haverhill stage left Grafton coffee house, Haverhill, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M., passing through Piermont, Bradford, Vt., Orford, Lyme, Canaan, Grafton, Andover, Salisbury and Boscawen, connecting at Concord with the Southern stages; and returning left Concord Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M., connecting at Haverhill with the Northern stage.

In March, 1845, a reduction of fare to five dollars to Albany, N. Y., was advertised, stage leaving daily at noon and arriving in Albany the next evening.

In 1845 there was an advertisement for proposals for carrying the mails on the following stage routes: To Windsor, Vt., and return six times a week with four-horse coaches; leave Haverhill at 12 noon, arrive at Windsor 9 P. M.; to Bath, Littleton, Lancaster and Guildhall, Vt., and return 3 times a week; to Concord via E. Haverhill, Warren, Wentworth, Rumney, Plymouth, Sanbornton and Canterbury and return, three times a week, leaving Haverhill with four-horse coach Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; to Concord via Bradford and Fairlee Vt., Orford, Orfordville, Wentworth, Plymouth, Bridgewater, Bristol, Franklin and Boscawen, leaving Haverhill with four-horse coach Thursdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

These stray time tables and stage schedules, now so rare as to be curiosities, give some idea of how these stage lines with their numerous arrivals and departures contributed to the life of Haverhill Corner as a community, and to its prosperity. "The stage tavern was the great centre of attraction in those days, and where the stages came in from various points bringing in their passengers and news, the village people were accustomed to gather at the tavern to learn what was going on in the outside world. Here reputable citizens congregated and talked on the happenings of the day. Newspapers were infrequent, and the tavern became a sort of literary exchange where any body that had anything to relate could always find eager listeners. The bar room, as it was then called, with its bottles of whiskey and gin was a large room with benches and settees on all sides. . . . The open fire place was a conspicuous

¹ Bittinger, p. 203.

feature and the flip iron and mug were inseparable concomitants of the bar room. Treating was the universal custom, and the mug filled with steaming flip was passed around amongst the crowd, and every body took a sip of the favorite beverage. When the news was all talked over, and the hours were speeding toward midnight and especially where the stage happened to be late, the crowd dispersed only to renew its gathering the following evening. Those stage villages where the mails lay over night were busy little centres, and manifested all the attributes of a small metropolis. The populations retired at night with a general knowledge of the doings and happenings of the outside world, and awaited with undisturbed self-possession the coming of the next coach. And so life rolled on in those earlier days with a satisfaction and success which now to our swifter means of locomotion and faster ways of living seem tame and abortive. Information and knowledge were gained then more by hearing and talking than by reading, but the people were quite as intelligent in general matters as they are to-day, and the peculiar discipline of these times developed many a hard headed man of shrewd common sense and large experience. Those attentions of mind and interchange of information and opinion had a flavor of their own. What an educational force the old stage tavern was."

And then, too, those old time stage drivers. Famous among them was Dan Field of the Stanstead line with his bugle horn announcement of his coming into the village and the graceful curve he made with his team as he drove up in front of the tavern. There was Caleb Smart, Sanborn Jones, Eleazer Smith, "Jim" Langdon, "Wash" Simpson, whose last years were spent as station agent at East Haverhill railroad station; Seth Greenleaf, who laid down whip and rein to use the conductor's punch on the old Boston, Concord & Montreal; Walt Gould, who was the first driver of the two horse coach between Haverhill and Hanover before the day of the six horse team. There was "Bill" Fuller; the two Simmonds brothers, "Josh" and Jehiel; the Morses, father and son; the Henry brothers, "Tim" and Charles; "Web" Stearns, one of the youngest, and one of the last to go out of service which ended when the stages were permanently housed. These were some of the skilled and experienced drivers. An evidence of this popularity is found in the fact that they were not known as Mr. Simpson, Mr. Langdon, etc., but as "Wash" Simpson, "Jim" Langdon, "Rob" Morse, etc. They were a hardy set, exposed to perils and dangers, bearing large responsibilities, sometimes autocratic in manner and rough in speech, but they were as a class true and faithful men. Many of these drivers were part providers of the lines on which they drove, were men of ability and enterprise, who when stage lines were superseded by railroads won success in other lines of business.

The Haverhill of today owes much to the impetus given its life in the old days of stages and stage taverns.

The different post offices were established in Haverhill as follows: Haverhill, Jan. 1, 1795; No. Haverhill, Aug. 7, 1826; East Haverhill, July 18, 1844; Haverhill Centre, Mar. 28, 1846; Woodsville, Feb. 4, 1853; Pike Station, Feb. 27, 1880.

The first postmaster at Haverhill was Joseph Bliss, proprietor of Bliss tavern, appointed Jan. 1, 1795. His successors with dates of their appointment have been:

Moses Dow, Apr. 1, 1803
John R. Reding, Mar. 13, 1830
William Barstow, Jan. 29, 1841
Timothy K. Blaisdel, June 3, 1841
William Barstow, Aug. 20, 1842
John S. Bryant, Apr. 20, 1843
Henry W. Reding, Jan. 4, 1845
John L. Rix, May 15, 1849
Henry W. Reding, Apr. 20, 1853

John Currier, June 25, 1861
Hiram S. Kellam, July 12, 1865
Henry Merrill, Mar. 18, 1869
Moses D. Carbee, Oct. 31, 1877
Tyler Westgate, Apr. 12, 1881
Joseph Poor, Sept. 2, 1885
George C. Cass, June 20, 1889
William A. Gibson, Feb. 10, 1899
Maurice H. Randall, May 5, 1904

The postmasters with dates of appointment at North Haverhill have been:

Aaron Martin, Aug. 7, 1826
David Worthen, May 24, 1828
Willard Whitman, June 1, 1831
Willard Whitman, Feb. 6, 1844
James Glynn, May 8, 1849
Perley Ayres, Apr. 24, 1827
Russell Hurd, Aug. 25, 1829
E. B. Hibbard, Sept. 6, 1843
Nathl. M. Swasey, June 7, 1845
Nathl. M. Swasey, Apr. 20, 1853

Joseph B. Cotton, June 25, 1861
J. F. Morse, Mar. 24, 1865
Morris E. Kimball, Mar. 28, 1873
Morris E. Kimball, Apr. 23, 1889
Charles F. Southard, Sept. 15, 1897
Abel E. Davis, June 20, 1864
William I. Nelson, July 29, 1868
Enoch R. Weeks, Sept. 24, 1885
Charles H. Wetherbee, July 18, 1893

Postmasters at East Haverhill have been appointed:

Nathaniel Kimball, July 18, 1844
Niles Doty, June 14, 1845
Chester Crouch, July 6, 1846
Hosea S. Baker, Feb. 6, 1852
Niles Doty, Apr. 20, 1853
William R. Park, July 23, 1861
William A. Simpson, Jan. 24, 1870
Wilbur F. True, May 3, 1877

George W. Richardson, Dec. 9, 1880
Nathan Hanson, Oct. 22, 1885
Martin S. B. Cady, May 11, 1886
George W. Richardson, May 29, 1889
Wilbur F. True, July 17, 1893
George W. Richardson, Dec. 10, 1897
William H. Langmaid, Nov. 20, 1906
Wilbur F. True May 4, 1909

Haverhill Center postmasters were appointed:

James Glazier, Mar. 28, 1846
Ansel A. Smith, Dec. 4, 1849
George H. Gleason, Feb. 2, 1853
James Glazier, Oct. 25, 1853

Russell Kimball, July 1, 1854
George W. Bisbee, Mar. 24, 1858
Sarah B. Bisbee, June 20, 1864
Saml. H. Crocker, Oct. 3, 1866

Office was discontinued Apr. 13, 1868

Postmasters in Woodsville have been:

Iva M. Clark, Feb. 4, 1853	Chas. B. Drake, Nov. 9, 1871
E. M. Child, Nov. 28, 1853	Chas. B. Drake, Apr. 28, 1873
John Hale, June 25, 1855	Jacob Burton, Sept. 13, 1880
Chas. M. Weeks, Apr. 5, 1860	Quincy A. Scott, Nov. 8, 1881
William B. Douglass, Apr. 15, 1863	Ezra B. Mann, Nov. 13, 1885
Henry W. Ramsey, Nov. 6, 1863	Solon S. Evans, July 3, 1889
C. M. Weeks, July 29, 1868	Fred P. Dearth, June 4, 1897
H. W. Ramsey, Aug. 26, 1868	James F. Leonard, Jan. 27, 1914

The post office at Pike was established at "Pike Station" Feb. 27, 1880 named changed to "Pike," June 17, 1903. The postmasters have been:

A. F. Pike, Feb. 27, 1880	Rexford Pierce, Aug. 21, 1893
Chas. J. Ayer, Dec. 4, 1891	E. B. Pike, July 17, 1897

CHAPTER XVI

BANKS AND BANKING

COÖS BANK INCORPORATED IN 1803—LARGE TERRITORY COVERED FOR TWENTY YEARS
—GRAFTON BANK CHARTERED IN 1822—LASTED TILL 1845—PAYSON AND BRITTON
—WOODSVILLE GUARANTY SAVINGS IN 1889—WOODSVILLE LOAN AND BANKING
ASSOCIATION IN 1891—SUCCEEDED BY THE WOODSVILLE NATIONAL BANK.

THERE were no banks in New Hampshire until 1792 when the New Hampshire Bank at Portsmouth was incorporated. Indeed there were no banks in the colonies until near the close of the Revolutionary War in 1781 when the Bank of North America was established in Philadelphia. It was not till 1784 that New England had its first bank, the Massachusetts, which was established in Boston. This first New Hampshire Bank was incorporated for a term of fifty years, with a capital of \$100,000. Ten years later in June, 1802, the New Hampshire Union Bank of Portsmouth was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 for a term of twenty years, and the next year 1803 no less than five bank charters were granted by the legislature, the Portsmouth, and the Rockingham at Portsmouth, each with a capital of \$200,000; the Strafford at Dover, capital \$150,000; Exeter at Exeter, capital \$200,000, and the Coös at Haverhill.

The establishment of the Coös Bank was indicative of the enterprise not only of the men of Grafton County, which embraced within its borders what that same year became Coös County, but also of the growing wealth and importance of the Connecticut Valley. It indicated also the importance of Haverhill as a business centre. At the time of its incorporation there was no other bank within a hundred miles, and this condition of affairs continued for a quarter of a century. The Lebanon bank was not incorporated till 1828 and the Lancaster bank not until 1832. The bank at Wells River was incorporated this latter year. Vermont, indeed, chartered no banks until 1818, so that the Haverhill institution furnished for many years the banking facilities for the Connecticut Valley on both sides the river. It was not until 1821 that there was another bank in the Vermont and New Hampshire Valley, that at Brattleboro. The incorporators named in the charter of the Coös Bank were John Montgomery, Moses P. Payson, Peter Carleton, Moor Russell, Daniel Smith, Nathaniel Burlow and Timothy Dix, Jr. The charter was for twenty years from January 1, 1803; the capital stock was to be not less than \$25,000 nor more than \$100,000, paid in specie and divided into one thousand shares; the bank was authorized to hold lands with tenements and hereditaments

A **ONE DOLLAR**

No. 12,345

The President, Directors and Company of the

BOONSBANK

promise to pay

or bearer on demand

ONE DOLLAR

PAID TO THE ORDER OF

1884

Cash *DeWitt Montgomery* Presid.

to the amount of \$50,000 and no more at any one time. It could not have at any one time bills, notes, or obligations to a greater amount than twice the stock actually paid in; seven directors were to be chosen annually, and dividends might be declared semi-annually.

The bank organized and began business in 1804 with John Montgomery as president and John Osgood, cashier. Mr. Osgood held the position only temporarily, when he was succeeded by George Woodward, a well known lawyer, who occupied for a residence and also for banking, rooms of the fine mansion house at the south end of the common, afterwards the residence of Joseph Bell, later of David F. Merrill and now owned and occupied by Frederick W. Page. Mr. Woodward served almost from the opening of the bank for business, and may be properly regarded as its first cashier. Bank notes or bills were issued of the denominations of one, two, three, five, ten and twenty dollars. A reproduction of a note for one dollar herewith presented shows the somewhat primitive character of the bank notes of that day.

General Montgomery was the largest stockholder of the bank, holding in 1805 one hundred shares which were assessed for taxation at \$75 per share. Mr. Woodward held the position of cashier for less than ten years when he was succeeded for a brief period by Joseph Bell, who was in turn succeeded by John G. Wright, a son-in-law of Dr. Wellman of Piermont. The bank found itself in financial difficulties in 1818-20 and failed, entailing much disastrous litigation and loss to stockholders. The cashier, John S. Wright, was given power of attorney to dispose of the property of the bank July 20, 1818, and in 1820 the winding up of its affairs was placed in the hands of John Nelson, a well known attorney, who performed his trust with great credit to himself and the satisfaction of all concerned. General Montgomery retired from the presidency previous to 1814 and was succeeded by Moses P. Payson of Bath, and about the same time, Peter Carleton, Moor Russell, Daniel Smith, Nathaniel Barlow and Timothy Dix, Jr., were succeeded in the directorate by David Webster, Dr. Edmund Carleton, Mills Olcott and Richard Gookin. One of the causes of the failure had been an over issue of notes in violation of the charter.

A charter was obtained for a new bank under the name of the president and stockholders of the Grafton Bank, and this new institution went into business January 1, 1822. Moses P. Payson, the only survivor of the directorate of the original Coös Bank, was its president and John L. Bunce, who had been brought from Hartford, Conn., for the purpose, was its first cashier. The directors aside from Mr. Payson were Mills Olcott, Abiathar G. Britton, Ephraim Kingsbury, Joseph Bell, Ezra Bartlett and Richard Gookin. A new building for the business of the bank, and residence of the cashier, was erected nearly opposite on the west side of

Main Street and which was known as "the bank house" until its destruction by fire in 1909. Mr. Bunce resigned as cashier in 1839, and John A. Page was elected cashier in his place. The bank had become the subject of political criticism. It was charged that it was in control of a junta of aristocratic old time Federalists and Whigs, all known to be under the influence of Joseph Bell. The Democratic party had become divided on the question of granting charters to railroads, and in the spring of 1843, Isaac Hill led a party of bolters from the regular nominations, who placed candidates of their own in the field. John Page led these bolters in Haverhill, and was himself a candidate for Congress. They were not numerous enough in Haverhill to defeat the regular Democratic candidates but did poll 72 for John H. White as against 308 for Henry Hubbard, the regular candidate, and 161 for Anthony Colby, Whig.

In its issue of January 25, 1843, the *Democratic Republican* in an editorial criticism of both bank and Mr. Page said:

It appears to us singular that during the twenty years the Grafton Bank has been in existence, that Hon. John Page and a son of his are the only *professed* Democrats who have ever been elected officers of said bank. John A. Page was chosen cashier four or five years since at the particular desire of Joseph Bell, Esq., after another man had been elected to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of John L. Bunce. About the time Mr. Bell elected J. A. Page to the cashiership, his father was very intimate with Bell, and that in political conversation with people here he professed anything but Democratic principles. . . . On the second day of the present month John Page was elected director of the bank in place of Joseph Bell who has left the state. This election did not take place until it was known that Governor Page was favorably disposed to the disorganizing schemes of Isaac Hill and his other federal associates in this state—until it was known he was to be a candidate for office nominated by the federal conservative convention which was to assemble at Concord. We are told, also, by one of the stockholders of the bank—a Federalist—that Mr. Bell used his influence in securing the election of Governor Page, saying: "*He must be elected in my place.*" . . . It is a well known fact that almost every stockholder in Grafton Bank is a Federalist of the stiff rump kind and that, sooner than have a *true* Democrat associated with them in the management of the affairs of the institution, they would see the whole concern blown into air. Yet John Page and his son are both officers in the bank, each of whom would take it unkindly when their pretensions to Democracy are called in question."

The last list of officers of the bank which appears in the list of banking institutions for the state in the New Hampshire Register is for the year 1844 and is as follows: President, Mills Olcott; cashier, John A. Page; directors, Mills Olcott, Abiathar G. Britton, Ezra Bartlett, William V. Hutchins, Abel K. Merrill, James Bell and John Page. A beginning in winding up the affairs of the bank was made in 1845, when William H. Cummings was appointed agent to sell real estate and no less than thirty-six conveyances are recorded as made by him in that year. The final act came in July, 1849, when James Bell, as agent of the bank, conveyed to John L. Rix and Charles R. Morrison, "All the property and rights of property whether real or personal or mixed, judgments, bonds,

notes, chattels and land which now belong to or are vested in said corporation, with full power to sell or dispose of the same and apply the proceeds in trust for the following purposes; firstly, to defray the reasonable expenses of defraying and disposing of said property; secondly, to pay all legal claims now existing against said corporation, and thirdly, to distribute the residue among the stockholders."

In closing up the affairs of the trust, Morrison conveyed the bank house property to John L. Rix in October, 1850, who afterwards occupied it as a residence.

The late Arthur Livermore in his reminiscences of Haverhill Corner gives a pen picture of two of these officers which is graphic and interesting:

On Wednesdays, about noon, with great regularity, two forms came from opposite directions into the village and drove to Towles Inn. One was Mr. Payson who had left his home in Bath at ten o'clock, and halted at the halfway house¹ at Horse Meadow for repose of himself and beast, and a mere taste of mine host's excellent rum. For such was the liquor he preferred. He was affable by nature, and the drop tasted made him yield the more to that fine instinct. Politics, money, agriculture, are among the themes on which a gentleman is free to converse, is indeed expected to converse, with any man whose relations with him are not merely servile; and by the time he is ready to proceed another drop is required.

Driving into the village he knows everybody, and the comprehensive sweep of his courteous bow embraces every thing visible within the boundaries of the common. He finds the rum at Mr. Towles good as he has often found it before. It is the day of the stated meeting of the directors of the Grafton Bank, and he is the president of that board. Indeed he is president of everything he belongs to, capable of a presiding officer. Moderator of the town meeting in Bath, as a matter of course, only a few votes are cast to satisfy the exigencies of the law requiring an election by ballot. He was always president of the Senate of New Hampshire during the many years that he sat in that chamber, and when all the world met at Windsor to vote the Connecticut River into the list of navigable streams and to take orders for the removal of obstructions, Mr. Payson was placed in the chair. It was his courtesy of manner, his tact and good common sense that were well known, and qualified him for such places. His mind was not largely informed, but it was safe and sound within its own sphere, and was plagued by no half-lights, no misleading passions.

It should not seem strange if the successes he won by these valuable practical forces, brought on a little pompous vanity in the end. But neither the success nor the credit which he won impaired the amiable disposition, the even temper, the hospitable manners that made him with but one unhappy exception a most agreeable man. According to a fashion that was not in all cases fatal to the strong men of his day, he began by eleven o'clock and continued through the day, it is said, tasting New England rum in very small quantities and much diluted. He died at not much over fifty, happily before his habit could be called intemperance, but too late to restore its ravages upon his system.

Mr. Livermore continues:

A differently constituted man was Mr. Britton,² who for a like purpose, drove into the village with equal punctuality from an opposite direction on the same days. He was

¹ Morse's tavern

² Abiathar G. Britton of Orford

tall, well formed, and to the end of a life of seventy-seven years was an erect and firm man. He always appeared clean and well dressed in the conservative style of apparel, that no token should be wanting to denote his aversion to unseasoned innovation. At that time (1822) he wore his hair in a queue, but abandoned that fashion a few years before his death, for some cause unknown to me, other than the lack of an abundance of the necessary material, for such existed and retained its color to the last, and but sparingly interspersed with white. His manner was gay, his humor at once kind and cynical. There was nothing about him that should have repelled anybody. Yet he was never a candidate for popular suffrage, nor held any public office whatever, but that of justice of the peace. And the functions of that office were with him of the most formal manner only. He aimed at no demonstrations, and was eminently a man of the most impregnable secrecy. He was never charged with unfair practices, whether at the bar or in his private transactions. He accumulated an estate and transmitted it to his children in safe investments, the nature and amount of which impertinent inquiry has thus far failed to discover.

Both President Payson and Director Britton saw long service in the management of the Grafton Bank.

The "Grafton County Bank" was incorporated in 1846, with a capital of \$100,000 but it never went into operation. A charter was also granted in 1879 for the Grafton County Savings Bank, but the charter was unused, the bank never organizing for business.

THE WOODSVILLE GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK. A charter for a savings bank at Woodsville was granted by the legislature of 1889 to Ira Whitcher and his associates under the name of Woodsville Guarantee Savings Bank. The bank was duly organized in 1889 with the following officers: Trustees, Ira Whitcher, W. A. Stowell, Ezra B. Mann, Edward F. Mann, Isaac M. Smith, Charles W. King, Robert A. Horner, David Whitcher, George Leslie, Chester Abbott, Chester R. Gibson and Henry C. Carbee. The trustees organized as follows: President, Ezra B. Mann; vice-president, Isaac M. Smith; treasurer, Robert A. Horner; clerk, Chester Abbott. The guaranty fund of twenty-five thousand dollars was raised and made a special deposit and the bank was opened for business in rooms in the old railroad station.

Ezra B. Mann as president was succeeded by Dr. C. R. Gibson in January, 1899, and on the death of the latter in 1914 he was succeeded by Geo. E. Cummings. Robert A. Horner was succeeded as treasurer by Charles C. Whitcher in March, 1895. Herbert W. Allen became treasurer in February, 1896, Jerry Abbott in 1901, and was succeeded by Horace B. Knight in May, 1914. William F. Whitcher became clerk in 1898, succeeding Chester Abbott, and was in turn succeeded by Dexter D. Dow in January, 1913. On the completion of the Opera Block in 1890, the bank was removed to rooms in that building, which it has since occupied. It has had a steady increase of business, and its deposits in 1916 were upwards of \$525,000, and its guaranty fund had been increased to \$57,000. It pays four per cent on deposits and is established on a sound

and conservative basis with prospects of a prosperous future. An addition has just been made to the banking rooms at a cost of about ten thousand dollars.

The Woodsville Loan and Banking Association was chartered in April, 1891, with a capital stock of \$20,000. It went into business immediately, and continued in business with R. B. Horner and C. C. Whitcher as its cashiers until under the leadership of H. W. Allen, it was transformed into a national bank.

The Woodsville National Bank, which succeeded the Loan and Banking Association, when the latter went into liquidation, was chartered October 9, 1897, and began business immediately under its charter. The capital stock was \$50,000. The first board of directors were: Henry W. Keyes, George C. Carey, William H. Gilchrist, Dexter D. Dow, Samuel P. Carbee, Herbert W. Allen, Joseph M. Howe, Morris E. Kimball, W. H. Burbank. Henry W. Keyes was elected president, W. H. Gilchrist, vice-president and Herbert W. Allen, cashier. Mr. Allen was succeeded as cashier by Jerry Abbott March 1, 1908, and Horace B. Knight became cashier May 1, 1914. The present board of directors is H. W. Keyes, W. H. Gilchrist, D. D. Dow, J. M. Howe and Louis M. Kimball. The management of the bank has been conservative and it is doing a prosperous business on a sound basis.

CHAPTER XVII

LODGES, FRATERNITIES, SOCIETIES

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—CHARTER GRANTED IN JUNE 1799—MOVED TO ORFORD IN 1809—CHARTER FORFEITED IN 1844—RESTORED IN 1857—ODD FELLOWSHIP, CHARTER GRANTED IN 1848—SURRENDERED IN 1858—NEW LODGE AT WOODSVILLE IN 1874—GRAND CANTON ALBIN—OWNS LODGE BLOCK—MOUNTAIN VIEW LODGE 1902—NOW OWNS A BLOCK—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS—TWO LODGES K. OF P.—WOMAN'S READING CLUB—THREE CHAPTERS OF DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATURALLY the first of secret societies to be organized in Haverhill was a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, a charter for which was granted by the Grand Lodge in June, 1799, and "Union Lodge No. 10," was duly organized and officers installed the same month. A petition for this charter, signed by Moody Bedel, John Montgomery, Joseph Bliss, William Cross, Artemas Nixon, John Haley, William Lambert and Amasa Scott of Haverhill, and Micah Barron, and William Wallace of Newbury, Vt., Arad Stebbins and Andrew B. Peters of Bradford, Vt., had been presented the previous January, and in the intervening months the petitioners had been at work as a lodge under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge. The installation of officers was public, and the ceremonies were held in the meeting house under the direction of Nathaniel Adams, of Portsmouth, Grand Master for the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. The Rev. Mr. Forsaith of Orford, who had officiated previously on a like occasion delivered an appropriate discourse. The chairs were filled by Micah Barron, worshipful master; John Montgomery, senior warden; Moody Bedel, junior warden; William Lambert, deacon. The jurisdiction of the lodge covered not only Haverhill, but the towns of Bath, Piermont and Orford, and Newbury and Bradford, Vt. The lodge had in its list of membership many of the leading men of the section. In 1809 it was moved to Orford where it was continued under the original name until about 1860, when its name was changed to Mount Cube Lodge.

In the meantime the Haverhill members of the lodge, finding themselves inconvenienced by the removal of the lodge to Orford, secured a charter for a new lodge in 1826, under the name of "Grafton Lodge, No. 46." This was but a few years before the breaking out of the anti-Masonic controversy, the bitterness of which can hardly be imagined at the present time. The attacks on Masons and Masonry were not so vindictive in New Hampshire as in Vermont where the anti-Masonic party elected

their candidate for governor in 1831, '32, '33, and '34, and when the electoral vote of the state was cast in 1832 for Wirt and Ellmaker, the candidates of the party for the presidency and vice-presidency, the institution was not only attacked by the *Danville North Star*, the Vermont anti-Masonic organ, but every Mason, whatever his previous character, was denounced as a liar and murderer, and unless he would renounce and denounce Masonry was unworthy of being a fit member of society. Some went so far as to proscribe Masons in their business, and a few said they longed to see them put to the guillotine. Ministers were dismissed from their parishes and many worthy members of churches were excommunicated.

The denunciation of Masonry was not so bitter in Haverhill, but it was bitter, and the *Post and Advertiser* was only less virulent in its utterances than the *North Star*. Grafton Lodge did not grow as its predecessor had done, and though its membership was composed of reputable citizens the prejudice against Masonry as an institution aroused by the controversy of the early thirties militated against the growth of the lodge and its charter was declared forfeited in 1844, by the Grand Lodge on account of failure to make returns. The character of its members may be judged from the list of officers who laid the corner stone, with Masonic ceremonies, of the new Methodist Episcopal Church June 4, 1827. They were: Worshipful master, Jonathan Sinclair; senior warden, Samuel Page; junior warden, John L. Bunce; secretary, Sylvester T. Goss; treasurer, John Page; senior deacon, William Ladd; junior deacon, Hosea S. Baker; chaplain, Rev. Ebenezer Ireson; marshal, Joshua Blaisdell. The meetings or communications of the old Union Lodge, before its removal to Orford, were held in Newbury, Bradford, Orford or Haverhill as convenience might dictate.

The charter of Grafton Lodge was restored in 1857, and notwithstanding obstacles and discouragements there has been a commendable growth, and names of many leading citizens of the town are found on its rolls, or on the rolls of Kane Lodge, Lisbon. That membership in Kane or Grafton Lodge is optional, by dispensation of the Grand Lodge, with Masons in Woodsville has been a serious handicap to the growth of Grafton Lodge. On account of railroad train service Woodsville Masons can easily and conveniently attend communications in Lisbon, while attendance on communications at Haverhill Corner is inconvenient. The result has been that a majority of Woodsville Masons are members of Kane Lodge. The late Amos Tarleton, previous to his death, at his own expense fitted the lodge rooms of Grafton Lodge with new furniture, so that in its appointments it was second to no lodge in the north country, but these were lost in the fire of 1909, when the brick block in which the fine and com-

pletely furnished rooms were situated, was totally destroyed. This was a serious blow to the prosperity of the lodge, but from this it has gradually recovered. The lodge met for a time in Pearson Hall, but later moved to rooms fitted up on Court Street over the store of M. H. Randall. Fortunately the records and jewels were saved at the time of the fire.

Iona Chapter, No. 39, Order Eastern Star, was instituted August 22, 1904, and charter is dated December 13, 1904. It has a membership (1916) of thirty-seven and meets in Masonic hall on the second Tuesday of each month.

The beginnings of Odd Fellowship in Haverhill date with the institution of Moosehillock Lodge, No. 25, at the Corner in 1848 by Grand Master J. C. Lyford. While the lodge started with excellent prospects, and contained in its membership men like former Chief Justice Jonathan E. Sargent, Jonas D. Sleeper, Ellery A. Hibbard, Charles G. Smith, Hosea S. Baker, it never became large and about 1858 surrendered its charter. The general decline of business at the Corner after the fire of 1848, and the construction of the railroad, doubtless had much to do with preventing a satisfactory growth of the institution. The original charter members were Samuel Swasey, Henry W. Reding, J. A. Cutting, Daniel Dickey and George W. Simpson.

In 1874 the lodge was resuscitated, through the efforts of Joseph Kidder of the Grand Lodge, and Quincy A. Scott. Under the restoration of charter the following were charter members: George A. Davison, M. H. Perkins, Kimball Marshall, Q. A. Scott, M. V. B. Perkins. The growth of the lodge was marked from the first, no less than fifteen being admitted to membership the first month. Meetings were held for a time in the Mt. Gardner House hall, but the lodge, outgrowing its accommodations there, in 1882 purchased a property on Pleasant Street, and erected a three-story building, 40 by 60, with stores on the first floor, tenements on the second, and the lodge hall and ante-rooms on the third. This building was burned in May, 1901, and was succeeded by the present substantial brick block, erected in 1904 and occupied by stores and the post office on the first floor, offices and the Odd Fellows banquet hall on the second, and the lodge hall and rooms on the third. The lodge has had a remarkable growth having received, since its resuscitation, no less than 526 members, and its present membership is 265, among whom are numbered the most prominent citizens of Woodsville and vicinity. The property is valued at \$28,000, and the trustees are Fred P. Dearth, Ernest E. Craig and Joseph M. Howe. The officers (1916) are: Noble grand, W. R. McMeekin; secretary, George E. Emery; treasurer, Olin A. Lang. Samuel B. Page was grand master of the Grand Lodge in 1902, and Ernest E. Craig held the same office in 1907 and 1908.

Mary A. Glidden Rebekah Lodge, No. 45, was instituted at Woodsville February 11, 1892, by Grand Master Frank M. Davis, with ten charter members. The lodge has had a large growth, is in flourishing condition, and has been an effective factor in the work of Woodsville Odd Fellowship. It has a membership at present (1916) of 205.

Grand Canton Albin, No. 4, Patriarchs Militant, was mustered December 15, 1887, with seventy-five members, and was composed of Patriarchal Odd Fellows who were members of the different lodges and components in this section and had components in Littleton, and Bradford, Vt. These were organized as a battalion under command of Major Q. A. Scott.

Mountain View Lodge, I. O. O. F., was instituted at North Haverhill March 10, 1902, by Grand Master Samuel B. Page, assisted by Grand officers, Frank L. Way, Joseph Kidder and Charles S. Emerson. This was on petition of Percy Deming and thirty-four other members of the order, for the most part members of Moosehillock Lodge, No. 25, of Woodsville. The officers of the new lodge were: Noble grand, William G. Wetherbee; vice-grand, Dennis S. Merrill; secretary, Percy Deming; treasurer, Moses A. Meader. Degrees were conferred on thirty-four candidates for initiation, and the officers elective and appointive were duly installed, and the lodge began its work under favorable auspices. Up to July 1, 1916, 730 meetings of the lodge have been held, three in village hall, and the remainder in the town hall until February 1, 1915, when the first meeting was held in the new hall erected by the lodge, adjoining the town hall on Depot Street, Rev. Alba M. Markey, Noble Grand, in the chair. Ground was broken for the new hall September 29, 1914, the first soil being turned by Noble Grand Rev. A. M. Markey, who was the leading promoter of the building enterprise. The cornerstone was laid October 12, 1914, the ceremonies being in charge of Deputy Grand Master Will A. Cutler of Woodsville. The work of construction was pushed rapidly, and the building was appropriately dedicated, according to the ritual of the order, the ceremonies being in charge of Past Grand Master Ernest E. Craig and other grand officers. There were present at the exercises nearly two hundred and fifty members of the order, the lodges at Wells River, Vt., and Woodsville being largely represented. The building is finely designed and fitted for the work of the lodges, and was completed at a cost of \$3,487.67, exclusive of the lot, the whole property valuation being about \$4,000. The lodge is in a flourishing condition with a membership (1916) of 116. The officers are: Noble grand, Moses A. Meader; vice-grand, O. E. Decker; secretary, W. G. Upton; treasurer, Dennis S. Merrill.

Landscape Rebekah Lodge, No. 87, was instituted May 21, 1903, with twenty-three charter members, all of whom had taken withdrawal cards from Mary A. Glidden Lodge of Woodsville. On the night of the institution sixty-three joined by initiation. The meetings are held the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. The following named have served as noble grand: Dennis Merrill, Cora M. Keith, Ellen C. Deming, Anna Irwin, Edith Pike, Sarah M. Eastman, Eunice J. Farnham, Luella Kimball, Mary E. Farnham, Elva J. Campbell, Mabel Tewksbury, Ethel Stratton, Lula Getchell. Only three members have filled the office of secretary, Ina B. Miller, Mary B. Meader, Kate C. Meader (since 1907). The lodge has an active membership of 120. It has paid (1916) \$400 towards the new hall, and has \$150 invested in silver, table linen, dishes, etc.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry has no less than five granges in Haverhill, a distinction enjoyed by no other town in the United States. These were organized in 1894 and 1895, and are: Haverhill at Haverhill Corner; Moosilauke at East Haverhill; Mount Gardner at Woodsville; Pink Granite at North Haverhill, and Pike Station at Pike. The combined membership of these granges is about four hundred, and the value of this work in promoting co-operation and interest in matters pertaining to the home and farm life of the town is not to be over estimated.

Mount Gardner Lodge, K. of P., was instituted at Woodsville October 8, 1895, with twenty-six charter members. It has pleasant and finely furnished rooms in Tilton Block. Davis Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., was instituted at Haverhill Corner, and held its meetings there until its rooms were destroyed by fire. It now meets first and second Mondays of each month at the Ladd Street schoolhouse hall.

In the years immediately following the War of the Rebellion there were flourishing lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars, one at North Haverhill and the other at the Corner. Besides doing a good work in advancing the cause of temperance, as the Washingtonian societies had done in previous years, they also furnished, through their meetings, social centres which were of no small value. The granges later took their place in this respect, and this with political prohibition alienating many of the more prominent members from the lodge, led to the surrender of their charters. Such surrender by no means indicated a decrease of interest in the cause of temperance reform, but rather the adoption of changed methods of advancing and promoting such cause.

There was for a few years a flourishing lodge of Maccabees at the Corner, but this has been dissolved and charter surrendered.

The Woman's Reading Club at Woodsville, organized in 1894, by a few ladies who met on stated afternoons to pursue a course of reading,

has developed into an important organization. It joined the State Federation of Woman's Clubs in 1912.

There are three chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution: one at Woodsville, the Hannah Morrill Whitcher; one at North Haverhill, the Coosuck; and one at the Corner, the Haverhill, organized in 1916, with a charter membership of nearly fifty. Excellent work has already been accomplished by these chapters in marking historic sites, preserving relics of the Revolutionary days and in cultivating and promoting the spirit of American patriotism.

CHAPTER XVIII

CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT

UNDER N. H. LAWS THERE WERE 15 CRIMES PUNISHABLE BY DEATH—IN 1917 BUT ONE, MURDER, REMAINS—MURDER TRIALS—FIRST, THAT OF TOOMALEK—THOMAS WEBSTER—JOSIAH BURNHAM—HIS TRIAL AND EXECUTION—SERMON BY “PRIEST” SUTHERLAND—WILLIAM F. COMINGS—ENOS DUDLEY—SAMUEL MILLS—FRANK C. ALMY.

IN the New Hampshire criminal code of 1680 there were no less than fifteen crimes punishable with death; in 1791 after courts had been established in Grafton County there were eight. In 1812 the death penalty was abolished, except for treason and murder, and in 1836 treason was taken from the list. Down to the beginning of the nineteenth century a severe code of criminal law was administered in Grafton County and at Haverhill its county seat. There is their record of a case in 1774 of the trial by jury in which the respondent was found guilty of stealing one yard of cloth, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten shillings or be whipped ten stripes by the public whipper; also to pay complainant nine shillings being treble the value of the stolen goods, costs, etc., and in default of such payment to be sold into servitude by complainant for six months. For forgery the same party at the same term was sentenced to imprisonment for one year without bail or mainprize and to be set in the pillory and to have one of his ears cut off.

At the October term, 1783, respondent was found guilty of counterfeiting, sentenced to be set in pillory and have an ear cut off and be imprisoned for one year. In May, 1796, in *State vs. Holmes* there was a verdict, guilty of horse stealing, and a sentence “that he be marked with a line of India ink, well and deeply inserted, across the forehead from the hair of the temple on one side to the hair of the temple on the other side and with a line from the centre of the line aforesaid to the top end of the nose on the most prominent part thereof, and to pay the complainant the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars being two fold of the value of the mare stolen and costs, etc.” Parties were often sentenced to be sold into servitude for specified terms as late as the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

There have been several trials for capital crimes in Haverhill, and several executions for the crime of murder have taken place, some of these are of special interest. Grant Powers in his “History of the Coös Country” gives an account of the first trial and execution in Haverhill of which tradition is preserved, and probably the last under Indian auspices:

A remnant of the St. Francis Tribe of Indians which had been at Coös before the French and Indian War returned after the close of hostilities. One of the most vicious of this remnant was one named Toomalek, who in a fit of jealousy, intending to kill one Mitchel who had been successful in winning an Indian girl, Lena, as his bride, shot at him, wounding him, and by the same discharge killed Lena who had been sitting at the side of Mitchel before the evening fire. Mitchel recovered, and Toomalek was tried after the Indian form. Through the influence of Captain John, an influential and cruel old warrior who was president of the court, he was acquitted on the ground that as there was no intention to kill Lena, but rather Mitchel, there was no murder. Mitchel married again, and soon after Toomalek accompanied by a white man and a bottle of rum visited Mitchel's wigwam. "Mitchel drank much and Toomalek little, when Mitchel had become practically helpless, Toomalek provoked a quarrel concerning the shooting of Lena, and Mitchel made a feeble drunken pass at Toomalek with a knife, and Toomalek made this an excuse for dispatching him on the spot. Toomalek had his trial and was acquitted on the ground of self-defence, Captain John was also president of this court, and again saved the life of Toomalek. Retribution, however, soon followed both. A party of Indians were on the Haverhill side near the old court-house. Pi-al, the son of Captain John had some bantering talk with a young squaw from Newbury. She took umbrage at some of Pi-al's sallies and going aside with Toomalek whispered with him. Toomalek returned to Pi-al, and as he was walking by his side drew a long knife and by a back hand stroke plunged it into Pi-al's throat. Pi-al fell dead a few rods away. Old John was almost frantic with agony when he learned that Toomalek had killed his son Pi-al. He confessed his sin in sparing the life of Toomalek. The next day in the forenoon a court was called to try Toomalek. All the evidence was taken and it was unanimously agreed that he was guilty and must be shot. They sent a delegation to Rev. Mr. Powers to learn whether that decision was agreeable to the word of God. The minister heard the evidence and affirmed the judgment. By the Indian law old John must be the executioner as he was the nearest by blood to the slain, and he must avenge the blood of his son. The ground floor of the old court house was the place designated for the execution. Toomalek came to the place himself, without guard or attendance, where John stood in readiness with his loaded musket. He seated himself on the floor, said his Catholic prayers, covered his eyes, and said 'mack benec,' that is 'kill me quick.' John stepped forward, put the muzzle of his gun near his head and he was dead in an instant."

The celerity with which justice was meted out in this case is one of the notable features of the proceedings. Toomalek had the benefit of two miscarriages of justice, but this time there was no escape and no delay in meeting his doom.

At the execution in Haverhill July 28, 1796, of Thomas Powers, sentenced to be hung for a hideous crime committed in Lebanon, December 7, 1795, a sermon was delivered by Noah Worcester, A. M. This was published in a pamphlet of 33 pages by N. Coverly, Hanover. The text was Luke 23, 39-46. The first 17 pages were a general application or elucidation of the text. The address to the criminal occupied 3½ pages and the remainder was an address to the audience in which the great increase of crime was dwelt upon. "Dr. Daniel Peterson of Boscawen & Dr. Lacy of Hopkinton rode to Haverhill to be present at this execution. Powers was a negro, and he had sold his body to the two physicians for

dissection. Dr. Lacy skinned the body, had the skin tanned and a pair of boots made from it." [Horton of Boscawen and Webster, Coffin, p. 428.] Powers is said to have sat upon his coffin on the scaffold, chewing tobacco during the service.

The manner of Toomalek's execution may have seemed barbarous, but the circumstances were hardly less gruesome than those attending the execution of Josiah Burnham August 12, 1806, the place of execution being Powder House hill at the Corner. For a period of thirty years Josiah Burnham had been a well known character in the towns of Bath, Coventry (Benton), Warren and Haverhill. He was land surveyor, school master, blacksmith, speculator, almost constantly engaged in litigation, and bearing anything but a good reputation for honesty and morality. During the latter part of his career he was hopelessly in debt, and he was, at the time of the commission of his crime of murder, confined in jail for debt, and on charges of certain dishonest business transactions. He came of good New England stock, and was the black sheep of a notable family. He was born in Kensington (Farmington), Conn., August 12, 1743, the son of Josiah and Ruth (Norton) Burnham. His grandfather, the Rev. William Burnham, a graduate of Harvard, 1702, was pastor of the church at Farmington for a period of thirty years, a leading clergyman of the Connecticut colony, and according to Hinman "a gentleman of great wealth." His wife, grandmother of Josiah, was a member of the famous Connecticut Walcott family.

The crime of which he was guilty was a peculiarly atrocious and revolting one. A contemporary account of the affair appeared in the *New Hampshire Gazette* Dec. 31, 1805:

HORRID DEED!!

On the morning of the 18th inst. Russell Freeman Esquire and Captain Starkweather, being confined in the same room in the prison at Haverhill with Josiah Burnham, a prisoner confined for forgery—owing to some misunderstanding that had existed between the prisoners, Burnham in cold blood drew his knife which was a long one which he carried in a sheath, and taking advantage of Starkweathers absence in another part of the room, he inhumanly stabbed Freeman in the bowels, which immediately began to gush out. At the noise occasioned by this, Starkweather endeavored to come to the assistance of his friend Freeman, when horrid to relate, Burnham made a pass at him and stabbed him in his side, and then endeavored to cut his throat, and the knife entered in by his collar bone. Burnham after this made a fresh attack on Starkweather and stabbed him four times more. By this time he had grown so weak that the monster left him and flew at Freeman, who all this time was sitting holding his bowels in his hands, and stabbed him three times more. This abandoned wretch then attempted to take his own life, but did not succeed. By this time the persons in the house were alarmed and came to the gaol door, and after considerable exertion entered and secured the murderer. Freeman lived about three hours, and Starkweather about two, from the time the assistants entered the prison. Our informant mentions that Burnham appeared in good spirits and said he had done God's service.

Capt. Joseph Starkweather, Jr., was a reputable citizen of Haverhill whose only crime was that he was in debt and unable to pay. Russell Freeman, a prominent citizen and merchant of Hanover, who had held various positions of trust and honor including the speakership of the New Hampshire House, and membership in the Executive Council for five years, had been unfortunate in business, and was beset by debts and embarrassed by suits instigated by his creditors. Confined in jail for debt the three occupied the same room. It is claimed that Burnham's only provocation was some allusions on the part of Starkweather and Freeman to his relations with a woman who was libelee in an action for divorce.

The *Gazette* account of the murder is certainly concise, graphic and realistic. The newspaper of today would have used columns of space, embellished with pictures, but its readers would hardly have gained a clearer conception of the brutal tragedy than did the readers of the *Gazette*.

At the May term of the Superior Court of Judicatur, 1806 held at Plymouth the grand jury found two indictments of Burnham, one for the murder of Freeman, the other for the murder of Starkweather. At the same term he was arraigned and tried, Chief Justice Jeremiah Smith, presiding with Associate Justices Wingate and Livermore sitting with him. Attorney General George Sullivan appeared for the State, and on Burnham's plea of not guilty, Alden Sprague of Haverhill and Daniel Webster who had the previous year begun the practice of law in Boscawen were assigned by the Court as counsel for the defence. The newspapers of the day in their brief accounts of the trial at which Burnham was speedily found guilty and sentenced to death make no mention of Webster as one of the counsel for the defence, but this perhaps was not strange as Webster had been only a few months at the bar and Daniel Webster not then been discovered. In later years, in 1851, Mr. Webster in the course of a conversation with Judge Nesmith of Franklin in which he reviewed some of the early legal controversies in which he had been engaged alluded to the trial of Burnham and remarked:

Burnham had no witnesses. He could not bring past good character to his aid, nor could we urge the plea of insanity in his behalf. At this stage of the case, Mr. Sprague, the senior counsel, declined to argue in defense of Burnham and proposed to submit his case to the tender mercies of the Court. I interfered with this proposition and claimed the privilege to present my views of the case. I made my first and only solitary argument of my whole life against capital punishment, and the proper time for a lawyer to urge this defence is when he is young and has no matters of fact or law upon which he can found a better defence.

The execution of Burnham which, as before stated, took place August 12, 1806 was a memorable event. It took place in the presence of an immense concourse of people. There had been previously but one execu-

tion in Grafton County under sentence of the court, that of Thomas Palmer of Lebanon, July 28, 1796, and the people of the entire section of country round about made the most of their opportunity to witness the tragic spectacle. It was claimed at the time that no less than 10,000 people were gathered on the west side of Powder House hill a number perhaps over estimated, but "they came from far and near, in carts and in wagons, on horse back and on foot, old men and young men, beaux and lassies, mothers with babes in their arms and even invalids." The hanging of Burnham was made a general holiday for the people of the Coös country. The event took place with much ceremony. The sheriff, David Webster, assisted by a military guard escorted the doomed man from the jail to the scaffold, where standing with the noose about his neck, he listened to a long sermon, preceded by singing and prayer, by Rev. David Sutherland of Bath. He chose as his text, "The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." Before announcing his text he said: "The occasion of our meeting is inexpressibly awful. Several months ago a man confined in the jail of this place, impelled by the impetuosity of his vile passions, laid violent hands on two of his fellow prisoners, and put a period to their temporal existence. Since the perpetration of the horrid deed he has had an impartial trial, and has been condemned to die by the hands of the public executioner of justice. You have assembled to be spectators of the shocking scene and to attend to some devotional exercises." His sermon saturated with the prevailing New England Calvinistic theology of the time occupied an hour in its delivery. At its close he made a personal address to Burnham. He began:

Unhappy Fellow Creature. You are now an old man.¹ In the course of your long life you have experienced many painful seasons of adversity, but this is the most trying of them all. You are now exhibited as a spectacle of horror to this immense concourse of your fellow men. Already you are pinioned, the fatal cord is wreathed about your neck, the terrible gibbet is erected over your head, and your grave is open beneath your feet. A few minutes more and you shall be in eternity! Whilst this company is dispersing, and previously to reaching their respective homes, you shall have received an irreversible sentence, from the mouth of the Judge of the whole earth. Addressing you, therefore, for the last time, in the immediate view of eternity you will bear with me, whilst with plainness of speech, I would endeavor to deal faithfully with your soul.

This he proceeded to do, and there certainly was according to the lights of the time, and marked and able personality of the preacher, most faithful dealing. He had a personal word also for the multitude whom he faced:

Possibly there are some among you, who if your crimes were as well known as those of Josiah Burnham, should like him be brought to an untimely end. Others of you are now

¹ Burnham was sixty-three years of age on the day of his execution.

living in the commission of sins, not cognizable indeed by human laws, but for which God will call you to account. You esteem it a matter of alarming consequence to be arraigned at a human tribunal, tried, convicted and hanged; and you think right for so it is. But, alas, many of you think nothing of the probability of your being condemned at the bar of the eternal Judge. . . . In a few minutes you will shudder to see a fellow creature launched into eternity! but, oh remember that it shall be much more intolerable to fall into the hands of the living God, who is angry at the wicked every day. All the temporal judgments that overtake ungodly men are only as a single drop in comparison with that overflowing cup, the very dregs of which they shall be forced to wring out in the eternal world. Consider this, therefore, ye that forget God, lest he tear you in pieces and there be none to deliver.

It is difficult to imagine the scene on Powder House hill on that 12th of August more than a century ago. Every thing conspired to make it dramatic in the extreme. The like had never before been known in the history of New Hampshire. It has never since been known. Preacher and occasion would be alike impossible to day. "Priest Sutherland" as he was familiarly called and "the Burnham hanging" were unique.

The trial of William F. Comins of Bath for the murder of his wife, Adeline T. Comins, occurred at the September term of the Court of Common Pleas in Haverhill in 1843. It was charged in the indictment that Comins committed the crime by strangling, and then by suspending the body from a bed post, attempted to make it appear that it was a case of suicide. The tragedy occurred September 9, 1842. Comins was arrested in the state of New York February 21, 1843, and an indictment was found charging him with murder, by the Grand Jury, at the May term of the Court of Common Pleas at Plymouth. The trial began September 12, and ended with the conviction of Comins, and sentence of death by the court September 20, 1843. On the bench were Andrew S. Woods, presiding judge, Noah Tibbetts, circuit judge, David C. Churchill, Nathaniel S. Berry, associate justices. The counsel for the prosecution were Attorney General L. B. Walker and Harry Hibbard, and for the defence Josiah Quincy, Leonard Wilcox and C. E. Thompson. The trial was a sensational one, and attracted wide attention. There was the inevitable woman in the case, the state attempting to show a motive for the crime in the infatuation of Comins for a young woman, named Abbott, who lived in Bath just across the river from Woodsville. She was a witness for the State, and confessed to criminal intercourse with Comins, which confession he confirmed in a pamphlet published by him subsequent to the trial and sentence. He was sentenced to be hanged October 30, 1844, but a reprieve was granted by Governor Steele till December 26, in order that a vote of the citizens of the state upon the question of abolishing capital punishment might be ascertained by the Legislature to which returns were to be made November 20. The legislature recommended commutation

of the sentence to imprisonment for life. He remained in prison until June 1853 when he was pardoned, went West and died soon after.

The next execution subsequent to that of Burnham was that of Enos G. Dudley, a clergyman from the town of Grafton, who was found guilty of the murder of his wife in March, 1848. He was tried at a special term of the Court of Common Pleas held in January, 1849, and the death sentence was executed in the jail yard in May, 1849. Joseph Powers of Haverhill was sheriff and executioner.

The next execution was that of Samuel Mills who was hanged by Sheriff Grover S. Stevens in the jail yard on the first Wednesday in May, 1868. Mills was an Englishman who was indicted for the murder of George Maxwell at Franconia in December, 1866. He was indicted for the crime at the March term of court, 1867, tried at the same term, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged in May, 1868. Mills had been at work in the mines at Lisbon, and his crime, which was a peculiarly brutal one, was committed for the sake of obtaining a few paltry dollars in money from his aged victim. Previous to his execution he broke jail and was at large for several days, but was retaken before the day set for execution. The execution was public. The special train run to accommodate those wishing to attend was well filled. The scaffold was erected inside the jail yard, the platform a few inches higher than the yard fence. Mills was taken from the upper story of the jail onto the scaffold in full view of the spectators. He declined all spiritual consolation. The noose was adjusted, the cap drawn over his head and Mills dropped out of sight. His neck was not broken and he slowly strangled to death. His body was taken down, put into a coffin, taken outside the jail yard, set on two carpenter's horses and the public invited to view the remains. This was the last public execution in the state; all hangings since have taken place in the state prison at Concord.

The only other capital trial in which the result was conviction and execution was that of Frank C. Almy at the November term at Plymouth in 1891. Almy was arraigned at Woodsville September 29, 1891, for the murder of Christie Warden at Hanover the previous July, and on his plea of not guilty was held for the grand jury, which returned an indictment for murder in the first degree at the November term. He retracted his plea, and on a plea of guilty, was sentenced by Chief Justice Doe to death by hanging, and the sentence was carried into execution at the state prison in Concord on the first Wednesday of December, 1892. Attorney General Daniel Barnard appeared for the state and Alvin Burleigh of Plymouth for Almy.

CHAPTER XIX

MANUFACTURES AND MERCANTILE

LUMBER, BEGINNING IN 1764—THE MILLS BUILT SINCE—AT THE BROOK VARIOUS
FLOURISHING INDUSTRIES—SHOVEL HANDLES AT WOODSVILLE—LIME BURNING—
PIKE MANUFACTURING Co.—THE MERCHANTS.

HAVERHILL is, first of all, an agricultural town, ranking among the first three or four towns in the state in the value of its agricultural products, and in many years taking first rank. Yet its manufacturing industries and its mercantile business have taken, as a whole, during its history, no mean proportions. That it has not like many other towns been a manufacturing centre has been due not so much to lack of enterprise and initiative on the part of its citizens as to lack of water power. Such power as its streams have furnished has been fairly well utilized.

For some years after its settlement nearly every home was a manufactory, and necessarily so. Even the settlers who were possessed of means brought with them only the absolutely necessary articles of household furniture and kitchen utensils. There were no roads, and whatever was brought for furnishing the log houses which were first built was brought over the bridle paths on the backs of horses, or hauled up the river on the ice in winter. The town, except on the river meadows, was covered with forests, and sawmills were first in order, followed immediately by the erection of gristmills, that the first harvests of corn, rye and barley might be converted into meal and flour. Most of the furniture was made from the product of the sawmills. The chairs, tables, bedsteads and such articles were of home manufacture, rude indeed, but they answered the purpose. Plates, platters, bowls, kneading and mixing troughs were of wood, as were in many cases spoons and other articles of table furniture. Most of the clothing for years was fashioned from cloth woven in the home from flax and wool raised on the farm clearings, and sheared from the few sheep which the settlers had driven up through the wilderness with their cattle. Carts, sleighs, plows, harrows, in short nearly all farming utensils were of home manufacture. Mills were erected on Poole Brook by the proprietors in 1762, and passed into private ownership two years later.

A sawmill and gristmill were erected on Hosmer's Brook (Oliverian) in 1764, and other saw and gristmills soon followed. The lumber industry assumed large proportions until the immense pines and other forest growths were cut down. At first logs were sent down the river and later

great rafts of sawed lumber, until the river as a means of transportation was superseded by the railroad. The first mills on Poole Brook had several successors, all of which save one went out of existence when the supply of standing timber grew scant. Among those in the last century who did a large business at the Brook were the Pearsons, father and son. The sawmills on the Oliverian were at the Brook, and along up the stream at Pike, East Haverhill, and up the east branch in Number Six. Isaac Pike, William Garenett, W. R. Park, and Jeffers Brothers did a large business. The water power of the Ammonoosuc at Woodsville was utilized to convert the heavy pine growth of the vicinity into lumber by Mills Olcott, John L. Woods and their successors, and the saw and grist-mills on Poole's Brook, North Haverhill, have been operated by Nathaniel Merrill, Obadiah Swasey, the Whitmans, Blood & Meader and the Sleepers. The Woodsville Lumber Company (Ira Whiteher and L. C. Pattee), later F. L. Pattee, and still later D. S. Stone, carried on an extensive lumber business at Woodsville, as did also C. B. Smith who did a thriving business in the manufacture of shovel handles at the J. L. Woods mill site. The steam sawmills at Centre Haverhill of F. Bacon and of Sumner Clifford at North Haverhill, and numerous portable steam sawmills in different sections of the town have combined in recent years to make the lumber industry one of large importance.

For several years prior to 1880 there were several factories for the manufacture of potato starch. At the Brook, Ladd Street and the Corner, from the early settlement until the latter part of the last century, there were various flourishing industries. Ezekiel Ladd was the owner of a tannery in the last decade of the eighteenth century and this was in operation for years by his successors. John Montgomery conducted a large tanning business as did also the firm of J. Bell and Company, and an extensive business in tanning and currying was carried on for years in the last half of the last century by the Currier brothers, James and F. P.

There was a flaxmill at Hosmer's Falls as early as 1779, and a little later Samuel Brooks ran an oilmill nearby. Cloth and carding mills were established early, and the manufacture of potash was carried on by the Bell brothers. John Osgood made clocks, some of which, veritable grandfather's clocks, are still ticking away the seconds as accurately as they did a century ago. Uriah Ward was engaged in the manufacture of hats, and Blumley & Sturtevant had a woolen mill. Paper making was carried on for many years by Hutchins and Company and later by P. F. Litchfield until the mill was burned. At the Oliverian Iron Foundry all kinds of mill irons, sleigh and sled shoes, hollow ware, cauldron kettles, cook stoves and parlor stoves were manufactured up to 1840. Fire did destructive work among the industries at the Brook and unfortunately mills and factories were not rebuilt.

Cabinet making was carried on at the Corner by Michael Carleton, and specimens of his really fine work are much sought after by purchasers of the antique.

Richard Gookin came to Haverhill in 1799, at the age of 30, and became a large factor in its industrial life. It is said that in connection with his brother, Samuel, he was the first person to manufacture watch and hair springs in America. Before coming to Haverhill he was foreman in the first cut nail factory in Amesbury, Mass. He was a man of inventive genius and of great enterprise, and introduced from England the wool carding machines for the improvement of which he obtained several patents, and manufactured, in Boston, the first machines of this kind ever used in the United States. Previous to the introduction of this machine all wool was carded by hand. He lived on Ladd Street and erected at the Brook a large factory for the manufacture of his improved machine and its output was sold in all parts of the United States and Canada. He was part owner in woolen mills in Bath and other towns, and with Obadiah Swasey was for some years the owner of the Fisher farm. He filled an important place in the industrial life of the Coös county. He died in 1826. One daughter was the wife of John L. Bunce, cashier of the Grafton Bank and editor of the *Intelligencer*. A son, Warren D. Gookin, inherited much of the versatility of his father. Educated at the academy and at Dartmouth, he spent some years in Cuba on a sugar plantation, travelled extensively, and later became a shipping merchant in New York where he won large success.

There have been numerous other industries, like that of the burning of lime from the limestone quarries in the Eastern part of the town, the burning of charcoal in the brickkilns at East Haverhill, the quarrying of granite at the Corner, and work of the French Pond Granite Company at North Haverhill. Much of the stone in the Christian Science Church in Boston was furnished by the company, and the Jesseman Granite Company is still engaged in a small way in working the pink granite quarry for monumental purposes. Few of the manufacturing industries have been of large importance, but taken as a whole they have contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of the town. A single exception, that of the Pike Manufacturing Company at Pike, will be noticed in another chapter. In 1917, A. C. Grey of Manchester opened a cheese factory at Woodsville near the Stone mill, which employs a dozen or more hands and is proving a great success. The factory building is about 50 by 150 feet.

While, as has been stated, every home was a manufactory in the early history of the town, there were still articles of necessity which had to be brought in, which it was impossible to make in the home, and some medium of exchange of surplus articles was desirable, and stores were estab-

lished as soon as roads would permit the transportation of goods. Previous to the construction of roads heavy goods were hauled up on the ice from Number Four, and lighter articles came in on pack horses. The old account books and papers of Carr, Asa Porter, and Ezekiel Ladd show that at early date they kept some articles of merchandise on sale—principally in a liquid form—but the first real store for the sale of general merchandise was probably that opened by Samuel Brooks at the Corner about 1790, whose successor was Henry Barstow, and later the Barstow Brothers. Other stores at the Corner in the last century were those of Stephen Adams, Benjamin Merrill, Russell Kimball, Samuel Page, Timothy K. Blaisdell, Rix & Chapin, Blaisdell & Williams, Rix and Cummings (John L. Rix, William H. Cummings), Bailey Brothers, William H. Page, Page & Poor, Poor & Westgate, S. F. Hook, Noah Davis, Henry Merrill, John W. Merrill, John Osgood and Henry Towle, jewellers, R. N. Brown, L. B. Ham, E. J. Facey, hardware. At the Brook with John Montgomery, Bell Brothers, Bailey Brothers, Blaisdell Brothers, A. M. Bowen, W. H. Nelson, F. T. Kiernan, J. Le Roy Bell. The store of Isaac Pike was the first at Pike, and other merchants there have been A. F. Pike, Pike and Davis, C. J. Ayer and the Pike Manufacturing Company. At East Haverhill the earliest store was that of Wheeler & Aiken, succeeded by Davis and Aiken, A. L. Page, and later by Park & Davis, Richardson & Merrill, G. W. Richardson, H. D. Gannett and W. F. True. Charles Martin had a store in North Haverhill early in the last century, and others there were owned by Thomas and Joshua Hall, Joshua Morse, the Hibbards, Caleb Webster, Morse & Kelsea, S. B. Rodgers, Joseph B. Cotton, W. H. Nelson, E. R. Weeks, Morris E. Kimball, N. C. Wright, C. H. Wetherbee, Kimball Brothers, Cryan & Morse and C. F. Southard.

The first store in Woodsville was that of John L. Woods, who was succeeded by Edward Child, later by E. S. Kimball, John Hale for Hutchins & Buchanan, and then by Charles M. Weeks. The latter erected about 1860 what is known as the Weeks Block south of the railroad track where he conducted for many years a large business in general merchandise. These were the first of the large number of stores retail and wholesale which, combined with the excellent railroad facilities, have made Woodsville the mercantile centre for a large section of the north country.

The class and variety of goods kept by the early merchants of Haverhill was regulated naturally by the demand of their customers, and some of their advertisements indicate the wants and necessities of our fathers and grandfathers. For example in 1822 Stephen Adams, whose store was just north of the old academy building at the Corner, advertised "A general assortment of groceries of superior quality among which are old hyson, young hyson, skin and souchong teas, loaf and brown sugar,

brandy, rum, gin, wines, lemons, oranges, raisins, figs and most other articles necessary for family use, which he will sell at fair prices for ready pay or approved notes; also cabinet furniture as usual, crockery ware, looking glasses, etc., etc."

Henry Barstow announced that he had begun business in the store formerly occupied by Samuel Brooks, and offered for sale "W. I. goods, wines, rum, brandy, sugar, etc., hard ware, crockery, glass ware, and dry goods," enumerating "Green bockings, rattinets, Caroline plaids, figured silks, Canton crêpes, bandana and flag handkerchiefs, silk and tabby velvets, raw silk shawls, black levantine, and 500 pairs ladies' kid Morocco and Denmark satin shoes."

Blaisdell & Page (T. K. Blaisdell, John A. Page) advertised "Hollow ware; caldron kettles: 6, 5, 3, 1 pail kettles and pots; high pans; bake pans; fire dogs; spiders; basins; skillets; No. 1 and 2 teakettles; cart boxes, and crow bars. Also wanted in exchange for goods 1,000 yards 4-4 wool flannel; 1,000 yards 7-8 wool frocking; 2,000 pairs woolen socks for which a fair price will be paid."

It would appear from the advertisements of the day that West India goods were for the most part wet goods, the brandy, gin, rum—especially rum—being necessary articles of family consumption.

CHAPTER XX

THE CORNER, NORTH HAVERHILL, WOODSVILLE AND PIKE

THE CORNER—OLD TIMES—LIVERMORE REMINISCENCE—CHANGE BEGAN AFTER 1860—FIRES BROKE OUT IN 1848—ANOTHER IN 1902 AND ANOTHER IN 1913—BUSINESS DIRECTORY IN 1827 AND ANOTHER IN 1916—NORTH HAVERHILL FIRST SETTLED—SWASEYS MILLS—SLAB CITY—HORSE MEADOW—BRIER HILL AND THE CENTRE—CORNET BAND—TOWN HALL IN 1847—NEW TOWN HALL—NOTABLE CELEBRATION 150TH ANNIVERSARY AND UNVEILING SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, WOODSVILLE—GOVERNOR'S FARM—J. L. WOODS—GROWTH BEGUN BY CHARLES M. WEEKS—OTHERS C. B. SMITH, IRA WHITCHER, EZRA B. MANN—GEORGE E. CUMMINGS—MORE THAN A RAILROAD VILLAGE—SCHOOLHOUSES—BUSINESS HOUSES—BANKS—HOTELS—DIRECTORY 1916—EAST HAVERHILL AND PIKE

THE golden age of Haverhill Corner as a stage centre, and as centre for trade and manufacturing industries is found in the three decades between 1820 and 1850. The population of the town in 1820 was 1,609, in 1830, 2,153, in 1840, 2,675. In 1850, it had fallen off to 2,405, and in 1860 to 2,291. During this time the waterpower at the Brook had been used to its fullest capacity, while at the Corner hatters, cabinetmakers, printers, clock makers and silversmiths plied their trade. The rooms at Towles' Tavern, the Columbian, Coon's, Bliss's and the Grafton were filled every night, and on extra occasions like court weeks the homes of large numbers of residents were opened for the accommodation of boarders.¹ The Superior Court was holden annually in May, and the event was one of deeper and more pervading impression than can easily be described. The best parlor and the best bedroom, closed and secluded through the rest of the year, were opened in every house. The paper curtains were rolled up, the fireboards were removed from the fireplace they had kept sealed, the year's gathering of dust removed, and all things put into working order; so that what seemed sacred and sepulchral before took on light and cheerfulness. Such were the prepa-

¹ "Seventy Years Ago," by Arthur Livermore. Mr. Livermore, son of Chief Justice Arthur Livermore of Holderness, came in 1820, a boy of nine years, to Haverhill where he spent two or three years at the academy, boarding with his grandmother, the widow of Joseph Bliss of Bliss Tavern fame. He was consul at Londonderry, Ireland, 1861-85, when he removed to Bath, England, where he engaged in the practice of his profession till his death in 1906 at the advanced age of 95. In 1888 he wrote a little volume of reminiscences of Haverhill Corner for the perusal of a personal friend, with no thought of their publication. They are the impressions made upon the mind of a boy of ten or eleven, recorded seventy years later, and in this fact lies their charm.

rations of almost any house for the reception of boarders for "court week." A dollar a day was paid by the judge and lawyers for the most sumptuous accommodations provided, and for jurors, witnesses, and others the scale was adjusted in a reasonable manner. It was usual for two gentlemen to occupy one bed, and the pairing was a permanent arrangement extending over a succession of years. The court, and many of the bar and the sheriff were commonly lodged at Mrs. Bliss's who sent for Mrs. Fifield to come in and do the cooking.

At the time of which Mr. Livermore writes in his reminiscences, there were formal ceremonies in connection with the court which have been ignored in these later days. In the twenties of the last century, Chief Justice Richardson and his associates, Green and Woodbury of the Superior Court, were attended in going and coming from the court house by Colonel Brewster of Hanover, the sheriff for the county wearing a coat with brass buttons and red collar and bearing a fine dress sword. Two deputies bearing maces also attended the judges. The maces, the sword, the red collar and brass buttons were impressive. Fancy Judge Sawyer being thus escorted by Sheriff Huckins, and Deputies Cotton and Rinehart to and from the court house and Hotel Wentworth! The Grafton bar in those days was a notable one. There were Ira Goodall, Moses P. Payson, Jonathan Smith, Andrew S. Woods and Harry Hibbard of Bath; Miles Olcott, Henry Hutchinson, Daniel Blaisdell and William H. Duncan of Hanover; William P. Weeks and Elijah Blaisdell and Jonathan Kittredge of Canaan; Nathan B. Felton of Lebanon; Henry A. Bellows of Littleton; Abiather G. Britton and Leonard Wilcox of Orford; Samuel C. Webster, Nathaniel P. Rogers, William C. Thompson and Jonathan Bliss of Plymouth; Josiah Quincy of Rumney, and David Sloan, Joseph Bell, John Nelson, Samuel Cartland, and Charles E. Thompson of Haverhill. There were others but these were the names most frequently appearing on the docket. Then from outside the county there came the great lawyers from the southern part of the state and from Massachusetts. There was Jeremiah Mason, and Jeremiah Smith, and Levi Woodbury, each driving into town in his "one horse shay"; and then there was Ichabod Bartlett of Portsmouth, and George Sullivan the elder, so long the able and accomplished attorney-general; Ezekiel Webster and Judge Fletcher of Boston were also in evidence, the latter said to have been the ablest advocate that ever appeared at the Grafton bar. The term of court was a great event in those old days of seventy and ninety years ago, and court weeks were great weeks. Mr. Livermore speaks of them as "occasions of conviviality among gentlemen known to each other. Because they were well known to each other this conviviality was free but because they were in general gentlemen, it never became coarse. Outsiders familiar with the general demeanor and lordly form of Ezekiel Webster, would

hardly believe, if told, that he would join his double bass to the tenors and other supplementaries of the harmonies in singing the fable of the bag and the apple tree, or the formal words of a '*capais*' to the music of an oratorio. Rogers and Britton and others gave parties. There was a little drinking and the decanters of wine and brandy were at all times in evidence in the parlor of the boarding house and on the dinner table."

The custom of escort for the judge was maintained for years. The writer, who was a boy of fifteen, a student at the academy in 1860, and for whom the sessions of the court possessed a great attraction, well remembers the imposing appearance of Sheriff John H. Thompson of Holderness as he escorted the presiding judge from the court house, at the dinner hour, to Smith's Hotel. It was the sheriff not the judge who made the vivid impression on his mind. And the bar at that time was one of marked ability. Only a few of the more prominent members need be mentioned: Andrew S. Woods, Harry Hibbard, Alonzo P. Carpenter, David R. Lang, George A. Bingham of Bath; Lewis W. Fling of Bristol; William P. Weeks, George W. Murray of Canaan; Daniel Blaisdell of Hanover; David Sloan, George W. Chapman, Nathan B. Felton of Haverhill; George S. Towle, Aaron H. Cragin of Lebanon; Edward D. Rand of Lisbon; Harry Bingham, William J. Bellows, Charles W. Rand, John Farr of Littleton; C. J. F. Stone, Joseph Burrows, Henry W. Blair of Plymouth, and Thomas J. Smith of Wentworth. Many of these names have a prominent and honorable place in the political and judicial history of New Hampshire.

In 1860 the Corner had not changed much from the preceding years. The stages had gone, and Smith's Hotel was the solitary tavern. The railroads, Passumpsic and B. C. & M., were too near the village for the maintenance of profitable stage lines, and too far away to be of service to the business and social life of the village. Travelling salesmen or drummers were unknown and the merchants made their semi-annual trips to Boston and New York to purchase goods. The Brook, with its paper-mill, tanneries, grist- and sawmills with other smaller factories, was still bustling and busy. The general tone of society as well as of business was conservative. Among the older residents were the Pages, John, Samuel and David; the Redings, Sylvester and Warren; the Websters, J. V. and J. W.; the Baileys, Nathaniel, Albert and Milo; the Carletons, Arthur and Michael; there were Doctors Morgan, Spalding and Tenney; there was Colonel Bryant, Esquire Felton, Colonel McClary, Henry Towle, Levi Ham, R. N. Brown, Daniel F. Merrill, Russell Kimball, David Sloan, George W. Chapman, Michael Johnston, Dea. A. K. Merrill, N. W. Westgate, John L. Rix, Charles G. Smith, Horace Hunt, and well, there was a solid, substantial, conservative citizenship. It was Haverhill Corner before the war.

BUILDINGS IN 1860

Beginning at the bridge, the buildings on the *right of the road* to Piermont line were as follows; residences when not otherwise designated: Paper mill; store and store house; Mrs. Conn; Mrs. Mitchell; J. S. Nichols; H. F. Herbert; G. S. Stevens; Mrs. Chandler; schoolhouse; A. P. Wood; Dr. E. D. Chapman; M. Johnston; J. A. Currier; store, Hook's; S. F. Hook; Exchange Hotel; store; A. Bailey; H. Hunt; Brick Block (Rix and Page, H. Towle, *Democratic Republican*, N. B. Felton office); Perley Ayer; J. L. Rix; H. R. Sinclair; C. B. Morey; G. L. Wilson; J. S. Webster; P. Merrill, Jr.; James A. Page. On the left of road: Photograph room; D. J. Bell; W. Keith; D. Sloan (owner); E. N. Tabor; E. Lee (heirs); parsonage; Methodist Church; N. M. Page; E. L. Page and John Page; M. Johnston; Hiram Ladd, Common, D. K. Merrill; A. Whitney; Mrs. M. Barstow; R. J. Mack; L. M. Brainerd; schoolhouse; blacksmith shop; C. H. Poole; H. N. Brown and tin shop; E. Parker; Arthur Carleton; Samuel Page. North side North Common: H. Ladd; Dr. Tenney, office; parsonage; Congregational Church. East side, North Common: S. Adams estate; academy; Chapman office, G. W. Chapman. East side, South Common: D. Sloan, R. Kimball, Jno. McClary. North side Court Street from Common: Atherton House (Bliss Tavern); blacksmith shop; county buildings, east of county buildings and back from street, C. B. Morrison, Miss Cooper, carriage shop; county jail; S. Reding; A. K. Merrill; J. P. Webster; W. H. Burbank; J. H. Swan; J. Pillsbury. South side: S. T. Page house; store; Russell Kimball store; Dr. Spalding; C. S. Tracy; E. Barrett; N. W. Westgate; J. S. Bryant; N. B. Felton; H. N. Ladd; L. Palmer; M. Carleton, Jr.; M. Carleton; Mrs. Rogers; J. D. Sleeper.

At the Brook, on the Oliverian road, there was a shop and store at the corner: J. L. Cook; George Walcott; J. H. Currier; E. Day; H. Blanchard. Across the Brook, towards Ladd Street, were sawmills and gristmill, and to the east along the Brook there was the foundry and the tannery of Currier and Webster.

FIRES AT THE CORNER

The village at Haverhill Corner has suffered at various times from fires. One of the most destructive of these and which was for years known as "the big fire" was the one occurring Monday April 17, 1848. The following account of it is taken from the *Democratic Republican* of April 19. The plant of this newspaper was one of the establishments totally destroyed, and the paper for the next few weeks was printed at Newbury, Vt.:

About a quarter before 5 o'clock the alarm was given, and the Columbian Hotel, owned and kept by C. S. Towle & Co., was found to be on fire in the garret of the back

part of the house, which, notwithstanding every effort made to stop it, soon reached the main part of the house and spread with fearful rapidity until the whole was enveloped in flames. Before the fire could be arrested, eight buildings on the street, reaching to the old Grafton Bank, and ten or twelve barns and out buildings were destroyed. These were as follows: The Columbian Hotel, three barns, granaries and sheds, etc.; the brick store owned by Mrs. L. B. Nelson, and occupied by W. H. Cummings for a store and by Geo. S. Towle for a law office, and David Page for a law office; the store occupied by Thompson & Steele; Henry Towle's jewelry and book store and the printing office of the *True Democrat*; R. N. Brown's building, occupied by him as a store, tin and sheet iron ware shop; furniture rooms of Thompson & Steele; H. B. Sinclair's harness maker's shop; G. W. Miner's shoe maker's shop, and the law office of L. R. Morris; the buildings belonging to John R. Reding, and used for the post office, reading room and printing office of the *Democratic Republican*; the dwelling house, barn, granary, sheds, etc., of John R. Reding; the dwelling house occupied by Col. John R. McClary. When the fire had reached this point the people were enabled to stop its further spread by tearing away the granary and sheds connected with the Southern stage stable and here the work of destruction was stopped. At the time the fire broke out, the wind was blowing fresh from the north causing the flames to spread in a southern direction, yet the heat from the burning hotel was so intense that it was with the greatest difficulty and labor the house on its north occupied by Samuel Swasey could be saved. As it was, the back part of the house and its south side was very much injured by the fire, so much so as to make it uninhabitable. . . . The amount of property destroyed, for a village the size of this is large, amounting to \$30,000, and it will take us a long time, we fear, to outgrow it.

WHEREAS, it appears that the community in which we live is in peril from the work of incendiaries and other offenders, and a committee of three has been appointed to organize a night watch—by the citizens of this place—now, we the subscribers, agree to do duty as watchmen at such times and places as may be designated by said committee consisting of Albert Bailey, Charles G. Smith and G. Fred Putnam.

Haverhill May 2d, 1863.

George W. Chapman
G. F. Putnam
Albert Bailey
Charles G. Smith
N. W. Westgate
John McClary
H. H. Tenney
L. B. Ham
Orren G. Page
J. H. Chandler
W. H. Page
N. B. Tabor
A. K. Merrill
H. Towle
John Currier
C. H. Poole
N. D. Brooks
L. A. Braynard

H. D. Carleton
G. S. Stevens
N. H. Batchelder
Eugene Stevens
Perley Ayer
J. B. Smith
George W. Miner
Samuel C. Barrett
George L. Wilson
John B. Chapman
Hosea B. Cass
G. W. Whipple
C. M. Durant
Joseph Weed
James Page
George C. Currier
A. P. Jenkins
A. F. Thomas

L. C. Morse
Nathaniel Bailey
S. M. Wright
E. Carleton, Jr.
Joseph Poor
Samuel Page
C. B. M. Woodward
H. B. Sinclair
N. H. Messer
S. Powers
R. T. Mack
James Page
Sam. P. Adams
M. Carleton, Jr.
Chandler Tracy
J. C. Sinclair
Augustus Whitney
John V. Webster

P. W. Kimball	George Cooker	M. B. Carpenter
Phineas Spalding	N. Bailey	W. A. Bingham
N. B. Felton	D. Merrill	Moses Kimball
H. N. Ladd	H. Morgan	J. N. Olmstead
Michael Carleton	A. T. Beane	James A. Currier
W. H. Burbank	N. M. Page	G. N. Pierce
Jesse Morley	J. P. Webster	A. M. Glover
Tyler Westgate	F. P. Currier	E. B. Carpenter
J. D. Emerson	H. W. Reding	W. P. Smith
B. M. Swasey	E. N. Tabor	A. J. Randall
A. P. Wood	Jno. S. Bryant	John L. Cook
S. Reding	Michael Johnston	
Thos. C. Sloan	E. S. Page	

Another serious fire occurred Wednesday morning, February 19, 1902, entailing a loss of about \$40,000 only partially covered by insurance. It broke out a little after midnight in what was known as the Batchelder building two doors north of the historic Exchange hotel, and spread both north and south until eight buildings, including the hotel owned and occupied by G. H. Stevens were totally destroyed. The Batchelder block was occupied by N. S. Batchelder as a residence and by the store of Arthur K. Merrill. North of this block were the residences of Charles G. Smith and W. H. Kent, both of which were destroyed. On the south were the residence and office of Dr. Henry C. Stearns, the hotel, the Bailey block containing the post office, the express office and the store of Dow & Westgate, and the residence owned by the estate of Milo Bailey, occupied by N. H. Barbour. These all fell prey to the flames, and the progress of the fire was only stayed at the residence belonging to the estate of Mrs. Nathaniel Page. The village was without adequate fire protection, and the loss would have been much greater had it not been for the depth of snow resting on the adjoining buildings.

Sunday, April 29, brought another serious fire entailing a loss of some \$30,000 which was only partially covered by insurance. The buildings burned were the two-story brick block, erected after the big fire of 1848, the barn belonging to the estate of Nathaniel Page, and the two residences south of the brick block, the first owned by Miss Eliza Ayer, long time the residence of her father, Perley Ayer, and the second, the brick mansion house owned and occupied by Mrs. Anna Rogers, formerly owned and occupied by the old Grafton Bank and known as "the Bank house." This as well as the brick block was a well-known landmark. The block was owned and occupied by W. H. Page & Son, general merchandise; J. W. Merrill, Haverhill Drug Co., Tyler Westgate, Joseph Poor, Grafton Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Haverhill Grange, and Knights of Pythias. As a result of these two fires the only buildings left standing on Main Street for a distance extending more than the entire

length of the two Commons was the Page house, the solitary survivor of the two big fires.

The late spring of 1913 brought a series of fires extending over a period of five or six months which were evidently of incendiary origin. These involved the loss of property belonging to Tyler Westgate, Roy Dunkley, Fred W. Page, Charles P. Page and damage to the Crawford House. These roused the village to action the result of which has been the organization under the laws of a village precinct, with a well organized fire department, and the introduction of a long needed water supply adequate for fire protection and for domestic purposes.

FIRST PIANO

The first piano in Haverhill was owned by Gen. John Montgomery and was brought to Haverhill some time prior to 1820. This instrument had an interesting history. It was made in London by Christopher Gaverand and had been the property of Princess Amelia, daughter of George III. She gave it to a chaplain of the Royal family, whose daughter married an American by the name of Odionne. They brought it to Boston, later it was taken to Medford and used in a school kept by Miss Susan Ranson. It was later still purchased by General Montgomery and brought to Haverhill, where it was in use for some years, and was then taken to New Ipswich, where its real historical importance was seen in the life work of Jonas Chickering, who was at the age of twenty a cabinet maker in that town. The piano was out of repair and he was given the task of placing it in condition and though he had never seen such an instrument before he made it a careful study and successfully accomplished his task, and determined to become a piano manufacturer. He went to Boston in 1818, and entered the employ of John Osborne the only piano maker in that city. He mastered every detail of the work, made many improvements and in 1823 began business for himself in April, and in June of that year finished and sold his first piano. This is now in the collection of early musical instruments of various types belonging to the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston.

1827

HAVERHILL CORNER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Grafton Bank—John L. Bunce, Cashier.

Post office—Moses Dow, postmaster; Edward Towle, assistant; office, Towle's tavern.

Ministers—Grant Powers, Congregational; Ebenezer Ireson, Methodist; Bryan Morse, Methodist.

Academy—Andrew Mack, principal.

Physicians—Edmund Carleton, Ezra Bartlett.

Attorneys—Samuel Cartland, Joseph Bell, David Sloan, John Nelson.

Notary—George Woodward.

Deputy Sheriff—Joshua Blaisdell.
 Tailors—Moses H. Sinclair, Prentiss Knight.
 Coroner—Jonathan Sinclair.
 English and West India Goods—John L. Rix, Benjamin Merrill, Russell Kimball & Co.,
 Stephen Adams, Wm. Barstow, Jacob Bell, Nancy Bliss.
 Booksellers—George Woodward, Henry Towle.
 Printer—Sylvester T. Goss.
 Taverners—Edward Towle, James Williams, Jonathan Sinclair.
 Tanners—Henry Barstow, Austin Ladd, Hiram Ladd.
 Goldsmiths and Jewellers—Henry Towle, John Osgood.
 Cabinet Makers—Stephen Adams, Michael Carleton.
 House Joiners—Jabez Brown, Hiram Rowe.
 Shoe Manufacturers—Moses H. Sinclair, Amos Horn, William Woodward, Joshua
 Merrill, Henry Barstow, Haines & Chapman.
 Wheelwrights, Wagons and Sleighs—Bryan Morse, Hiram Rowe, Joseph Lee.
 Miller and Cloth Dresser—Isaac Piersons.
 Blacksmiths—Pool & Wilson, Jona. Sinclair, John H. Sinclair, Bryan Morse, Joseph
 Herbert.
 Painter and Glazier—Nathaniel Tucker.
 Saddlers and Harness Makers—Jacob Williams, Henry Barstow, Joshua Merrill.
 Tin Plate Worker—Richard N. Brown.
 Hatters—Uriah Ward, Gould French.
 Milliner—Nancy H. French.
 Butchers—Charles J. Swan, Hosea S. Baker.
 Cooper—Ahira Wright.
 Mason—William Ladd.
 Carding Machine Maker—Joseph Herbert.

Haverhill Corner had not then reached the height of its business prosperity, but there was a steady though perhaps not rapid growth for the next fifteen or twenty years, the most serious check being caused by what was known as the big fire of 1848. The business directory of 1916 may be found of interest in comparison with that of 90 years earlier:

Academy—E. B. Cornell, principal.
 Post Office—M. H. Randall, office in his store on Court Street.
 Ministers—....., Congregational;, Methodist Episcopal.
 Physician—..... Russell.
 Blacksmiths—Elmer Spencer, Frank L. Keyes.
 Carpenters—Elmer S. Blake, John O. Gifford, H. H. Morrison, C. M. Swan.
 Carriage Repairers—Elmer Spencer, F. L. Keyes.
 Creamery—Lyndonville Creamery Association.
 General Stores—W. H. Page & Son, M. H. Randall, Wells & Atkins.
 Harness Maker—N. M. Avard.
 Hotel—The Crawford House, Mrs. Nettie Crawford, Prop.
 Insurance—Tyler Westgate.
 Notaries, Justices—Tyler Westgate, Arthur K. Merrill.
 Lawyer—Samuel T. Page.
 Library—Haverhill Free Library.
 Milliner—Miss H. F. Morrison.
 Painters—H. A. Carpenter. W. H. Large.
 Undertaker—M. H. Randall.

Haverhill Corner was in the heyday of its prosperity in 1820. In 1790 it was a question whether Horse Meadow, Ladd Street or the Corner was to be the leading village of the town. But when the county buildings at Horse Meadow needed to be replaced by new ones, Col. Charles Johnston and his neighbors executed a master stroke of policy when they made room for the courts in the edifice they were erecting for the Academy, and John Page and Capt. Michael Johnston made a jail according to the specifications of the court and presented it to the county. The enterprise of these public-spirited men did not end here, they obtained an extension of the postal service from the south to this village, and to facilitate travel from the lower towns to the Corner a turnpike was built over the old Indian trail to Bakers River, and the Coös Bank was incorporated so that this was one of the few villages enjoying banking facilities in New England.

All this made it certain that Haverhill Corner should become the most important business center north of Concord, showing what can be done by wise and enterprising individuals for the community in which they live, enhancing the value of their own property while promoting the general welfare. Stage routes were established in every direction, from Concord by way of Bristol, also Hanover from the towns down the Connecticut River, from Montreal by way of Stanstead, Danville and Peacham, from Lancaster by way of Littleton, and across the Green Mountains to Burlington, Albany and down the Hudson to New York. We find routes advertised in all these directions in the local papers so that Haverhill seemed to its residents to be a point from which one could start for any part of the world that had communication with civilization. Indeed the news from Europe though several weeks old occupied a far larger space in the local print than it does today in proportion to the local items. A lady once told me that when she was a child in Danville, Vt., it was the ambition of her life to see Haverhill Corner, where all travellers from North, South, East and West must pass the night. Mr. Wells the historian of Newbury says that when he read the verse, "A city set upon a hill cannot be hid," he always thought of the Corner across the line.

The busiest place at the Corner "in the olden time," was where the old Court House now stands. Here was a lawyer's office, two stores, and the Eagle Hotel on the south side of the street, and on the north side Michael Carleton's shop where rifles were made, a wheelwright shop, and the blacksmith shop where General Poole and his stalwart sons shod the horses of the neighborhood, and most conspicuous of all the yellow building, afterwards moved back to make room for the Court House, in which was the office of the local paper, a book store, and most important of all the exchange post office for the whole north country where the mail

pouches brought each night from every quarter were emptied and the mail redistributed to be sent out in the morning in every direction. Morning and evening the six horse Concord coaches drove up to this yellow building to take in or give out the mail and then turn across to the Eagle hotel or the Towle tavern or the Exchange to discharge and take on its passengers, fifteen or more on a coach, especially fall and spring when merchants made their semi-annual trip to Boston. As postage was high, and the express business not what it afterwards became, these merchants would be loaded down with letters and commissions which required a day or more in the city to deliver and execute.

The journey to Boston or Montreal occupied two days, the intervening night being spent at Concord or Stanstead according as the journey was to the South or North. Travellers had ample time to become acquainted with each other on this two day journey, and when the coaches were crowded ample opportunity to test each other, and ascertain in whom the altruistic spirit was most fully developed.

As every thing from "down below" as it was called, must be brought by the team, the people's wants were met largely by local manufactures. The wool and the flax raised by the farmers was made up at home, and furnished almost entirely the material for wearing apparel. Uriah Ward, hatter, furnished the head-gear that was not made up at home. Michael Carleton and Stephen Adams, with their journeymen and apprentices manufactured the furniture, and articles of furniture from Michael Carleton's shop are today cherished in some homes as handsomer and more serviceable than what can be purchased in the cities. John Osgood made clocks. The one he gave to the brick church which long hung behind the minister's desk is still keeping good time in the chapel. Some of his tall clocks can still be seen in the vicinity of the Corner. Down at the Brook carriages were made in two different factories. Woolen cloth was made in the brick factory which has recently been torn down. Two saw-mills not only furnished lumber for the local market, but also for the rafts that were sent down the river. A gristmill prepared the flour and coarser grains for man and beast. A foundry transformed the old iron brought in into stoves and other useful articles. The blacksmith supplied the market with iron and steel utensils which the foundry could not turn out. The tannery furnished the leather for the local shoemakers and harness-makers. In short, local manufacturers supplied nearly every need, for freighting with horses greatly enhanced the price of whatever was brought from a distance. Their distance from market made the people of Haverhill resourceful, while their situation where thoroughfares met and crossed made them intelligent and up-to-date, and the Academy inspired a cultivated tone in society at the Corner which probably was unexcelled in Northern New Hampshire.

It is a little difficult to say where the village of North Haverhill begins and where it leaves off. Determined by residences and buildings the village might be said to begin with the Eastman homestead on the north, extend on the street south to the top of the hill above W. H. Ingalls', to embrace Depot Street as far east as the Jefferson Pennock place, but this would be a most inadequate description of that part of the town of Haverhill, known at first as "the Plain," afterwards as Swasey's Mills, Slab City, and since the advent of the railroad as North Haverhill, though the railroad station rejoices in the name of Black Mount.

Haverhill as it has grown and developed has become a town of four communities. The Corner, embracing Ladd Street and the Brook, has been distinct from the beginning. Pike and East Haverhill, the school districts numbered 8, 14 and 6 may be fairly classed as another distinct community. Woodsville is isolated in the northwest corner, while North Haverhill means more than two streets mentioned above; it includes Horse Meadow, Brier Hill, and that part of the township variously known as Bangerstown, the Centre, school districts numbered 10, 15, and 19.

In glancing at the history of the growth and development of this section of the town there is a temptation to speculate on what might have been if—the first settlement was at North Haverhill, Poole Brook was the site of the first mills and its waters turned the first water-wheels in town; if only the mill privileges on that brook had been utilized at the first as were those on Hosmer's, the Oliverian; if only the proprietors had not permitted John Hazen to combine his rights and take the whole of the little Oxbow into his farm instead of dividing it into half a dozen homesteads on each of which was located the family of a settler; if only by further combination the so-called "Fisher farm" had not been created, and a large section of what is now North Haverhill been closed to settlement for thirty years and more; if only the location of Dartmouth College had been secured for the Plain as at one time it seemed certain it would be; if only the court house and jail which had been built at large expense on a site which was then desirable, and the desirability of which would not have been subsequently affected by railroad construction, had not been abandoned for a less favorable location at the Corner; if only after the death of Capt. Hazen the two leading settlers Colonels Hurd and Porter had not only worked at cross purposes with each other, but with the other settlers, so that they became subjects of boycott; if only—well, if only several things had not happened, concerning which it is idle to speculate, the history of the Plain, Horse Meadow—North Haverhill, in fact, might have been, probably would have been different. Things had, however, by 1800 got well started at the Corner and the Brook and the opportunity of North Haverhill had passed. "Opportunity has no back hair."

The first sawmill was at North Haverhill on Poole Brook, and there was connected with this some sort of a gristmill. This was built by the proprietors of Haverhill and Newbury acting jointly, it having been voted by the Haverhill proprietors at the last meeting held by them in Hampstead March 27, 1764, "to give the proprietors of Newbury one half the privilege of the mills in Haverhill for fourteen years next to come." Previous to this, March 1, 1764, the right to build the mills at Haverhill, had been sold at a public vendue held in Plaistow to Jesse Johnson, John Hazen and Jacob Bayley in partnership for \$297, but it does not appear that anything ever came of this partnership, unless the single mill erected by Haverhill and Newbury was a result. Attention was directed to Hosmer's, Oliverian Brook. As early as November 20, 1764, it was voted by the proprietors to give Timothy Bedel and Elisha Lock the whole privilege of the lower falls on Hosmer's Brook with the whole lands laid out for said privilege, provided they complete two mills by the 20th of November, 1765, one a sawmill and the other a gristmill on said falls. Other privilege to build a sawmill and gristmills on Hosmer's Brook were voted April 1, 1768, John Hazen dissenting. It was perhaps this dissent which led the same meeting to a vote "to leave a privilege for mills on the Mill Brook (Poole) so called above the old saw and gristmills which were built by the proprietors of Haverhill and Newbury." This was not utilized, however, for years. Mills and manufacturies went to the Brook.

It was not till 1808, after the Fisher farm had come into the market, that another mill was built, where the present one now stands, and this with the gristmill lower down, and the privilege where once stood the Powers sawmill has been the only utilization of Poole Brook in the village or near its mouth. The stream was dammed at two other places, one a little to the north of the Union Meeting House, which furnished power for a small sawmill built by John C. Deming, belonging in its later years to Abner Chase, and later for a starch factory. Further down the stream on the road from Union Meeting House to Brier Hill was the sawmill of Aaron P. Glazier, and later owned by the Wilson Brothers, Josiah F. and Jonathan. This power was used for a few seasons after its abandonment as a sawmill for a starch mill. A sawmill was built by Obadiah Swasey in partnership with Richard Gookin in 1808 after the purchase of the Fisher farm. Swasey was a man of great activity (see Swasey Genealogy), an expert mechanic, and his mill became at once an important industry.

As a hamlet began to grow around Swasey's Mills, it was discovered that the slabs from the great white pine logs which were being sawed and which, accounted as refuse could be had for little or nothing, made excellent battening for the roofs of barns and houses, and also for the walls, and they began to be more freely used for that purpose giving the hamlet at least a more picturesque appearance than shingles and clapboards

would have done, just as the name "Slab City" was more picturesque than Swasey's Mills. In later years the Whitmans, Willard and his sons, carried on a somewhat extensive carriage and sleigh manufacturing business, succeeded later still by John M. Getchell and George E. Eastman. The Pikes, Newhall and his brothers, burned brick for some years in a yard near the present railroad station, but except for sawmills, and these only lasted until the forests were extinct, North Haverhill has had no manufacturing industries.

And its stores have been the ordinary country store. Just who was the first to open a store is uncertain. Col. Asa Porter supplied his neighbors with various articles of merchandise, as did also Nathaniel Merrill and Obadiah Swasey, as appear from accounts filed by them in the probate records against certain parties, but it is not till 1805 that one Christopher Seaton is taxed for \$500 stock in trade. As this same year James London, Ross Coon, Jacob Williams, Joseph Bliss, Samuel Brooks, John Osgood, Montgomery & Mitchell, Richard Gookin, residents of the Corner and Brook, were each taxed for stock in trade, it is evident where the stores in town were located. But Seaton had his successors as proprietors of country stores, and while at times there has not been more than one general store at the village there have sometimes been two or three, and some of the merchants have conducted a large and various business. Among the earliest were Joshua Morse, John Hall, Aaron Martin, the Hibbards, Thomas Hall, Caleb Webster, Russell Hurd and later Samuel B. Rodgers, James Glynn, T. K. Whitman, J. N. Judson. The experiment of a union or co-operative store was tried for a time in the fifties, but was not successful. Other and later merchants have been Morse & Kelsea, Cotton & Kelsea, Joseph B. Cotton, Cotton & Nelson, Enoch R. Weeks, Morris E. Kimball, Newell C. Wright, W. W. Millen, Charles H. Wetherbee, M. E. Kimball Estate, and Kimball Bros., Chas. F. Southard, Morse & Cryan. During the war of the rebellion, J. B. Cotton was postmaster, and his store was something of a news centre, as were indeed most country stores of that period. It was the custom on the arrival of the afternoon mail for some one to secure possession of Mr. Cotton's copy of the *Boston Daily Journal* and read the war news to the assembled throng while the postmaster was assorting the mail. The reader was frequently a former schoolmaster and town official, a pretty fair reader with all, and possessed of excellent voice. One afternoon just after a big battle in which a New Hampshire regiment was engaged, he read the name of a Haverhill boy, "seriously wounded in the abdomen," "Where is that?" interrupted an interested old farmer. "Why in the neck of course," replied the reader withering his interrupter with a look of scorn.

North Haverhill and its adjoining territory has been a home of farmers. Other sections of the town have had its trade and manufacturing. Its present business directory is a brief one: Blacksmith, W. F. Pike; carpenters, W. W. Coburn, J. M. Getchell; carriage mfg. and repairer, W. G. Upton; coal dealers, Kimball Bros., F. S. Sleeper & Co.; creamery, North Haverhill Creamery; eavestroughs and stanchions, L. E. Glazier, W. B. Titus; general stores, Kimball Bros., Cryan & Morse, E. V. Scott, C. F. Southard; garage and automobiles, E. M. Clark; flour and grain, F. S. Sleeper & Co.; granite workers, the Jesseman Granite Co.; lumber dealers, and sawmills, F. Bacon, Clifford Lumber Co., E. M. Clark; notary, Albert F. Kimball; painters, M. H. Clifford, Moores Clough, N. H. Noyes, W. M. Kimball; mason, P. A. Tragansa.

Among the men and families at the village who have exercised large influence and have been more or less prominent in town affairs, and of whom some account is given in other chapters may be mentioned Major Nathaniel Merrill who, though one of the original proprietors of the town, lived at first in Bath and Newbury, and came to Haverhill at the close of the Revolution and lived on the farm at the north of the village known as the Eastman farm. Obadiah Swasey and his sons, and Timothy A. Edson, who were owners of the Hazen farm, the Eastmans, William, Moses, Hubert, Eber, the Blaisdels, the Farmans, the Jacksons, the Meaders, the Merrills, David and Schuyler, the Whitmans, the Cliffords, the Glynn, James, Isaac the blind showman, and Samuel familiarly known as "Dad" Glynn, Newhall Pike, station agent, brick maker and bark dealer. Newhall Pike and James Glynn were both ardent Methodists, and were in the habit of preferring charges against each other so that church trials were not infrequent. There were the Cliffords, the Nelsons, the Noyes, Joseph Powers, sheriff and executive councillor, the Fishers and Sleepers, David Whitcher, Jason G. Blood, the Wetherbees, the Warrens, the Wrights, Enoch R. Weeks, merchant and for many years town clerk, the Wilmots and the Gales, the Kimballs, Charles and his sons Morris and John, these and others made up a society which gave the village its local color which in many respects it still retains.

With the passing of the Porters, Col. Hurd, A. S. Crocker, Timothy Barron, Ephraim Wesson and Joshua Howard at Horse Meadow, Horse Meadow remained one of the most prosperous of the prosperous farming communities of the town, and among its leading citizens were Moses, Aaron and Samuel F. Southard, George Woodward and his sons, Dudley C. and Daniel P. Kimball who sold the county their farm, now "the County Farm," almshouse, jail and house of correction, the Morses, Stephen, John C., John N., and Lafayette, and Arthur C. Clough. Among the early

settlers on Brier Hill were the Carrs, Deacon Daniel¹, Major Samuel, with descendants numerous, many of whom have been prominent in town affairs, and some of whom have won distinction abroad. Richard French, famous in his day as hunter and trapper, had numerous descendants among whom Joseph, Daniel, Andrew and Nahum W. are well remembered. It was and is a prosperous farming community. On the road from Brier Hill to Center Haverhill the Wilson brothers, Josiah F. and Jonathan, farmers and mill owners were prominent in town affairs. Josiah F. was widely known for his religious views, or rather for his radical agnosticism. A pronounced Democrat in politics he held many positions of trust in town affairs, his pronounced atheistic views militating, however, against his usefulness and influence. As justice of the peace in taking acknowledgment of legal papers, he was careful to erase the abbreviation "A. D." "In the year of our Lord," using just the date or sometimes the words "in the year of the Independence of the United States," instead. He was at least consistent in his atheism.

At the Centre among the prominent families were those of the Morse brothers, David, Stephen, Daniel, Isaac and Jacob, who came from Hebron, the three latter of whom were prominent in the political life of the town, Jacob being a staunch Democrat, and Isaac and Daniel, Whigs, all serving as selectmen and as representatives in the General Court; the Bacon brothers, J. Reed and Asa; the Glaziers, James and his sons, Aaron P., Luke C. and James; the Bisbees, Gad, and his sons, George W., Levi, Daniel W.; the Clarks, Jonathan and his sons, Jeremiah A., James B., Ira B. and Jonathan C.; the Hildreths, Ephraim and Samuel; the Battis, Horace and sons; the Hurlberts; the Haywards, Alvah and Benjamin F.; the Youngs, Milton and Manson; the Wells Brothers, who came from Benton, George and Caleb; the Smiths; Haines; Browns, Jonas G. and son, Rev. George E.; the Metcalfs; the Davises; Zebulon Carey; Moody Mann, and Isaac Carleton; the Gleasons and Hardys. With the exception of the Fayette Bacon sawmill, and the granite quarrying at French Pond, the industry at the Centre has been exclusively that of farming, and the farms for the most part have been productive, and their cultivation has added to the prosperity of the town. During the life of the Baptist Church at the village many of its members and supporters lived at the Centre, though the Union Meeting House, now the property of the Advent Church has been the religious centre. In recent years, since the passing of the members of the Morse, Bisbee, Bacon, Glazier, Haywood and Wells families, by death and removal, there has been less of political activity and influence on the part of the farmers at the Centre. The drift has been toward the village.

¹ The fifth Daniel is owner and occupant of the Daniel Carr homestead, and there is a sixth Daniel now, 1916, a little over a year old.

Haverhill has had several bands for furnishing instrumental music, but perhaps the most notable was the North Haverhill Cornet Band, organized in the late fifties of the last century under the leadership of James Ward Sampson, a painter who came to North Haverhill from Lynn, Mass., where he had married a daughter of Kimball Tyler, Jr., of Benton, and established himself at his trade. He was an accomplished musician, who inspired great enthusiasm among the members of the organization, which under his direction and teaching became especially proficient. It furnished music for at least one election, and the voters of Haverhill at the fateful presidential election of 1860 cast their ballots under the inspiration of music. Under date of November 6, 1860, these two entries appear in the town clerk's record: "Voted, that the North Haverhill Band be invited to play while votes are coming in," and "Voted, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the band for their excellent and enlivening music." The breaking up of this band was an honorable one. No less than twelve of its members including the leader, Sampson, enlisted in 1862 as musicians in Co. G, of the 11th Regt. N. H. Vols. They were James W. Sampson, Cyrus Alden, Levi B. Bisbee, Martin V. B. Cady, Daniel J. Coburn, Jonathan C. Pennock, Joseph Willis, Thomas Baxter, Hiram S. Carr, Ira B. Gould, Moody C. Marston, Orrin M. Whitman. Others of the band would have enlisted, had they been able to pass surgeon's examination, so that it may be fairly said that the band enlisted as a body, an honor which the North Haverhill Cornet Band shared with no other in the state.

There was a mysterious disappearance in 1833 which has never been satisfactorily cleared up. On the evening of October 21 a pedler, Ezra D. Blaisdell of Peeling (Woodstock) in the employ of John Rogers of Plymouth, left his team at the home of William Dudley, at the Centre where he was to spend the night. After his team had been cared for he started to go to the home of one Connor, about three fourths of a mile distant by road to see a young man named Coburn, who owed him for goods. He is said to have left Connor's between 8 and 9 o'clock to return to Dudley's, and was not seen afterwards. Not returning to Dudley's, two or three days later a search by not less than three hundred people under the leadership of Capt. Daniel Batchelder was instituted, and lasted for several days, fields, swamps, forests being carefully examined, houses searched without finding any trace of the missing man. There was much excitement at the time, and all sorts of rumors were rife. It was said that during the night of the 22d an ox-cart was heard being driven quietly down over an old logging road towards North Haverhill, and the fact that Dudley was plowing all day in the rain on the 23d contrary to any former custom of his, and that he soon after sold out and went West attracted suspicion to him, but there was nothing more than suspicion. Some thirty years

later part of a human skeleton was unearthed in a field near the logging road which was thought by many to be the bones of the missing man, but the mystery of his disappearance was never solved.

With the growth of the town and the increase in the number of voters the question of a permanent place of holding town meetings began to be agitated and, as early as 1831, articles relative to the matter began to appear in the town meeting warrants, and all sorts of propositions were made. The early town meetings were held in the houses of voters, or of licensed innholders, or the old court house on the Plain which is once at least in the records designated as the "state house," and later in the meeting houses of the South, and North parishes. Neither of the two last named were satisfactory, and a proposition to shingle these two places of worship for the privilege of holding town meetings in them alternately was voted down at the annual meeting of 1831. In 1832 the selectmen were instructed to report, at the November meeting, a suitable plan, proper place of location and probable expense of building a town-house, and they were authorized to provide at the expense of the town a suitable place to hold town meetings until a town hall shall be built. It does not appear that any report was made, and the practice of holding the meetings at the old meeting houses alternately was continued. In 1834 it was voted not to build a town house. At the annual meeting in 1836, an article proposing to hire the Union meeting house for town meetings was dismissed, and nine years later at a special meeting, September 23, 1845, similar action was taken on an article relative to building a town house. In these intervening nine years the question of the purchase of a farm for the support of the poor had been agitated and settled by the purchase in 1838 of the farm, just below the village near the outlet of Poole Brook into the Connecticut, which was so long occupied as a poor farm and abandoned only after nearly all paupers became county instead of town charges in 1868.

At the annual town meeting in 1846, the selectmen were instructed to report plan for a town house at the next annual meeting. There is no record of any action at the meeting of 1847, but at the annual meeting in the Horse Meadow meeting house in 1848, John Page, D. C. Kimball, Abiel Deming, Samuel Carr and John Carr were appointed a committee to report concerning the expediency of building a town house and its probable cost. This committee made its report at a special meeting held at Horse Meadow, April 1, and the matter was taken up in earnest. Five votes were passed:

1. To build a town house to be located near the Union meeting house.
2. To raise the sum of \$1,500 to defray expense of building and purchase of land necessary.

3. That moderator appoint a committee of three to superintend the building of the house to be completed in time for the November election. The moderator named Josiah J. Wilson, Nathaniel Rix and Simeon Haines.

4. That moderator appoint a committee of five to fix upon a plan and report it to the building committee in May. John R. Reding, Samuel Carr, D. C. Kimball, Isaac Morse and Eber Eastman were named as this committee.

5 That the building committee select and purchase location and receive title as agents for the town.

The house was erected of stone a little distance from the Union meeting house on the road leading to Haverhill Corner, and was occupied first for annual town meeting in March, 1849, the selectmen having warned the meeting before the building was accepted by the town. The building committee had greatly exceeded the appropriation in the erection of the building and there was a bitter opposition to its acceptance, but the action of the selectmen in posting a warrant for the meeting of 1849 on the door and calling the meeting in the new building was claimed by many to be a virtual acceptance on the part of the town. The meeting this year was one of wild disorder, and was the only time in the history of the town that the article calling for ballots for state and county offices was dismissed without action. No action was taken on the report of the building committee, but at the annual meeting of 1850 it was voted that a committee of seven, Luther Butler, David Carr, Jr., Aaron Southard, Russell King, and the selectmen, John R. Reding, Isaac F. Allen and Jotham Horne, examine the accounts and vouchers of Josiah F. Wilson, Nathaniel Rix, and Simeon Haines, town house building committee, look into the whole matter, decide upon what is just and equitable as to the claims, and that the selectmen be authorized to settle and adjust the same in accordance with the opinion of the committee. At a special meeting held October 8, 1850, it was voted to pay the claim of the building committee, as reported by the committee of seven, with interest from March 1, 1849.

The location of this house was never satisfactory, and after upwards of thirty years' use during which it was the scene of many animated and exciting contests, with rough-house sometimes predominating, it was abandoned and sold when in 1883, the new town hall was built at North Haverhill under the direction of the selectmen, Caleb Wells, Ira Whitcher and Charles W. Pike, at a cost of about \$2,000. This building, constructed of wood, is commodious and well adapted for town meeting purposes, political rallies, dramatic entertainments, and public meetings,

and with the repairs and improvements made in 1914 is a hall which is a credit to the town.

A brick town clerk's office, with fireproof vaults, was erected in 1895, nearby, thus guaranteeing the safety of the records and official documents and papers from destruction by fire. North Haverhill thus became the official centre of the township, and was the logical location for the soldiers' monument erected by the town in conjunction with the Woman's Relief Corps, and which was duly dedicated on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town in September, 1912. The town also contributed a thousand dollars toward the erection in 1914 of the beautiful free library building on Main Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, though no aid had been given the other two free libraries for building purposes. This appropriation was somewhat in the nature of a recognition that the village had shown a large measure of public spirit through its Village Improvement Society, and had already become and was destined to become still more the civic centre of the town.

Friday, September 20, 1912, was not only a notable day in the history of the town, but was a memorable one for the village of North Haverhill. It was the occasion of the dedication of a monument in commemoration of the services of Haverhill's soldiers, and of exercises in observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Haverhill's settlement. Nevers' Second Regiment Band of Concord furnished music for the day. The parade of the pupils of the schools of the town, six hundred strong, escorting the Veterans of the War for the Union, the escort suggesting the hope, the escorted the glory, of the nation, was one of the features of the day. The dedication of the monument with dedicatory address by Hon. Alfred S. Roe of Worcester, Mass., was impressively interesting, Hon. Henry W. Keyes presiding over the exercises, which consisted, besides the dedicatory address, of the rendering of the G. A. R. ritual, and an address by Mrs. Ellen Benton Fisher of the Woman's Relief Corps. A bountiful lunch was served at the noon hour and the lunch sheds were crowded. The anniversary exercises were held in the afternoon in the town hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Rev. John Barstow of Lee, Mass., presided, and the historical address was given by William F. Whitcher. The museum of antiques and articles of local historical interest in Village Hall was thronged the entire day, and the demonstration of old-time household industries was especially interesting. The concert in the evening, by "Ye bigge choir of singers," all arrayed in their best store clothes, was the crowning event of what was a day of successful events.

The committees having charge of the exercises and events of the day were: On Anniversary Observance, chosen by the town: William F.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT NORTH HAVERHILL

Whitcher, Henry W. Keyes, Maurice H. Randall, E. Bertram Pike, Wilbur F. Eastman; Mr. Pike being unable to serve, Walter Burbeck was appointed in his place. This committee added to their number the following, from different sections of the town, who rendered most efficient service: Jesse R. Squires, Miss Jennie Westgate, Mrs. N. Della Carbee, Mrs. Henry C. Stearns, Henry S. Bailey, Miss Jennie Buck, Herbert E. Smith, Mrs. C. W. Sherwell, Mrs. Eben Morrill, Mrs. Amos M. Pike, Miss Annie K. Filley, Louis M. Kimball, William G. Upton, Miss Katherine Morse, Mrs. Ida Carr, Mrs. Lillian Ray Miller and Miss Luvia E. Mann. On Soldiers' Monument, chosen by the town: Henry W. Keyes, William F. Whitcher, Wilbur F. True (Mr. True was unable to serve and his place was left unfilled); chosen by Natt Westgate Post, G. A. R.: Charles J. Pike, Frank B. Carr, Joseph Willis; chosen by Woman's Relief Corps: Mrs. Ida Carr, Mrs. Luella Kimball, Mrs. Mary French.

At the annual town meeting in March the sum of \$300 was voted for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of settlement, and a committee of five appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and a further sum of \$2,000 was also voted for the erection of a soldiers' monument, and a committee of three was elected, to be increased later by three members from Natt Westgate Post and by three from the Woman's Relief Corps, making in all a committee of nine. The committee was authorized to select a site for a monument, to fix upon design, purchase and erect the same. After careful planning and examination of other memorials in New Hampshire and elsewhere a design was unanimously chosen, the monument purchased at a cost of approximately \$2,600, all of which in excess of what the town had voted had already been raised, not in one year, nor in two, but by persistent labor through many seasons of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The monument was designed by Mr. O. L. Hazelton, and was erected by the C. A. Bailey Monumental Works of Manchester. It stands in the triangle made by the bifurcation of the street leading from the railroad station to the Main Street or state road in the village of North Haverhill, a little distance from the town hall and clerk's office. It is built of light Barre granite and, from foundation to top of figure of soldier, the height is twenty-six and one half feet. The accompanying cut gives an idea of its beauty of proportion. It bears no inscriptions except those on the tablets of United States standard bronze which cover the four sides of the die, which is 5 feet 10 inches in height and 4 by 4 on the base and 3.6 by 3.6 on the top. The tablet on the front of the monument facing the state road and the west is 2.6 by 3 feet, on the east 3 by 4 feet, and on the south and north they are each 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 8 inches at the bottom and 3 feet 2 inches at top.

The inscriptions are as follows:

(Face of Monument on West)

IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE SERVICES OF THE
SOLDIERS OF HAVERHILL
IN THE WARS OF THE COUNTRY
ERECTED BY THE TOWN AND WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 11

(On the South)

1861 WAR FOR THE UNION 1865

KILLED IN ACTION

CHANDLER G. CASS
JOHN D. MCCONNELL

CHARLES W. SHERWELL
ARCHIBALD H. STOVER
JOSEPH L. WILEY

ALBERT U. WILEY
GEORGE C. SWIFT

DIED IN SERVICE

HORACE L. BLANCHARD
RILEY B. CADY
JEROME B. CARR
HENRY N. CHAPMAN
WILLIAM CLARK
DANIEL C. RANDALL
JOSEPH RANEY

HYLUS HACKETT
HENRY MERRILL
GEORGE W. MILLER
CHARLES G. PERKINS
ADIN M. PIKE
NATHAN W. WHEELER
HENRY C. WRIGHT
NATHANIEL W. WESTGATE, JR.

JAMES W. SAMPSON
GEORGE SOUTHARD
IRA STOWELL
HENRY G. TASKER
EZEKIEL DAY, 2D
JOHN FLAVIN
SILAS WOODARD

HONORABLY DISCHARGED

SAMUEL P. ADAMS
ROBERT ARNOLD
LYFORD BAILEY
ROYAL F. CLARK
EDWIN J. L. CLARK
JOHN COPP
GEORGE COPP
DANIEL J. COBURN
CHARLES T. COLLINS
GEORGE F. CUTTING
SIMON G. CUTTING
FRANK D. DAVIS

JAMES BOSWELL
LIN BRADISH
CYRUS ALDEN
THOMAS BAXTER
PATRICK BALDWIN
LOUIS BEAN
J. LEROY BELL
JOHN W. BEAMIS
LEVI B. BISBEE
BENJAMIN BIXBY
HARLAN S. BLANCHARD
CHESTER M. CARLETON

JOHN CHAPMAN
JONATHAN CLARK
JOHN D. BROOKS
NEANDER D. BROOKS
SOLOMON H. BUTTERFIELD
FRANK B. CARR
BYRON L. CARR
CHARLES F. CARR
HIRAM S. CARR
CHARLES CARPENTER
MARTIN V. B. CADY
JERE. B. DAVIS, JR.

(On the North)

1861 WAR FOR THE UNION 1865

HONORABLY DISCHARGED

JOHN H. DAY	GEORGE F. KEYES	WESLEY PORTER
WILLIAM DEAN	SCOTT W. KEYSER	SIMON E. PLFER
JOSEPH DELAND	HIRAM KIDDER	MARTIN V. B. RANDALL
RICHARD C. BROWN	CALEB KNIGHT	ANDREW J. RANDALL
DANIEL C. DUNCKLEE	HIRAM K. LADD	MARTIN ROGERS
SIMON W. ELLIOTT	AIKEN LADDERBUSH	JOHN C. SHELLEY
DANA FIFIELD	LEWIS LADDERBUSH	ORRIN SIMPSON
FRANKLIN FURGERSON	GEORGE W. LEITH	ELIJAH L. SMITH
JAMES R. GEORGE	AMOS LUND	GEORGE H. SMITH
VAN BUREN GLAZIER	SYLVESTER W. MARSTON	GEORGE C. SMITH
JAMES GLYNN	MOODY C. MARSTON	JOHN STEARNS
CHARLES GOODWIN	SAMUEL E. MERRILL	JOHN P. SWIFT
IRA B. GOULD	HENRY M. MINER	SOLON SWIFT
JOHN HACKETT	GEORGE W. MORRISON	ALBERT H. TEFFT
NELSON S. HANNAFORD	HORACE H. MORRISON	WILLIAM G. WALCOTT
ROBERT W. HARVEY	ELIAS MOULTON	JOHN T. WALCOTT
SUMNER HARDY	JAMES A. PAGE	PERSON WALLACE
ETHAN O. HARRIS	CHARLES P. PATTEN	EBEN C. WEED
JAMES E. HAYNES	WEST PEARSON	JOSEPH WEED
JOEL E. HIBBARD	CALVIN PENNOCK	WILLIAM C. WETHERBEE
HENRY M. HICKS	JONATHAN C. PENNOCK	ORRIN M. WHITMAN
CURTIS HICKS	GEORGE W. PENNOCK	JOSEPH WILLIS
ORAMUS HIX	GEORGE PERKINS	DON F. WILLIS
EDWIN C. HOLMES	EDWIN P. PHILBRICK	JAMES WILSON
HORACE J. HOLMES	CHARLES J. PIKE	GEORGE W. WOODS, JR.
HIRAM S. KELLAM	HIRAM H. POOLE	GEORGE W. WOODWARD
	SAMUEL WOODWARD	

(On the East)

1775-1783

WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

COL. JOHN HURD, COL. TIMOTHY BEDEL

COL. CHARLES JOHNSTON

AND

116 OTHERS, SCOUTS, RANGERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE LINE

WAR OF 1812-15

BRIG. GEN. JOHN MONTGOMERY, LT. COL. MOODY BEDEL

AND 28 OTHERS

WAR WITH MEXICO. 1846-1848

CAPT. DANIEL BATCHELDER AND 15 HAVERHILL MEN

Co. H. 9th U. S. INFANTRY

WAR WITH SPAIN 1898

SIX ENLISTED MEN

When Surveyor Whiting made his first survey of the town of Haverhill for the proprietors, and divided the town into lots, he located the double right on the five hundred acres which Governor Benning Wentworth, in granting the charter to John Hazen and others, had reserved for himself, in the extreme northwest corner of the town. The village of Woodsville, therefore, lies within what was known as the Governor's reservation or the Governor's farm.

When a name was sought for the northern terminus of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad in 1853, Benning Wentworth had long been forgotten, while John L. Woods who had a quarter of a century before purchased the sawmill and mill privilege at the mouth of Ammonoosuc River, was still alive, and was the one resident of the locality actively engaged in lumber and mercantile business, and Woodsville became the official designation of the Governor's farm. It may be of interest to trace the title of such part of the farm as Captain Woods owned from Governor Wentworth down.

In February, 1774, Ezekiel Ladd, collector for the proprietors, sold at a meeting of the proprietors several rights for non-payment of proprietary taxes. Among these thus sold was the Governor's right, or Governor's farm, which was purchased by Moses Little of Newbury, Mass., for thirty-eight dollars,¹ and the house and meadow lot of James Nevins for eight dollars. Colonel Little had previously acquired the house and meadow lot belonging to the original right of William Symes. These two latter were Upper Meadow lots and adjoined the Governor's farm. Colonel Little, who was subsequently an officer in the War of the Revolution and was one of the grantors of Newbury, Vt., and also of Littleton and in honor of whom the latter town was named, thus came into possession of a tract of some six hundred acres for a sum of money not exceeding sixty dollars. Benning Wentworth had died in October, 1770, and except for the presumable ignorance of the value of the Haverhill property on the part of those having charge of his estate, it is hardly credible that the five hundred acres in which lies the present village of Woodsville would have been sold for the sum of thirty-eight dollars.

In February, 1782, Colonel Little deeded to his son, Moses Little, Jr., then a minor, in consideration of the love and good will he bore his son, this tract of six hundred acres which he described as follows: Beginning at a white pine tree standing on the east bank of Connecticut River and north of Ammonoosuc River which is the northwesterly corner boundary of said Haverhill, thence on the north line of said Haverhill five hundred rods to a stake and stones, thence southwest one hundred and sixty rods or thereabouts, thence such a course northwesterly so as to include what was called the Governor's farm; also the house lots and all the meadow

¹ Spanish milled dollars.



WEEKS BLOCK SHOWING PARKER HOUSE AND ODD FELLOWS HALL IN 1888

lots belonging to the original rights of James Nevins and William Symes to Connecticut River thence up said river about two hundred rods to the bounds begun at, the same containing six hundred acres be the same more or less.

Moses Little, Jr., January 21, 1795, sold to William Abbott thirty-seven and one-half acres in the northwesterly corner of this tract, upon which Abbott settled and cleared land which became known as the Abbott farm. On this farm was a mill privilege near the mouth of the Ammonoosuc. This mill privilege was deeded by Moses and Jacob Abbott to Isaac Smith and Moses Campbell, April 9, 1809, for the sum of four hundred dollars. A portion of the privilege was situated in the town of Bath, and the whole contained five and one-half acres and twenty-nine rods.

Mills Olcott of Hanover purchased the premises of Smith and Campbell, September 3, 1816. During his ownership a dam was constructed across the river, and a mill built, and this was deeded, September 14, 1827, to William Styfield, subject to a lease to John L. Woods and Samuel Hutchins & Son of Wells River, Vt.

Woods, in company with Hutchins was then evidently operating the sawmill under lease, having a few months previously purchased all the remainder of the William Abbott farm of thirty-seven and a half acres, except that part set off for widow's dower, and that deeded to Moses Campbell for a mill privilege, and all the buildings thereon except that part of house set off for widow and the back part of the house built for "Widow Brock."

John L. Woods, January 22, 1830, purchased the mill privilege of William Styfield, the consideration being one thousand dollars and the description the following: "A certain piece or parcel of land in Haverhill and Bath containing five and one-half acres and twenty-nine rods, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, containing a sawmill and privilege, together with the mill irons in and about the same which properly appertain thereto, and the dwelling house standing thereon."

In June, 1835, Woods purchased of Moses Little, for consideration not stated thirty-six acres and one hundred rods. This was in the heart of what is now the village of Woodsville on both sides of Central Street and was covered with a heavy growth of white pine. In November, 1835, the remainder of the Governor's reservation, excepting fifty acres on the east end deeded in 1800 to Joseph Sanborn, estimated to contain from three hundred and eighty to four hundred acres, was sold by Moses Little to Russell King of Charlestown for the sum of \$6,000.

William Abbott was, undoubtedly, the first actual permanent settler in what is now Woodsville, and his dwelling was on the site of what has since been known as the Brock house just off Ammonoosuc Street. Land

adjoining the Governor's reservation was disposed of to early settlers: Amos Kimball of Barnet, Vt., purchased, February 18, 1781, house and meadow lot No. 8 on the Upper Meadow drawn to the right of Lemuel Tucker, and house and meadow lots No. 9, drawn to the right of J. Harri-man, and in August, 1809, sold the same to John Kimball, who had previously purchased of Nathaniel Adams of Portsmouth in March, 1799, the adjoining Simpson farm so called, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, of which forty acres was situated on the Upper Meadow. The land drawn to the right of Theodore Atkinson, secretary of the Province, and of Theodore Atkinson, Jr., and known as the Secretary's farm, five hundred and sixty-four acres in all was purchased from the Atkinson estate January 27, 1795, by Amos Kimball.

When John L. Woods came from Wells River in 1830, to take charge of the sawmill he had recently purchased, he devoted himself with energy to the manufacture of lumber, finding for the first few years his material ready at hand. A few dwellings were erected in the vicinity of his mills: there was the Abbott farm, the Simpson farm, the farms of Amos and John Kimball, and later the farm of Russell King, and his brother-in-law, Eli Evans, who had purchased a part of the King holdings, but the settlement was of slow growth, and the clearing of the land aside from the meadows lying north of what is now Cottage Hospital proceeded slowly, the upland being for the most part covered by a heavy growth of white pine. Even when the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad was completed in 1853, and Woodsville was made its northern terminus, though much of the forest growth had been cleared away, and farms, by the division and subdivision of the Woods, Kimball, King and Evans properties, had become more numerous, there was little to suggest a village except a half a dozen or so dwellings, a gristmill added to the saw-mill, a blacksmith shop, and a store for the transaction of general merchandise business erected some years before by Mr. Woods, and a little schoolhouse at the foot of Clay Hill. This is still standing, transformed into a dwelling house, as is also the store, which has undergone a like transformation and has been now, for some years, the residence of Isaac K. George.

The boom which might have been expected did not seem to materialize. The construction of the White Mountains road, which was completed from Woodsville to Littleton, two years later, added little or nothing to the growth of the former. The tracks of both roads were carried on the roof of the toll bridge, newly constructed for that purpose, across the river to Wells River, Vt., which thus became the real junction of the railroads, and the immediate benefit and advantages arising from the new railroad facilities were reaped by the latter named village.

The Woods store, erected near his sawmill, in the management of

which he was succeeded by Edward Child as agent for the Wells River firm of Hutchins & Buchanan, and later by Ezra S. Kimball, seemed for years to meet Woodsville demand for mercantile supplies, while the stores and shops, and manufactories patronized by the farmers of the surrounding country, the church, hotels, bank, post office, in short nearly all the business was at Wells River. Bath Village, four miles to the north, was then flourishing, its decadence having hardly begun, while ten miles to the south was Haverhill Corner, with its stores, hotels, newspaper and printing establishment, academy, court house and county offices, with its manufactures at the near by "Brook,"—the most important village, all things considered, in Grafton County. The growth of Woodsville was hardly perceptible. Some idea of the slowness of the growth of the village, if indeed it might properly be called a village, during the ten years succeeding the completion of the railroad may be gathered from a statement of Ezra B. Mann who says:

For a few weeks in the spring of 1864 I performed the duties of station agent, post-master, and express agent, besides having the care of the round house, and making my run as conductor of the freight train which carried all the freight between Woodsville and Littleton, then the terminus of the White Mountains road.

Had Mr. Woods been a younger man when the railroad was completed, he would, doubtless, with his natural enterprise and energy, have availed himself of the advantages which it seemed to offer for the growth and development of business, but he was then past sixty years of age, was in poor health, and death put an end to his activities a little less than two years later. Woodsville was forced to wait.

The beginning came in 1859, when Charles M. Weeks of Lyndon, Vt., who had a little before reached his majority, purchased the Woods store from Ezra S. Kimball, and immediately devoted himself with the enthusiasm and enterprise of a young man to making his store a centre for general trade for the surrounding country. The next year he erected a new store south of the railroad track on the road to Wells River, a part of which is still standing, known for many years as the Weeks Block, and now as the Stahl Block. He secured the establishment of a post office, and began the finding of markets for the produce of the farmers, not only of the northern part of Haverhill but of the adjacent towns. During the War of the Rebellion he became the purchasing agent of several large mills to secure the wool clip in a large territory in both New Hampshire and Vermont, and later became interested in potato starch and other manufactures, and was instrumental in giving Woodsville growing reputation as a centre for country trade. Until he met with business reverses by accommodation on the paper of others, which resulted in his removal to Lowell, Mass., where he resided until his death in 1897, he was the leading spirit in business enterprises, and the business growth of the

village as something apart from being an annex of Wells River may be said to have begun with him. He erected for himself in 1870, on a lot adjoining his store, the commodious and well appointed dwelling, now the residence of Ezra B. Mann.

The Woods sawmill, with the gristmill which had been added later, passed in 1864 into the hands of Charles B. Smith, a native of Belgrade, Me., who had been engaged in the manufacture of shovel handles in Maine and at Union Village, Vt., for a period of some twenty-five years. Mr. Smith immediately added to the machinery that for the manufacture of axe and shovel handles, and made the industry an important one until mill and dam were carried away by a freshet in 1878. He was preparing to rebuild when he died quite suddenly in the summer of 1880 before his preparations were completed. Mr. Smith had marked business ability, became quite an extensive owner of real estate, and was a public spirited citizen who believed in the future of the village. He encouraged building by selling building lots at a low price, and gave the lot for the erection of the first church in the village, St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal, valued at a thousand dollars, though he was not himself a communicant.

Ira Whitcher, who had been for more than thirty years engaged in the lumber business in Benton, removed to Woodsville in the spring of 1870 in order to avail himself of the railroad facilities which that location offered for his business, and was from that time, perhaps, more than any other single individual identified with the growth and development of the village until his death in December, 1897, at the age of 82. In 1872 he formed a copartnership with Lewis C. Pattee of Lebanon and erected the steam sawmill plant which, under the name of the Woodsville Lumber Company, did an extensive and lucrative business. He had the sole management of this, besides his other lumbering interests in Benton, Easton and Warren, until 1891, when he sold his half interest to Mr. Pattee, and under the name of the Woodsville Lumber Works it was conducted by Fred L. Pattee until the plant was destroyed by fire about 1902. Mr. Whitcher built a large number of dwelling houses which he rented or sold on liberal terms, and at his death was the owner of thirteen of these besides his own large and substantial residence on Court Street which he erected in 1870, and which is now occupied by his son, and he also aided several others in erecting homes for themselves by making them loans on favorable terms. He was largely instrumental, as has been elsewhere stated, in securing the location of the county court house and offices in Woodsville, donating the lot on which it was erected, and as one of the special commission appointed to build it, supervised the work. He was one of the corporators of the Woodsville Aqueduct Company and its first president, of the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank, and the largest subscriber to the stock of the Woodsville National Bank. Indeed there was

no movement calculated to advance the welfare and prosperity of the village which did not find in him a liberal and hearty supporter. His early educational opportunities, so far as schools were concerned, were the most meagre, but he keenly appreciated the value of education and of books, and gave to the village its handsome brick and stone library building for free public library use, at a cost of some seven thousand dollars, and placed on its shelves a thousand dollars' worth of well selected books as a nucleus of a library. He was a liberal supporter of the church of his choice, the Methodist Episcopal, giving a fund of some two thousand dollars, the income to be used for pastoral support, and also a fine pipe organ at a cost of twelve hundred dollars.

Ezra B. Mann, a nephew of Mr. Whitecher, born in Benton in 1843, entered the employ of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad in 1863, and since 1864 has made Woodsville his home. He early became identified with its interests, and in 1872 left the employ of the railroad and entered into partnership with George S. Cummings in the drug business under the firm name of E. B. Mann & Co., of which firm, with a greatly enlarged business embracing a periodical department, paints, oils, soil pipes, powder and other explosives, he is still the senior partner. He has by no means confined his attention to this business, but has been engaged in real estate transactions, has been president of the Guaranty Savings Bank, for which he was instrumental in securing a charter, is president of the Woodsville Aqueduct Company, of the Opera Block Association, owning one-third of the stock, and is interested in and a supporter of every enterprise which promises to add to the prosperity of Woodsville. If Mr. Mann has any one characteristic dominating others, it is his unbounded faith in the future of Woodsville, of which he has been and is no small part. There were others who might be named as among the early promoters of the growth of the village, but after John L. Woods, the four names that stand out prominent are those of Charles M. Weeks, Charles B. Smith, Ira Whitecher and Ezra B. Mann.

When in 1868-72, the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad began to extend its trackage by the acquisition of the White Mountains road, it was recognized by those who studied the situation that Woodsville was destined to become the natural centre of a somewhat extensive railroad system. It had the room for tracks, yards and necessary buildings which Wells River lacked. In 1873 the White Mountains road, which had previously been extended to Lancaster, became, by purchase the property of the Boston, Concord & Montreal, and was extended to Groveton, making connection there with the Grand Trunk. From Wing Road, a road was built to Twin Mountain, Fabyans, and the base of Mt. Washington. The construction of the Franconia Notch, the Bethlehem, the Whitefield and Jefferson, the Berlin, the Pemmigewasset Valley, the Til-

ton and Belmont and the Lake Shore branches followed, and Boston, Concord & Montreal became quite an extensive system in itself, made more extensive in the era of leases and consolidations which followed. The road and its branches, as has been noted elsewhere, was leased to the Boston & Lowell, which in turn was leased to the Boston & Maine. This lease declared invalid, the B. C. & M. was consolidated with the Concord under the name of Concord & Montreal, and later the consolidated road was leased to the Boston & Maine, of which road the old B. C. & M. system became the White Mountains Division. Woodsville, which had been growing in importance as a railroad centre and shipping point, became naturally and almost inevitably the headquarters for the offices and departments of this division, with new and commodious buildings, engine houses and large modern planned freight yard.

In 1868 only two locomotives remained in the little roundhouse at Woodsville over night. Only one freight and two passenger trains passed through Woodsville daily, and the passenger trains passed through with just a bare stop. The work of the road north of Woodsville was performed with one twenty ton locomotive. At the present time 70 locomotives are required for the regular train work, the smallest weighing 33 tons the freight locomotives 105 tons, and those of the Pacific type 116 tons. There are upwards of ninety locomotive engineers employed and eighty firemen. The division has 240 miles of track exclusive of spurs and sidings. In the passenger service there are twenty regular conductors, and thirty-five or forty trainmen. There are forty freight conductors and sixty freight brakeman. The roundhouse calls for the employment of thirty men and the freight yards and freight stations for from thirty to forty more. In 1868 the wood burning locomotives at the roundhouse were kept supplied with fuel prepared by two men, while the locomotives take at present no less than 125 tons of coal from the Woodsville coal sheds each day for locomotive use. The superintendent of the division has his assistants and clerks who with the chief train dispatcher and his assistants make no inconsiderable force employed at the passenger station. During the summer season twenty-eight regular freight trains and upwards of thirty regular passenger trains run in and out from the Woodsville station and yards. In short Woodsville has become a bustling railroad centre, the most important in the state perhaps except Concord. The railroad division offices, have for nearly a quarter of a century been under the personal supervision of Superintendent George Edgar Cummings whose home from early boyhood has been in Woodsville, and whose residence which he built on Central Street is one of the pleasantest and best appointed in the village. Superintendent Cummings, now in the early sixties has enjoyed the best of training as a practical railroad man, training which has come to him in nearly fifty years of railroad experience.

As kindergartener he began as a small boy cleaning engines, and then took the graded course up through the positions of fireman, brakeman, baggage master, freight conductor, passenger conductor, wood agent, manager of railroad logging, transfer agent at Concord, train master at Woodsville, assistant superintendent, and since 1892 superintendent of the Concord and Montreal Railroad north of Woodsville, now the White Mountains division of the Boston and Maine. His entire railroad life of nearly half a century—and Mr. Cummings is by no means an old man—has been spent on the same road under various managements preceding his own, thus giving him the advantage of a thorough knowledge not only of the road but also a personal acquaintance with its employees and business patrons.

A large proportion of the railroad employees have their homes and boarding places in Woodsville, and this has necessitated the opening of streets, the erection of dwellings, and while there has never been any boom year in building, there has been a gradual growth, all the more healthy because gradual.

Woodsville, however, is more than a railroad village, though the basis of its growth and prosperity will be found in its becoming a railroad centre. It was this which brought the court house and the county offices from the Corner. The Corner had become side-tracked, while Woodsville by its exceptional railroad service extending in all directions was brought into close touch with every town in the county. The railroad needed for its shops, roundhouse, its constantly increasing number of locomotives, and its freight yards an adequate water supply and electric lighting as much as did residences and stores, hence the Woodsville Aqueduct Company, organized in 1885. Had it not been for the exceptionally excellent shipping facilities furnished by the railroads, Woodsville would have known nothing of wholesale houses and wholesale trade. There was a railroad need of protection from fires, as well as a general need and the Woodsville Fire District was created by the Legislature of 1887.

Railroad employees making their homes in Woodsville were young or middle-aged men, and the proportion of children of school age to the whole population largely exceeded that of other sections of the town, when in 1885 the school district system was abandoned and a return was made to the old town system, because in several districts there were not a sufficient number of scholars to maintain a school. Woodsville had outgrown its little two hundred and fifty-five dollar schoolhouse at the foot of Clay hill, and the Union High School district had been created by the addition of the Pine Plain district and a small section in Bath north of the Ammonoosuc, and a new two-story schoolhouse had been erected in 1872-73. This was outgrown in a few years, and in 1901 the large brick schoolhouse was erected on the same site at a cost of \$20,000.

There was strong opposition to this building, its opponents claiming that it would never be filled with pupils, but that its empty rooms would stand for years a monument to the folly of those who believed that Woodsville was still destined to grow. But school facilities were still further demanded, and to meet this demand, the fine new building was erected in 1913 on Kings Plain at a cost of \$30,000 for high school purposes only. This building was authorized, and a building committee chosen at a regular meeting of the voters of the district without opposition and almost without discussion, in striking contrast to the long drawn out attempts to secure for the district its first schoolhouse at the foot of Clay hill.

The Woodsville district, No. 13, was established in 1840, and the first meeting of the voters, called by the selectmen, was held the 20th of May in that year. At this meeting Russell King, Nathaniel Dickinson and Jona. B. Rowell were chosen a committee "to report a plan for a schoolhouse and the expense for building the same and the site and cost for the same." The meeting adjourned till the third Wednesday in October, but on that date as there was no one in attendance no meeting was held and nothing more appears in the district records concerning a schoolhouse until the annual meeting of 1847 when it was voted to appoint a committee to "see whether we join with Bath district or not or whether we furnish a place in our own district for a school." At an adjourned meeting April 9 it was "voted to appoint Russell King to ascertain the legal course about meeting to build a schoolhouse."

It appears that up to this time the district had joined with the Bath district across the river, and that union schools had been maintained in the little schoolhouse on the Ammonoosuc River road west of what is now known as the Burton place. Once or twice it had been voted to unite with district No. 4 in Haverhill, the house being at the junction of the roads leading from North Haverhill to Bath, and over the hill to Swiftwater, known as the Pine Plain schoolhouse. Adjourned meetings were held May 4, May 22, and June 12, all at the store of John L. Woods, which was the place of all public meetings. At this meeting it was voted to build a schoolhouse and Mr. Witherell was appointed a committee to fix upon a location, and secure a title to the land, and Messrs. Witherell, King and Hall were appointed a building committee, and to report the cost of building to the next meeting. At an adjourned meeting July 3, Mr. Witherell reported that he had not been able to secure "a piece of ground to set the house on." Adjourned meetings were held August 28, September 25, and October 9, at which latter meeting it was voted to raise two hundred and twenty dollars "to defray the expenses of building a schoolhouse and location for said house to be built by the first day of December next."

It seems that it was then found that these votes and proceedings had



CENTRAL STREET, WOODSVILLE, IN 1890, SHOWING THE E. B. MANN RESIDENCE

not been legal, and it was necessary to begin anew. So at meetings called on petition of four voters and held November 4, 6 and 20, 1847, the matter was taken up in earnest and it was voted to build a new schoolhouse, that Messrs. Woods, King and Hall be a building committee, that D. P. Kimball be a committee to lay out the spot for the house and assess the damage therefor by agreement with J. L. Woods and that two hundred and twenty dollars be raised to build the house and furnish the location. It was then voted to raise thirty-one dollars in addition to the last mentioned sum "to defray the expense of furnishing stove and stovepipe and out building making two hundred and fifty-one dollars in all." There were adjourned meetings December 4, and December 11, but no business appears to have been transacted. In the meantime Mr. Woods of the committee had proceeded to build the house and it might be supposed that the long-drawn-out building proceedings were ended, but not so, the school meeting habit had become pretty nearly a fixed one. A meeting called on petition of voters was held at the newly built house January 17, 1848, "to see if the district will vote to build a schoolhouse, or purchase the one already built, raise money and take money therefrom."

At this meeting it was voted that Russell King, George Witherell, and J. W. Morrison examine the house and "see what alterations should be made if any, and see if the district will take that house on what reduction in the price."

The report of the committee made at an adjourned meeting January 22 is one of decided interest as indicating the character of Woodsville's first schoolhouse and the methods of transacting school district business in the middle of the last century:

WHEREAS, Mr. Russell King, George Witherell, and J. W. Morrison have been appointed at a school meeting held at the store of J. L. Woods Esq. in Haverhill January 17, 1848, for the purpose of examining the house lately built by J. L. Woods Esq. for the purpose of a schoolhouse, what alterations are necessary or should be made to make it such a house as was contracted for by Alba Hall and Russell King with the said Woods and report at a subsequent meeting:

Therefore, we, the said committee, beg leave to report—that the seats and writing desks are too narrow and too high, and were imperfectly put up and finished, therefore they should be taken down and rebuilt. The window casements are too narrow and new ones should be put up. In many places the lathing is so imperfectly put on not nailed as should be from which cause the plastering will soon be off and have to be repaired. There is wanting some finish about the entry door, the lathing in the entry should come off in part and put on more substantial and plastered or sealed up with seasoned boards. And the work generally is done in a very slighty and imperfect, shammy coarse manner in the inside of the house, the chimney is not what it should be, therefore a new one is required and some of the lumber was imperfectly seasoned we think from appearances. After due examination we are of the opinion it will cost twenty-one dollars to make these repairs or amendments and put up three more seats for small scholars, one in front and one on each side of the teachers desk which we think should have been done when the house was built.

We, therefore, recommend that the said Woods make the foregoing alterations and amendments to be done in good faith with good materials and in a workmanlike manner, or make twenty-one dollars deduction from his original contract made with the said Hall and King, being two hundred and fifteen dollars, that the district raise money to pay for the said house, otherwise build a new one.

There was no mistaking the character of this report, or the temper of the voters of the district which at once according to the records "excepted" it. An adjournment was had for a week to give Captain Woods time to consider this ultimatum, and at the adjourned meeting it was

Voted, to except of the schoolhouse built by J. L. Woods with twenty-one dollars deduction from the two hundred and fifteen dollars agreeable to the report of committee making one hundred and ninety-four dollars that the district are to pay for the house.

Voted to raise two hundred and fifty-five dollars for the purpose of purchasing the schoolhouse built by J. L. Woods Esq. and fitting it up and furnishing stove, out buildings and other apparatus and fixings for the same and location.

Russell King was chosen a committee to make the "alterations and amendments" recommended at a cost not exceeding twenty-one dollars, and the meeting adjourned to February 1, at which time an agent was appointed to take a lease of the location, receive "the money from the town when collected and pay it over to them that it belongs to." "Voted, to adjourn *sine die* (without day)."

The schoolhouse was thus completed, and was occupied for district schools until the completion of the new two story house, in December, 1872, which was erected at a cost of \$5,980.36. It had been voted unanimously at a meeting held December 16, 1871, to build this house at a cost not exceeding \$6,000, and only two adjourned meetings were necessary to decide upon location. No less than twenty-one meetings of the voters of the district were held relative to building the original schoolhouse before the final adjournment "*sine die* (without day) February 1, 1848, but the district was determined that there should be no graft, or rake off, that it should get the worth of its \$255. After being used for school purposes for twenty-five years the house, still standing on the original site, was sold at public auction to A. H. Burton for the sum of \$87.50; transformed into a dwelling house, it is now owned by Ezra B. Mann.

With the exception of the residence of the late E. B. Miller, which was built and at first occupied for a store, the building now occupied as a meat and provision market just across the so-called dry bridge, the building known as "the brick store" built by H. W. Ramsey southeast of Highland Street crossing, containing tenements, and a large and commodious store, occupied in 1883 by Stickney Pray, then by S. P. Stickney and Stickney Bros. who were succeeded by C. O. Whiteher, then by Cyrus Cameron, now the plumbing and hardware establishment of Rhelt P. Scruggs, and the wholesale warehouses of Armour & Co. and the Holbrook Grocery Co.,

the shops and stores and business establishments of the village have been located on the south and west of the railroad tracks, a section which has also become the most desirable residence district. The next store after the Weeks block was built by George S. Cummings, and first occupied by A. H. Burton, who was succeeded by Deming & Abbott, by Percy Deming, by F. P. Pray, later by S. A. Barrows, and then by E. A. Sargent who in 1912 erected on the site the three-story brick block, the ground floor of which he occupies as a department store, and the two upper floors contain suites and offices. This Burton store was followed by the erection by Cummings in 1869 of the building at the corner of Court and Central streets, which was occupied by himself and partner, C. B. Drake as a drug store on the street floor, and by himself as a residence above. E. B. Mann succeeded Mr. Drake in 1872, the firm name being that of E. B. Mann & Co. Ai Willoughby succeeded Mr. Cummings in the firm, and the business was conducted in this store until the completion of the Opera Block in 1889, when the business was removed to the store in that building which had been specially arranged for it. On the death of Mr. Willoughby in May, 1905, Ira W. Mann succeeded him, the firm name remaining unchanged. The weather-beaten sign of E. B. Mann & Co., on the Court Street side of the building is that of the oldest business establishment in the village, its life extending (1916) over a period of forty-four years.

The Opera block was erected in 1890-91 by the Woodsville Opera Building Association, from plans furnished by C. W. & C. P. Damon, architects of Haverhill, Mass. The builders were S. S. Ordway & Co., of Worcester, Mass., and the contract price of the building was \$25,000, exclusive of land and furnishings. The ground floor has been occupied since the completion of the building by the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank, the Woodsville Loan and Banking Co., and its successor the Woodsville National Bank: the store of E. B. Mann & Co.: the post office until the removal to Odd Fellows Block, since by the jewelry store of Doe Bros. and at present by the jewelry store of C. Tabor Gates, the general merchandise store of Howe & Gordon, and their successors, Mann & Mann, and E. B. Mann, J. M. Howe agent. On the southern end of the block is the Opera hall, with stage, scenery, opera chairs on floor and in balcony, artistically and tastefully decorated, with a seating capacity of six hundred, a hall in which any village may well take pride. At the present time the Railroad Club, an organization of railroad employees which succeeded the Railroad Y. M. C. A., occupies nearly the whole of the third floor, while on the second floor are the offices of Attorneys C. H. Hosford and Fred S. Wright, and the dental rooms of Dr. F. G. Weeks, and Dr. P. E. Speed.

Odd Fellows Block, a three-story brick building, on Central Street was erected in 1903 at a cost of about \$35,000 on the site of the Music Hall

Building which was burned, and which contained Odd Fellows Hall, besides offices and stores. The new block has on its street floor the post office, and the furniture store and undertaking establishment of the Woodsville Furniture Co. The second floor front, is the telephone central, the law office of R. U. Smith, the shop of the Woodsville Printing Co., the offices of F. P. Dearth, insurance, and of A. E. Davis deputy sheriff; the rear of this floor has the banquet room with its fine appointments of Moosehillock Lodge and third floor is occupied by the lodge and anterooms.

The Tilton Block, another three-story brick veneer building, erected by S. D. Tilton in 1896-97, might also be called the Knights of Pythias Block, since its upper story contains the hall, banquet and other rooms of the local lodge K. of P. There are two tenements on the second floor and two stores on the street floor. One of these has been occupied from the completion of the building for the hardware store of E. H. Lothar, and the other for groceries, boots and shoes successively by the Crown Bros., H. A. Hibbard, W. J. Beattie, G. L. Lampher and at present by Batchelder & Libby, clothing and men's furnishing goods. Another substantial block, the Mulliken (erected on Central Street by the late Adna F. Mulliken in 1900) was burned in the spring of 1916. It was occupied for stores and offices of Drs. O. D. Eastman and P. E. Speed, and for the home of Mrs. Mulliken. The stores of Earl F. Mulliken, hardware; Batchelder & Libby, clothing, etc., and Linn Miller, groceries, were on the street floor. The building was a fine one, and its burning entailed a serious loss not only to owner and occupants, but to the village as well. Henderson's Block erected in 1913 on the site of the Parker House, which was burned in the winter of 1911-12, is the latest of the large brick blocks. It was erected by D. Henderson, primarily to furnish room for his moving picture theatre which he had run for a year or so previously in the building which had been for many years occupied by Lewis Barter & Co., the Northern Supply Co., and various other parties as a flour, grain and feed store. The block cost upwards of \$30,000 and aside from its theatre accommodations is occupied by pool room, and by a boot and shoe repair shop in the basement, the store of L. Kugelman and a restaurant on the street floor, and for a hotel on the European plan.

Woodsville's first hotel was the Parker House erected first as a boarding house by Mrs. Hortense Ramsey, and sold to John L. Davis in 1872, and first occupied as a hotel by E. G. Parker, who gave it its name and who was its efficient landlord for about ten years. He was succeeded by D. L. Hawkins and Eugene Nutting, until Oscar D. Johnson purchased the property of Mr. Parker and run it for five or six years, when he sold it to W. H. Richardson a well-known North Country hotel man. He was succeeded by J. E. Hamilton, later by Chase B. Woodman, when it was

purchased by C. H. Hosford, and the rooms on the two upper floors were connected into the Hotel Wentworth adjoining, and the street floor became occupied by a barber shop and periodical store, and by Scharffer's restaurant until it burned in 1912.

The Mount Gardner House was also built a little later by John L. Davis, at the westerly end of Central Street near the site of the building recently used for moving pictures, and by Batchelder & Libby for a clothing store. It was managed at first by Francis Richardson, then by I. K. George and then by Truman Glover until it was burned in 1886.

The Brunswick was another hotel on Central Street near St. Luke's Church built by I. K. George by whom it was managed until it passed into the hands of O. D. Johnson, who changed the name to Hotel Johnson. Mr. Johnson was an experienced hotel man, but for some reason or other, location being undoubtedly an adverse factor, the hotel was not a success. Matters were not improved when the property passed into the hands of Chester Abbott and under various names it was run by various persons until it was also burned in 1912; the site is now occupied by a meat market and grocery store.

The Hotel Wentworth was built by A. H. Leighton and opened to the public in June, 1891. It is a substantial brick building with twenty-five large guest rooms, located just opposite the railroad station and is open all night as well as day. It has all modern improvements, and has been and is Woodsville's one successful hotel, its only drawback being lack of rooms for guests. It gained an enviable reputation under the management of Mr. Leighton and H. G. LaPierre, and no hotel in the state is a greater favorite with the travelling public than is the Wentworth at present managed by W. F. Wormwood.

Aside from these brick business blocks mentioned, Woodsville has had its ample supply of smaller buildings used for shops and stores and among firms and individuals who have been in business in the past, have been succeeded by others and have been factors in the growth and development of the village, may be mentioned, Barzilla M. Blake the first barber, and the builder, among other buildings of the Music Hall Block which he sold to the Tabor brothers; E. W. Balkum, blacksmith; Isaac Eastman, boot and shoe manufacturer; Alexander Woodman, Henry Holt, I. W. Morrison, Jonathan B. Rowell, Alba Hall, Nathaniel Dickinson, Horatio Hibbard, George Witherell, Addison Ring, carpenter, who was succeeded by his son George Ring; Edson B. Hadlock, who had a sawmill on Ammonoosuc Street, just opposite the Nutting place; Ephriam F. Bartlett, David Parker, George Ramsey, Henry W. Ramsey, Joseph M. Cheney.

Lewis Barter & Co. had a wholesale flour, grain and feed store, afterwards Henderson's Palace Theatre, and were succeeded in this business

by Bailey & Davison (Langden Bailey and George Davison), by the Northern Supply Co. and later by E. H. Thayer and C. H. Johnson. Q. A. Scott was for years in trade in the Weeks block, first in partnership with A. H. Leighton, and later by himself, E. D. Carpenter conducted a successful furniture and undertaking business. The predecessors of the present jewellers, were W. K. Wallace, F. E. Kittredge, A. D. Phillips, and Doe Bros. C. W. Sawyer & Co., preceded Geo. H. Clark in the drug business. E. D. Collins who came from Claremont with his son L. E. Collins, conducted for several years an extensive business in bottling soft drinks. William Ricker came from Groton, Vt., and was a large dealer in cattle and swine.

In 1860 the store of Charles M. Weeks stood solitary and alone as Woodsville's place of business. In 1830, when John L. Woods bought the Styfield sawmill, there were but two houses in what is now Woodsville, the Brock house, on Ammonoosuc Street and the farmhouse belonging to the Tuttlés, known later as the Alba Hall house, still standing in the southern part of the village, Woodsville's oldest building, and occupied by Robert Parks.

The following business directory for 1917, tells its own story:

Auctioneers, C. S. Newell, J. M. Nutter; automobile dealers and garages, C. L. Bailey, Davis & Clough, Dana Wiggin, E. F. Mulliken; baker, C. N. Davison; banks, Woodsville National, Woodsville Guaranty Savings; bicycle dealer, George H. Clark; blacksmiths, Leo Mason, T. U. Sherman; brick manufacturer, Newton Lang; books and stationery, newspapers and periodicals, E. B. Mann & Co.; carpenters, builders and general contractors, Cummings Construction Co., J. R. Lowe, George Ring, C. H. Johnson, Fred S. White, George E. Shortsleeve; cement brick manufacturer, C. H. Johnson; clothing, R. Stahl & Co., the Batchelder-Libby Co., E. A. Sargent; coal, James Kearney, Mrs. Mary D. Randall; confectionery and fruit, R. E. Christopher; creamery, Woodsville-Lyndonville Creamery; crockery, china and glassware, V. L. Carpenter & Son, E. H. Lothar; dentists, E. S. Miller, F. G. Weeks, S. S. Baker, P. E. Speed; dry goods, E. B. Mann, Levi Kugelman, the Sargent Co.; drain and sewer pipe, E. B. Mann & Co.; eating houses and cafés, F. H. Battis, J. H. Scharffer, B. L. Mitchell; electric lighting, Woodsville Aqueduct Co.; fancy goods, the Sargent Co., V. L. Carpenter & Son; explosives, E. B. Mann & Co. (dynamite); flour and grain, L. C. Butler; furniture, carpets, etc., the Woodsville Furniture Co.; general store, E. B. Mann; grocers, the Holbrook Grocery Co. (wholesale, S. C. Blodgett, Mgr.), M. W. Field, C. N. Davison, E. B. Mann, the F. H. Mann Co.; gents' furnishings, E. A. Sargent, R. Stahl & Co., Batchelder-Libby Co.; hardware and tools, R. R. Scruggs, E. H. Lothar; harness maker, H. G. Smith; horse dealers, Kimball & Nutter; hospital, Cottage Hospital;

hotels, Hotel Wentworth, Hendersons; ice dealer, N. J. Miller; insurance, R. T. Bartlett, W. F. Whitcher, F. P. Dearth, S. W. Mann; justices, R. T. Bartlett, Dexter D. Dow, George E. Cummings, W. F. Whitcher, C. H. Hosford, E. B. Mann, R. U. Smith, F. S. Wright; jewellers, C. Tabor Gates, R. E. Boemig; laundry, Woodsville Steam Laundry; lawyers, C. H. Hosford, E. W. Smith, R. U. Smith, F. S. Wright; library, Woodsville Free Library; lumber manufacturer and dealer, D. S. Stone; masons, John A. Thornton, L. A. Moran; meats and provisions, Armour & Co. (wholesale, E. E. Craig, Mgr.), C. A. Butson, W. L. Hartwell; newspapers and job printing, the Woodsville News, Commercial Printing Co. (F. E. Thayer, Mgr.), notaries, R. T. Bartlett, E. B. Mann, F. S. Wright, H. B. Knight, R. U. Smith, F. L. Sargent; opera house, E. B. Mann, Mgr., J. M. Howe, Treas.; osteopath physicians, Vernon H. Edson, Anna Edson; painters, C. H. Bickford, C. O. Whitcher, Joseph Barney, F. H. Palmer; paints, oils and paper hangings, E. B. Mann & Co.; photographer and photo supplies, G. F. Hobart; physicians, E. M. Miller, O. D. Eastman, S. K. Dearborn, F. E. Speare; plumbing and heating, R. R. Scruggs, pool rooms, F. H. Battis, R. E. Henderson; sewing machines, D. R. Rouhan; shoe dealers, Batchelder-Libbey Co., R. Stahl & Co., E. A. Sargent; stables, Davis & Clough, Kimball & Nutter (sales); tailor, E. Gobeille; undertaker, D. R. Rouhan; variety store, V. L. Carpenter & Son; wood dealers, Kimball & Nutter, James Kearney.

An account of the banks, county officers and courts, schools, churches, physicians and lawyers has been given in other chapters.

The Woodsville Fire District was created by act of the Legislature of 1887. It embraced the section lying north of the homestead of George Ring and west of the highway leading from the County Almshouse to Bath—the state road—and as subsequently amended in 1899 and 1913 provided that the district shall elect at each annual meeting in the month of March, moderator, clerk, auditor, treasurer, and three commissioners. Until 1900 there were five commissioners. The commissioners shall have within the district all the powers of the mayor and aldermen of any city respecting highways, sidewalks and sewers, and shall be by virtue of their office, firewards. They shall control and direct the expenditure of all moneys raised under the authority of the district and by the town of Haverhill for expenditure in the district. They shall have sole authority to appoint a highway surveyor in the district, and in default of such appointments shall themselves perform the duties of the office, and no distinct or special liability is imposed on the district respecting highways within its limits. All streets and highways within the district are laid out by the selectmen, and are constructed by the town, the district being responsible for their upkeep, for which it receives in proportion to valuation its part of all moneys raised by the town for general highway purposes.

The district may raise and appropriate such additional sums of money as it deems necessary for streets, sidewalks, sewers and fire protection.

As a result of this legislation, the Woodsville District has pursued a liberal policy. The main or Central Street has been concreted its entire length, concrete and cement sidewalks have been constructed, streets have been lighted by electricity, a comprehensive and efficient system of sewers has been constructed, and an efficient fire department has been organized and maintained, and it is no exaggeration that no village in the state has better or more effective protection from fire. Woodsville has, as a matter of course, suffered from fires, the more notable of which have been: The Mount Gardner House, 1886; Railroad Passenger Station and Division Superintendent's offices, February, 1888; the Woodsville Lumber Works sawmill fire, November 24, 1905; Music Hall and Odd Fellows Block, etc., May, 1902; the roundhouse, May 15, 1907; Legro Block, August 28, 1910; the Parker House, February 13, 1912; the Hotel Johnson, August 31, 1912; Electric Light Station, February 17, 1913; D. S. Stone's saw and planing mill, December 25, 1915; Mulliken Block, March 14, 1916. The number of men at present connected with the department is 20. There is the large hose house on Central Street, and a small one at the westerly end of the street. The department has five hose carts, one ladder truck, and 3,650 feet of hose, and the 29 hydrants which have been installed are so situated as to afford protection to the entire village.

Until 1868 the supply of water both for the use of the railroad and for families was obtained from wells and by pumping from the Ammonoosuc, but in that year a spring on what was known as the Chamberlain farm in Bath lying northerly of the Butler farm in Haverhill was purchased by the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, and water was brought to the village, through a lead pipe main, costing \$5,500. As the village grew and the demand for water by the railroad increased, the supply became more and more inadequate, and the problem of such supply became more and more urgent. The Woodsville Aqueduct Company was incorporated in 1885, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The rights of C. B. Smith in the mill privilege on the Ammonoosuc with those of the John L. Woods' heirs were purchased, as were also the spring and aqueduct belonging to the railroad, a new dam was built on the site of the old one which had been practically destroyed by freshets, and a complete and thoroughly constructed water system was put in giving the railroad an ample supply for its constantly increasing needs, the village also a supply for domestic purposes. The fire district created two years later the best possible protection from fires, and by its automatic pumps, generating power for its electric lighting system added five years later in 1890, also for small manufacturing industries. In the construction of the power house, it

may be of interest to note that its stone foundation was made of the stone which had formed the walls of the old town house at the centre of the town which had been abandoned some two years previously, a new Town Hall having been erected at North Haverhill. Improvements and additions have since brought the construction account up to nearly \$70,000, and the property is a valuable one and is under excellent and businesslike management, a majority of the stock being at the present time owned by the Concord & Montreal railroad. The quality of the water for domestic purposes is perhaps not beyond criticism, but it has in recent years been greatly improved by chemical and mechanical devices used for its purification, and the water from the spring is still brought to the village separated through its original main, and is available for family use, so that little or nothing is left to be desired in the way of water supply. The aqueduct water is certified to by the state board of health as pure.

The original corporators were W. A. Stowell, E. B. Mann, William Ricker, E. F. Mann, Ira Whitcher, G. A. Davison and George S. Cummings; the directors were Ira Whitcher, W. C. Stowell, E. F. Mann, E. B. Mann, G. A. Davison, G. S. Cummings and S. B. Page. The officers were: President, Ira Whitcher; clerk and treasurer, G. A. Davison; superintendent and agent, E. B. Mann. The pump used, automatically run by water power, keeping the mains full at sufficient pressure for fire protection was made by Lang & Goodhue of Burlington, Vt. In 1807-08 it was completely overhauled and repaired and auxilliary steam fire pump installed under the direction of Charles Griffin of Lowell at an expense of about \$10,000. In 1915 the dam was rebuilt at an expense of about \$6,500. At the present time (1917) the water taps are 330 and electric light meters are 367. The fire district has installed 29 hydrants at an annual expense of \$25 each, and pays \$15 each for its 85 street lights. The officers of the company are: President, E. B. Mann, superintendent, George E. Cummings; clerk and treasurer, Fred L. Sargent.

Woodsville has never been a manufacturing centre, nor is the prospect bright for its becoming such. It has ample and unexcelled railroad facilities, but its lack is a cheap power. The Ammonoosuc water power is fully used in the maintenance of a water supply, and the generation of electricity for the purpose of lighting streets, railroad yards, places of business and dwellings. There is no Connecticut River power available except such as may be generated from electricity and brought from a long distance up the river. Coal could of course be used for steam power, but the expense of transportation has heretofore been too great to make its use profitable. Besides the sawmills before mentioned the lumber finishing works operated for a time by L. H. Parker, J. M. Sayres and later by G. H. Kendall, and the present sawmill, planing mill, box and spool mill of Dwight S. Stone, there has been little or nothing in the line of manu-

facturing industry. An attempt to establish granite working sheds, the raw material being taken from the French Pond granite quarries promised success for a time, but was abandoned as unprofitable.

As a village of residences Woodsville is specially attractive. Its growth at the present time is necessarily toward the east. The available house lots, except on Kings Plain near the new High School house, are occupied until across the track is found the newest portion of the village, where new streets have been laid out, and tasteful and well finished dwelling houses erected by D. S. Stone have given the locality the name of Stoneville. Central Street, appropriately named, runs parallel with the railroad track nearly through the centre of the village. On the north and east the principal streets are North Court, Highland, Mill, Ammonoosuc, Cherry, Park streets and those newly laid out in Stoneville, while on the south and west are Pleasant, South Court, Maple, Elm, Pine, Beach, King and South streets. Central Street has just been extended westward in a straight line to the bank of the Connecticut to meet the new street over the free highway bridge, which the towns of Haverhill and Newbury are building to replace the toll bridge.

The Woodsville streets are well kept, the residences furnished with modern improvements, are themselves for the most part new and modern. The board of trade is constantly on the lookout for improvements and for new business, and there is a gradual healthy growth, and development. In many respects a separate and distinct municipality by itself, it is at the same time an important part of the old town of Haverhill, loyal at all times to its best interests and prosperity. More than any other section of the town its history lies in the future.

East Haverhill has probably changed less during the last three quarters of a century than any other section of the town. It is not a large village; it never was large, nor is there any prospect of immediate growth. It has no manufacturies unless the creamery may be considered one. The sawmills on the branch of the Oliverian, one in the Jeffers neighborhood and another, an earlier one, lower down the stream, and the larger and more important one near the railroad crossing below the railroad station have disappeared. The kilns for the burning of lime at the base of Black Mountain and Sugar Loaf have crumbled, and those in the vicinity of the railroad station once used for the burning of charcoal have long since been abandoned, with little left to tell of a former existence.

East Haverhill is a farming community. It has its store, its post office, its church, a neat modern structure erected on the site of the one built in the thirties of the last century and destroyed by fire a few years since, and that is all. Its farms, such as have not been abandoned are in a state of better cultivation than half a century ago; their owners have

more money now than then, but there has been little change. Among the names of the present residents, are still those of Blake, Elliott, Jeffers, Hardy, True and Gannett, but those of Noyes, Farnsworth, Doty, Baker, Park, Durant, Morse, Nason, Page, Burleigh, Cawley, Simpson, once familiar, are missing. The railroad station is no longer East Haverhill but Oliverian, but the community is still one by itself, with its own traditions and its own individuality. Whatever intimate connection it has with other parts of Haverhill, it has with Pike, just as half a century ago Pike Station might be considered a part of East Haverhill, and School Districts, Nos. Eight, Fourteen and Six, a community by itself. The changes which have taken place are at Pike, where from small beginnings an industry, under the name of the Pike Manufacturing Co. has grown to control the most extensive business of its kind, that of tool sharpening stones—in the world. In 1821 Person Noyes, who lived at East Haverhill, while chopping in the woods in Piermont near the Haverhill line picked up a piece of stone upon which he attempted to whet his axe. The stone gave such good results that he got a few rough pieces from a nearby ledge, and broke them into rough scythestone shape but made no attempt to grind them smooth. He sold some of these to neighboring farmers, but dying soon after, there was no attempt to develop an industry until, in 1823, Isaac Pike, who had married Mrs. Noyes, began to grind these stones into scythestones and place them on the market. He built his grinding mill on the Oliverian, where the village of Pike has since grown up. He was also engaged in the lumber business, and transported his scythestones on his rafts down the Connecticut, and hauled them by teams to Burlington, Vt., whence he shipped them to New York by water. The quarry first used was on the shores of Indian Pond, just over the Haverhill line in Piermont, and the product became known as the Indian Pond scythestone, a name which has become familiar in all parts of the world where scythes are used.

Mr. Pike saw large possibilities in this industry, but at the time of his death in 1860, the whetstone business was in a very unsatisfactory condition. It was taken up by his son, Alonzo F. Pike, and by his indomitable energy, and executive ability it soon began to assume large importance. In 1883, the Pike Manufacturing Company was incorporated with A. F. Pike as president and large owner of stock. At his death he was succeeded by his brother, Edwin B. Pike as head of the corporation, who in turn at his death was succeeded by his son, E. Bertram Pike. The whetstone business soon outgrew itself, and the production of Arkansas oilstones was taken on, the Arkansas stone being found only in the Ozark Mountains in that state. Originally used by the Indian for his crude cutting implements, its fame is now world-wide. The genuine stone is composed of millions of pure silica crystals microscopic in size,

of the greatest hardness and sharpness, silica being among the hardest of known minerals. Indeed so perfectly crystallized is it that it is nearly sixteen times harder to cut than marble, enabling the hardest steel tools or blades with fine points or blades to be sharpened upon it without grooving the stone. No other oilstone approaches the Arkansas for the purpose of removing the last bit of microscopic burr from the cutting edge or from the delicate parts of fine machinery. Arkansas stones are prepared for commercial purposes in two grades, hard and soft. The hard is composed of $99\frac{1}{2}\%$ pure silica and its sharpening qualities are due to small, sharp pointed crystals, and it is used by surgeons, histologists, jewellers, dentists, watchmakers, engravers, and in all other similar professions or trades. The soft is not quite so fine grained or hard, but it cuts faster and is better adapted for sharpening the tools of wood carvers, pattern makers and all workers in hard wood. It is a stone used by sheep-shearers on the great sheep ranches of the United States, Australia and South America. Washita oilstones is another product of the Ozark Mountains, manufactured by the Pike Co. and is composed of nearly pure silica, but is much more porous. It is regarded as the best natural stone for sharpening carpenters' and wood-workers' tools.

The output of the company also embraces a variety of artificial sharpening stones, among which is an India oilstone manufactured by the Norton Company of Worcester, Mass., the sale of which is handled by the Pike Co., and known the world over as the Pike India. It is a stone used almost universally in machine shops. These stones were first made from corundum imported from India, but the difficulty of obtaining a supply of corundum led to its reproduction in a stone called Alundum made by fusing bauxite in the intense heat of an electric furnace. The Pike Crystoston is another artificial stone, an electric furnace product made from coke, sand, salt and sawdust. The growth of this business of this company has been phenomenal; and from the rude scythestone fashioned by Person Noyes nearly a century ago to the more than eleven hundred different stones listed regularly in the catalogue of the Pike Co., it is indeed a far cry. There are shapes, sizes and grits for every conceivable purpose, this is because each one of these stones fills some particular sharpening requirement just a bit better than any other stone. For example it might seem that in the limited field of the scythestone, the ordinary stone would be all sufficient. A scythestone is a scythestone. But there are decided differences, some grass is fine, tough and wiry like that common to New England, while at the other extreme is the coarse heavy prairie grass of the west. For the first a fine even edge is required on the scythe, for the latter a coarse rough edge is better, and for the variations in between edges of various descriptions are found more efficient. This principle applies



PRESIDENT TAFT AT WOODSVILLE, OCTOBER 10, 1912

to the whole range of sharpening stones. A certain class of work may be satisfactorily performed on a natural stone, an Arkansas, Washita, or a Pike scythestone, or an artificial stone like the India, or Crystoton may be better fitted for the work in hand.

The Pike Manufacturing Company furnishes Haverhill's most notable industry. Its headquarters are at Pike, where a village has grown up around its whetstone plant, and where its business offices are located. They have another large plant located at Littleton.

CHAPTER XXI

THE CEMETERIES

SIX IN TOWN—HAVERHILL—NORTH HAVERHILL—NUMBER SIX—EAST HAVERHILL—
HAVERHILL CENTRE—WOODSVILLE—UNDER CARE OF CEMETERY COMMISSION.

AT the annual town meeting held in March, 1903, the need of doing something in the way of improving and maintaining the cemeteries of the town was brought to the attention of the voters by Mr. E. B. Pike. As a result of this, a committee consisting of Mr. Pike, Frank W. Baird and Arthur Clough was appointed to look into the matter. At the meeting of 1904 the following persons were elected cemetery commissioners: Edwin B. Pike, chairman; Wilbur F. Eastman, secretary; Dr. Henry C. Stearns, treasurer; James M. Jeffers and Caleb Wells. It may be noted that these commissioners are all dead, but the work of caring for the cemeteries has been carried on by their successors subsequently elected, though much remains to be done.

IN THE MEMORY
OF
MR. JONATHAN SANDERS
WHO DIED
JANUARY 11, 1774
IN YE 64TH YEAR OF HIS AGE
Blessed are Ye Dead Yt Die in Ye Lord

SUCH is the inscription on the oldest tablet in the Haverhill Cemetery at Ladd Street, according to the pamphlet issued by the Cemetery Commissioners in 1906, which in 1774 was set apart by the town for the burial of the dead, twelve years after the first settlement of the town in 1762. The original burying ground was situated in the northwest corner of the present cemetery. Another addition was made in 1853, and in June, 1868, another addition was made so that the cemetery consists of three distinct lots. The last addition was laid out in three distinct ranges, and a further addition will soon have to be made. In June, 1849, land was deeded for a cemetery on Powder House Hill, but there were but few burials there, and the bodies were taken up and removed to the Ladd Street Cemetery. Located on a hill overlooking the Connecticut Valley, the oldest cemetery in the town, it is the last resting place of so many sturdy pioneers who helped to make the town of Haverhill what it is today. Here are interred members of many of the old Haverhill families. Here lies the body of Col. Charles Johnston, the Bedels, the

Page family (a member of which was Governor John Page), the Merrills, the Kimballs, the Ladds, the Pearsons, the Swans, the Montgomerys, the Bells, the Crosses, the Sloans, the Dows, the Gookins, the Carletons, the Bartletts, the Towles and many others.

The Horse Meadow Cemetery is located about a mile and a half on the road leading from North Haverhill to Woodsville. In the original part of the cemetery is a stone which bears the following inscription:

THIS STONE IS PLACED HERE
BY

Timothy Barron of Bath in memory of his
grandsire, Capt. Timothy Barron, who died
Nov. 7, 1797, in the 58th year of his age.
He was one of the first settlers of this town
and the first person interred in this burying
ground. He was seized and possessed of the
land he was buried upon and there is never
to be any conveyance from him nor his heirs

Our Fathers; where are they and
The prophets do they live forever?

So far as is known there is no other title by which the ground is held for burial purposes. April 30, 1866, land was purchased of the late Schuyler Merrill to make an addition to the south and east sides of the cemetery, and May 4, 1893, land was bought of Lafayette Morse to make additions to the north and west sides. In June, 1900, a spring was purchased which furnishes a good supply of water. This was opened at the same time as the Haverhill Cemetery, 1774. Among the prominent people buried here are: Asa Porter, John L. Woods, Joshua Howard, Obadiah Swasey, Dr. John Angier, Dr. Henry B. Leonard, Langdon Bailey, Nathan P. Rideout, George A. Davidson, Charles M. Weeks, Ira Whitcher, George S. Cummings, Ira Carleton, Dr. H. P. Watson, together with members of the following families: Southards, Moses, Kimballs, Frenches, Jacksons, Abbotts, Eastmans, Carrs, Gales, Glynnns, Hibbards, Merrills, Butlers, Woodwards, Getchells, Johnsons and numerous others.

Adjoining this on the east side is a lot devoted to the burial of paupers.

There is no available information as to the exact date when the cemetery at Number Six was first used as a burial ground and by whom laid out. The oldest gravestone having name and date thereon is that of Nathan Mead, who died in 1812. There are other graves older than this one, and it may be presumed that the laying out of the lot was a voluntary action on the part of the first settlers of this part of the town and the west part of Benton. It is on the road leading from near Number Six schoolhouse south through Benton flats. Here will be found the graves

of the Morses, the Meads, the Elliotts, the Lunds, the Jefferses, the Haines, the Dotys, the Whitakers, the Batchelders.

The land of the East Haverhill Cemetery was purchased of Stephen Farnsworth, consisting of about half an acre, the price paid for the same being \$15. This money was raised by subscription by Hosea S. Baker, and a deed was given July 8, 1824. A second lot was bought of Stephen Farnsworth, 2d, and additional land was from J. O. Tuttle and wife. The first person buried here was a son of John Buswell in 1822 who lived on the farm now owned by William Spooner. There are sixty graves in this yard that are unknown, and there are more than fifty known graves that have no stones. Much has been done to improve the condition of the yard, but much more remains to be done. Among the graves here are those of the Pages, the Pikes, the Pierces, the Bakers, the Simpsons, the Knights, the Cuttings, the Fords, the Niles, the Woodburys, the Noyes', and many others.

The Centre Haverhill Cemetery was first used by the burial of a son of William Gannett, in 1832. The land for the cemetery was donated to the Centre Haverhill Society by Anson Smith. It has been twice necessary to enlarge the yard. Among the prominent families buried in this yard are the Gannetts, Mills, Nawns, Hildreths, Bacons, Glaziers, Bribers, Morses, Prescotts, Haywards, Partridges, Phelps, Whartons, Pikes, Sleepers, Wilsons, Aldriches, Keyzers, Chases, Cloughs, Millers, Heaths and Gleasons.

The cemetery at Woodsville is finely situated, on the road over the hill to Swiftwater, and was first opened to the public in 1899.

CHAPTER XXII

APPENDIX

OFFICERS—COURT HOUSE—COUNTY FARM—FISHER FARM—MILITIA—POPULATION—
SUPERINTENDENT CUMMINGS' ADDRESS—HAVERHILL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

MODERATORS, town clerks, selectmen and representatives to the general court from 1763 to 1916. Town officers for the year 1763 were appointed by the proprietors, except moderator who was named as such in the charter. Moderators with *s* attached to their names held their positions at special meetings.

Moderators

1763 John Hazen	1764 Jacob Bailey	1765 Elisha Lock
1766 John Hazen	1767 James Abbott	1768 Timothy Bedel
1769 John Hazen	1770 John Hazen <i>s</i>	1770 James Bailey
1771 Charles Johnston	1772 John Hazen	1773 Charles Johnston
1774 Ephraim Wesson	1774 Ephraim Wesson <i>s</i>	1775 Simeon Goodwin <i>s</i>
1775 James Bailey	1776 James Bailey <i>s</i>	1776 Thomas Simpson
1777 Ephraim Wesson <i>s</i>	1777 Thomas Simpson	1778 Thomas Simpson <i>s</i>
1779 Charles Johnston		
1780 James Abbott <i>s</i> , Timothy Bedel <i>s</i> , Timothy Bedel		
1781 Timothy Bedel	1782 Timothy Bedel, Charles Johnston <i>s</i>	
1783 Moses Dow	1784 Timothy Bedel, Charles Johnston <i>s</i> , Daniel Stevens <i>s</i>	
1785 Charles Johnston	1786 Moses Dow	1787 Asa Porter <i>s</i> , Moses Dow
1788 Moses Dow <i>s</i>	1788 Charles Johnston	1788 Charles Johnston <i>s</i>
1789 Charles Johnston <i>s</i> , Charles Johnston, Charles Johnston <i>s</i>		
1790 Charles Johnston, Moses Dow <i>s</i>		
1791 Moses Dow, Charles Johnston <i>s</i> , Asa Porter <i>s</i> , Obadiah Eastman <i>s</i>		
1792 Asa Porter <i>s</i> , Charles Johnston		
1793 Charles Johnston <i>s</i> , Andrew S. Crocker		
1794 Charles Johnston, Moody Bedel <i>s</i>		
1795 Charles Johnston, Asa Porter <i>s</i> , A. S. Crocker <i>s</i>		
1796 Charles Johnston, John Montgomery <i>s</i>		
1797 Charles Johnston, Michael Johnston <i>s</i>		
1798 Charles Johnston	1799 Charles Johnston	
1800 John Montgomery, Amasa Scott <i>s</i> , Daniel Stevens <i>s</i> , Charles Johnston <i>s</i>		
1801 Amasa Scott <i>s</i> , Moor Russell <i>s</i> , Moody Bedel <i>s</i> , John Montgomery, Daniel Stamford <i>s</i>		
1802 Amasa Scott <i>s</i> , Ross Coon		
1803 Asa Porter, Charles Johnston <i>s</i> , Moses Dow <i>s</i> , Joshua Swan <i>s</i>		
1804 S. P. Webster, Capt. Isaac Pearson <i>s</i>		
1805 Samuel A. Pearson <i>s</i> , Stephen P. Webster, Amos Chapman <i>s</i> , Isaac Pearson <i>s</i>		
1806 Stephen P. Webster, John Montgomery <i>s</i> , Moses Dow <i>s</i> , John Osgood <i>s</i> , Asa Boynton <i>s</i>		

Moderators—Cont.

- 1807 Moody Bedel, Simeon Towle s
 1808 S. P. Webster, Richard Gookin s, Moody Bedel s, John Montgomery s
 1809 S. P. Webster, Alden Sprague s, Charles Johnston s
 1810 S. P. Webster, Alden Sprague s, Charles Johnston s
 1811 S. P. Webster, John Kimball s, Charles Johnston s, John Smith s
 1812 Ephraim Kingsbury, Jacob Williams s, Israel Swan s
 1813 Stephen P. Webster, S. P. Webster s, Israel Swan
 1814 Ephraim Kingsbury s, Ephraim Kingsbury, Israel Swan s
 1815 Ephraim Kingsbury, David Webster s, Noah Davis s
 1816 Ephraim Kingsbury, Israel Swan s
 1817 Moody Bedel, Isaac Pearson s, E. Kingsbury s
 1818 S. P. Webster, E. Kingsbury s
 1819 S. P. Webster, Jona. Sinclair s
 1820 S. P. Webster, Benj. Merrill s, Timothy A. Edson
 1821 Joseph Bell, Thomas Morse s
 1822 Joseph Bell, Ezekiel Ladd s, Ezra Bartlett s
 1823 Joseph Bell, S. P. Webster s
 1824 Ezra Bartlett, Ezekiel Ladd s
 1825 Joseph Bell, John Smith s
 1826 Joseph Bell, Ezekiel Ladd s, Jona. Pool s
 1827 Joseph Bell, Ezekiel Ladd s, John Smith s
 1828 Joseph Bell, John Kimball s, John Nelson s
 1829 Joseph Bell, Isaac Pearson s
 1830 John Smith, John Nelson s, Joseph Bell s, Caleb Morse s, Ezekiel Ladd s
 1831 John Page, R. N. Powers s, Moses Dow s, Bryan Morse s
 1832 John Angier, John L. Rix s, John Angier s
 1833 John Angier, Ezra Niles s, Moses Dow s, John L. Rix s
 1834 Joseph Bell, Samuel Cartland s, John Nelson s
 1835 John Page, E. Kingsbury s, Jona. Bliss s
 1836 John Page, Jona. Sinclair s, Moses H. Sinclair s
 1837 John Page, J. B. Rowell s, Jona. Sinclair s
 1838 John Page, Caleb Morse s, Nehemiah Woods s
 1839 John Page, Jacob Williams s, Moses H. Sinclair s
 1840 John Page, David H. Collins s, Samuel Page s
 1841 Samuel Swasey, A. M. Brown s, Hosea S. Baker s
 1842 John Page, John Carr, Jr. s, Samuel Swasey s, John S. Bryant s, Henry W. Red-
 ing s
 1843 Chandler Cass, Samuel Swasey s
 1844 Samuel Swasey 1845 Samuel Swasey 1846 Samuel Swasey
 1847 Daniel Morse, 2d, Nathaniel Rix s, Dudley C. Kimball s
 1848 Daniel Morse, 2d, Samuel Swasey s 1849 Daniel Morse, 2d
 1850 Jonas D. Sleeper 1851 Jonas D. Sleeper 1852 Joseph Powers
 1853 J. D. Sleeper, John Reding s 1854 James P. Webster
 1855 James P. Webster 1856 James P. Webster 1857 James P. Webster
 1858 James P. Webster 1859 James P. Webster 1860 James P. Webster
 1861 James P. Webster, Samuel Carr s 1862 James P. Webster
 1863 James P. Webster, D. C. Kimball s, Natl. M. Swasey s
 1864 James P. Webster, G. W. Chapman s, Andrew J. Edgerly s
 1865 James P. Webster, James P. Webster s, Samuel Carr s
 1866 Daniel Batchelder 1867 Daniel Batchelder 1868 Charles G. Smith

1869 Charles G. Smith	1870 Charles G. Smith	1871 Charles M. Weeks
1872 Charles M. Weeks	1873 Charles M. Weeks	1874 Henry P. Watson
1875 Charles M. Weeks	1876 Charles M. Weeks	1877 C. M. Weeks
1878 Charles M. Weeks, Enoch G. Parker s		1879 Enoch G. Parker
1880 Charles M. Weeks	1881 Charles M. Weeks	1882 Charles M. Weeks
1883 Charles M. Weeks	1884 Charles M. Weeks	1885 C. G. Smith
1886 Charles G. Smith	1887 Samuel B. Page	
1888 Samuel B. Page, S. B. Page s		1889 Samuel B. Page
1890 Samuel B. Page	1891-93 Samuel B. Page	1893-95 Samuel B. Page
1895-97 Samuel B. Page	1897-99 Geo. C. Butler	1899-1901 Geo. C. Butler
1901-03 William F. Whitcher	1903-05 William F. Whitcher	
1905-07 William F. Whitcher ¹	1907-09 William F. Whitcher	
1909-11 William F. Whitcher	1911-13 William F. Whitcher	
1913-15 William F. Whitcher	1915-16 William F. Whitcher	
1917-18 Raymond U. Smith		

Town Clerks

1763 Jesse Johnson	1764 No record	1765 John Taplin, John Hazen
1766-67 Elisha Lock	1768 Timothy Bedel	1769-70 James Abbott
1771 Charles Johnston	1772-73 James Abbott	1774-82 Charles Johnston
1783-84 Moses Dow	1785 Joshua Young	1786 Andrew S. Crocker
1787 Charles Johnston	1788-90 A. S. Crocker ²	1791-93 Moody Bedel
1794-95 Samuel Brooks	1796 Moody Bedel	1797-98 John Osgood
1799-1803 Joseph Ladd	1804 John Osgood	1805-06 Joseph Ladd
1806-08 David Mitchell	1809-11 Ephraim Kingsbury	1812 John Page, Jr.
1813-15 H. H. Woodman	1816-18 John Osgood	1819-20 Ezra Bartlett
1821-29 Ephraim Kingsbury	1830 J. Woodward	1831-33 Henry Barstow
1834 John L. Chapin	1835-36 Henry Barstow	1837 Nathan B. Felton
1838 T. K. Blaisdell	1839-40 John McClary	1841-42 John A. Page
1843 N. B. Felton	1844-46 Nathl. M. Swasey	1847 Alvah E. Hayward
1848-49 James T. Barstow	1850 Charles G. Smith	1851-52 J. T. Barstow
1853 Chas. G. Smith, Geo. W. Aiken	1854-57 Nathl. Bailey. ³	
1857 Jacob Bell	1858-63 Abel K. Merrill	1863 Michael Carleton
1864 A. K. Merrill	1865 Albert Bailey, A. K. Merrill	
1866-73 Levi B. Ham	1874-95 Enoch R. Weeks	1896-1917 Albert F. Kimball

¹ F. S. Wright, appointed by supervisors, moderator at special meeting, July 12.

² Sept. 27, 1790. Chose Michael Johnston clerk in place of A. S. Crocker, res.

³ Resigned Mar. 24, '57, Jacob Bell appointed.

Selectmen

1763	John White James Bailey Edmond Moores	1764	No record.	1765	John Hazen Elisha Lock Jonathan Elkins
1766	Timothy Bedel Jonathan Elkins Jonathan Sanders	1767	James Abbott Ezekiel Ladd Edward Bailey	1768	Timothy Bedell Ezekiel Ladd Nathaniel Wesson
1769	Joseph Hutchins James Woodward Simeon Goodwin	1770	James Bailey Maxi Hazeltine Charles Johnston	1771	Andrew S. Crocker Charles Johnston James Bailey
1772	Ephraim Wesson Charles Johnston Simeon Goodwin	1773	Charles Johnston Ephraim Wesson Andrew S. Crocker	1774	Ephraim Wesson James Bailey Charles Johnston
1775	Charles Johnston James Bailey Ephraim Wesson	1776	Thomas Simpson Ezekiel Ladd Simeon Goodwin	1777	Ezekiel Ladd James Woodward Charles Johnston
1778	Jonathan Hale Maxi Hazeltine Charles Johnston	1779	Joshua Haywood Daniel Stevens Charles Johnston	1780	Charles Johnston Ephraim Wesson Timothy Barron
1781	Charles Johnston Timothy Bedel James Woodward	1782	Charles Johnston Timothy Bedel James Woodward	1783	James Woodward Moses Dow Andrew S. Crocker
1784	Charles Johnston Andrew S. Crocker Nathaniel Merrill	1785	Charles Johnston Andrew S. Crocker Nathaniel Merrill	1786	Charles Johnston Andrew S. Crocker Nathaniel Merrill
1787	Charles Johnston Joshua Howard Ezekiel Ladd	1788	Charles Johnston Ezekiel Ladd Nathl. Merrill	1789	Charles Johnston Andrew S. Crocker Joseph Hutchins ¹
1790	Moses Dow ² Nathaniel Merrill Amos Kimball Charles Johnston A. S. Crocker	1791	Joseph Hutchins Nathaniel Merrill Moody Bedel	1792	Moody Bedel Amos Kimball Moses Porter
1793	Ezekiel Ladd A. S. Crocker Moody Bedel	1794	Samuel Brooks A. S. Crocker Nathl. Merrill	1795	Samuel Brooks A. S. Crocker Daniel Staniford
1796	Alden Sprague Nathl. Merrill Moody Bedel	1797	Charles Johnston Ezekiel Ladd Amos Kimball	1798	Charles Johnston Ezekiel Ladd Amos Kimball
1799	Charles Johnston Nathl. Merrill William Porter	1800	Nathl. Merrill Moor Russell Michael Johnston	1801	A. S. Crocker Amasa Scott Ross Coon

¹ March 26. Chose Nathl. Merrill selectman in place of Joseph Hutchins who refused to serve. March 30. Chose Simeon Goodwin selectman in place of Nathl. Merrill who refused to serve.

² Dow and Merrill refused to serve and at an adjourned meeting March 18, 1790, Charles Johnston and A. S. Crocker were chosen in their place. Johnston and Crocker took oath except so far as respects an act providing for the better observance of the Sabbath.

1802	Nathl. Merrill Moody Bedel Asa Boynton	1803	Stephen Morse Asa Boynton Ezekiel Ladd	1804	Stephen P. Webster John Kimball Ezekiel Ladd
1805	S. P. Webster John Kimball Ezekiel Ladd, Jr.	1806	Asa Boynton John Kimball Nathl. Merrill	1807	Moody Bedel John Kimball Timothy A. Edson
1808	Simeon Towle Richard Gookin John Kimball	1809	John Kimball Richard Gookin Michael Johnston	1810	John Kimball Ezekiel Ladd, Jr. Michael Johnston
1811	John Kimball Ezekiel Ladd, Jr. Jacob Williams	1812	Stephen P. Webster John Kimball Uriah Ward	1813	John Kimball David Merrill Israel Swan
1814	David Webster, Jr. Israel Swan John Kimball	1815	Israel Swan John S. Sanborn Ephraim Kingsbury	1816	Israel Swan Chester Farman Enoch Chase
1817	John Page, Jr. John Kimball Benj. Merrill	1818	John Page, Jr. John Kimball Benjamin Merrill	1819	John Page, Jr. John Kimball Edward Towle
1820	John Page, Jr. Benj. Merrill Timothy A. Edson	1821	John Page, Jr. Obadiah Swasey Benj. Merrill	1822	John Page, Jr. Benj. Merrill Obadiah Swasey
1823	Ephraim Kingsbury Jacob Williams Jonathan Wilson	1824	E. Kingsbury Jacob Williams Jona. Wilson	1825	E. Kingsbury Jona. Wilson Jacob Williams
1826	John Page John Kimball Caleb Morse	1827	John Page John Kimball Caleb Morse	1828	John Kimball Caleb Morse John Nelson
1829	John Nelson John Kimball Caleb Morse	1830	John Page John Kimball Joshua Woodward	1831	John Page Simon Stafford Jona. Wilson
1832	John Page Simon Stafford Jona. B. Rowell	1833	John Page Simon Stafford Jona. B. Rowell	1834	John Page Jona. Wilson Simon Stafford
1835	Jona. Sinclair Jona. B. Rowell John L. Corliss	1836	Jona. B. Rowell Jona. Sinclair John L. Corliss	1837	Jona. B. Rowell Samuel Page Jacob Morse
1838	Joshua Woodward Caleb Morse Moses Southard	1839	Samuel Page Jacob Morse Daniel Carr, Jr.	1840	Samuel Page Daniel Carr, Jr. Joseph Stowe
1841	Samuel Page Joseph Stowe Daniel Carr, Jr.	1842	Samuel Swasey Nathl. Rix John Page	1843	Nathl. Rix Newhall Pike Alvah E. Haywood
1844	Alvah E. Haywood Samuel Swasey Isaac Morse	1845	Dudley C. Kimball Isaac Morse Alvah E. Haywood	1846	John McClary Josiah Jeffers Isaac F. Allen
1847	Dudley C. Kimball Samuel Page Isaac Morse	1848	Dudley C. Kimball Isaac Morse Washington W. Simpson	1849	Dudley C. Kimball Isaac Morse W. W. Simpson
1850	John R. Reding Isaac F. Allen Jotham Howe	1851	Dudley C. Kimball Isaac Morse Nathaniel Kimball	1852	Samuel Page Luther Colby Nathaniel Kimball

Selectmen—Cont.

1853	John R. Reding Nathl. M. Swasey Nathan S. Davis	1854	Samuel Page Samuel Carr Nathl. Kimball	1855	James P. Webster Samuel Carr Hosea S. Baker
1856	James P. Webster Hosea S. Baker Luther Butler	1857	Samuel Page Luther Butler David Merrill	1858	Luther Butler Russell Kimball Stephen Metcalf
1859	Stephen Metcalf John L. Rix Solon S. Southard	1860	Stephen Metcalf John L. Rix Solon S. Southard	1861	Stephen Metcalf James A. Currier Joshua Carr
1862	James A. Currier Joshua Carr Roswell Elliott	1863	Dudley C. Kimball David Merrill Nathl. M. Swasey	1864	Dudley C. Kimball Harry A. Albee Edward L. Page
1865	Edward L. Page Hosea S. Baker Nathl. Bailey	1866	Charles M. Weeks Langdon Bailey Jacob Morse	1867	Chas. M. Weeks Langdon Bailey Jacob Morse
1868	Ezra S. Kimball Charles Fisher John W. Cutting	1869	Ezra S. Kimball Charles Fisher John W. Cutting	1870	Charles G. Smith James L. Bisbee Calvin Merrill
1871	Charles G. Smith Calvin Merrill Samuel H. Crocker	1872	Charles G. Smith Samuel H. Crocker Sylvester Jeffers	1873	Charles G. Smith Sylvester Jeffers John E. Carr
1874	Charles G. Smith Sylvester Jeffers Henry F. King	1875	John E. Carr William C. Marston Horace E. Noyes	1876	John E. Carr William C. Marston Horace E. Noyes
1877	Horace E. Noyes A. W. Thomas David W. Meader	1878	David W. Meader Stephen H. Cummings Ezra B. Mann	1879	N. P. Rideout Geo. C. Jeffers Enoch G. Parker
1880	Ezra B. Mann Stephen H. Cummings Nathan P. Rideout	1881	Ezra B. Mann S. H. Cummings Horace Eaton	1882	S. H. Cummings Horace Eaton Caleb Wells
1883	Caleb Wells Ira Whitcher Chas. W. Pike	1884	Caleb Wells Ira Whitcher Chas. W. Pike	1885	Chas. W. Pike Wm. C. Marston Seth P. Stickney ¹
1886	Caleb Wells Ira Whitcher ² Levi B. Ham	1887	Henry F. King Levi B. Ham Willard W. Coburn	1888	Dexter L. Hawkins Willard W. Coburn Edward C. Kinne
1889	Dexter L. Hawkins Chas. G. Smith Edward C. Kinne	1890	Dexter L. Hawkins Ashael L. Warren Percy Deming	1891	D. L. Hawkins Ashael L. Warren John G. Kimball
1892	Dexter L. Hawkins Henry W. Keyes Franklin P. Currier	1893	Dexter L. Hawkins George Wells Franklin P. Currier	1894	Charles J. Pike D. L. Hawkins Arthur E. Davis
1895	Chas. J. Pike Arthur E. Davis Henry W. Keyes	1896	Arthur E. Davis Ezra B. Willoughby Chas. J. Pike	1897	Arthur E. Davis Ezra B. Willoughby Henry W. Keyes
1898	Henry W. Keyes Ashael L. Warren Dexter L. Hawkins	1899	Ashael L. Warren Henry W. Keyes Dexter L. Hawkins	1900	Henry W. Keyes Dexter L. Hawkins Charles J. Pike

¹ Resigned and Stephen H. Cummings was appointed.² Resigned and Henry F. King was appointed.

1901	Henry W. Keyes Chas. J. Pike Dexter L. Hawkins	1902	Henry W. Keyes Chas. J. Pike Dexter L. Hawkins	1903	Dexter L. Hawkins Henry W. Keyes Chas. J. Pike
1904	Henry W. Keyes Charles J. Pike Dexter L. Hawkins	1905	Henry W. Keyes Charles J. Pike Dexter L. Hawkins	1906	D. L. Hawkins Chas. J. Pike Henry W. Keyes
1907	Henry W. Keyes Charles J. Pike Dexter L. Hawkins	1908	Henry W. Keyes Charles J. Pike Ernest E. Craig	1909	Charles J. Pike Ernest E. Craig William J. Clough
1910	Charles J. Pike William J. Clough Dexter L. Hawkins	1911	Charles J. Pike William J. Clough Dexter L. Hawkins	1912	Charles J. Pike William J. Clough Dexter L. Hawkins
1913	Chas. J. Pike ¹ William J. Clough Dexter L. Hawkins Henry W. Keyes ²	1914	Henry W. Keyes Fred P. Dearth Jonas N. Brown	1915	Henry W. Keyes Fred P. Dearth Jonas N. Brown
1916	Henry W. Keyes Fred P. Dearth Jonas N. Brown	1917	Henry W. Keyes Fred P. Dearth Jonas N. Brown	1918	Jonas N. Brown Earnest A. Sargent Herbert E. Smith

Representatives

No Representative was sent from Haverhill to the New Hampshire legislature until 1783 after the second union of the New Hampshire towns with Vermont had been dissolved. James Bailey represented Haverhill at the legislature of first union, and Col. Timothy Bedel and Maj. Joshua Howard at the legislatures of the second union. Until 1804 Haverhill was classed with Piermont and Coventry and sent a representative alone first in 1804.

1783	James Woodward	1784	Timothy Bedel	1785	
1786		1787		1788-89	Joseph Hutchins
1790-91	Moses Dow	1792	Samuel Brooks	1793	Moses Dow
1794-96	Nathl. Merrill	1797-98	Moody Bedel	1799-1800	Moor Russell
1801-02	Moody Bedel	1803-05	John Montgomery	1806	Nathl. Merrill
1807	Moody Bedel	1808-12	Stephen P. Webster	1813-14	John Kimball
1815	Ezekiel Ladd, Jr.	1816	Stephen P. Webster	1817	Moody Bedel
1818-20	John Page, Jr.	1821	Joseph Bell	1822-24	John L. Corliss
1825	Samuel Cartland	1826-27	John L. Corliss	1828	Joseph Bell
1828-30	Caleb Morse	1831	Jona. Wilson	1831-32	Saml. Page
1833	John Angier	1834	Ezra Bartlett	1835	John Page
1836	John McClary John Angier	1837	John McClary Jona. Wilson	1838	Hosea S. Baker John S. Sinclair
1839	Jacob William Samuel Swasey	1840	Samuel Swasey Samuel Smith	1841	Samuel Swasey Samuel Smith

¹ Resigned July 21, 1913.

² Appointed Aug. 26, 1913.

Representatives—Cont.

1842	Nathan B. Felton Samuel Swasey	1843	Samuel Swasey Eben Eastman	1844	Eben Eastman Daniel Morse, 2d
1845	Daniel Morse, 2d Daniel Batchelder	1846	Samuel Swasey Nathl. Rix	1847	Daniel Morse, 2d Nathl. Kimball
1848	Samuel Page Only one sent	1849	Daniel Morse, 2d Samuel Page	1880	Samuel Swasey Thomas B. Jackson
1851	Charles E. Thompson Dudley C. Kimball	1852	Charles E. Thompson Dudley C. Kimball	1853	Nathan B. Felton Jacob Morse
1854	John L. Rix Isaac Morse	1855	John L. Rix Isaac Morse	1856	John L. Rix Isaac Morse
1857	Nathl. Bailey Russell King	1858	Nathl. Bailey Russell King	1859	James P. Webster Geo. S. Kelsea
1860	George S. Kelsea James P. Webster	1861	Daniel Morse, 2d Nathl. W. Westgate	1862	Albert Bailey Major W. Nelson
1863	Albert Bailey Major W. Nelson	1864	Peabody W. Kimball Joseph B. Cotton	1865	P. W. Kimball John N. Morse
1866	Charles G. Smith Henry B. Leonard	1867	Charles G. Smith Henry B. Leonard	1868	George F. Putnam Charles M. Weeks
1869	Charles M. Weeks George F. Putnam	1870	Langdon Bailey John W. Cutting	1871	Henry Holt Jno. W. Cutting
1872	Nathl. M. Swasey Silvester Reding	1873	Nathl. M. Swasey Silvester Reding	1874	Levi B. Ham Andrew J. Edgerly
1875	Levi B. Ham Charles N. Gale	1876	Charles N. Gale Ezra B. Mann	1877	Ezra B. Mann Samuel T. Page
1878	John E. Carr Samuel T. Page	1880 ¹	John E. Carr William C. Marston	1882	William W. Coburn William F. Westgate
1884	Geo. H. Mann Only one sent	1886	Samuel B. Page Samuel T. Page	1888	Samuel B. Page Amos Tarleton
1890	Henry W. Keyes Ira Whiteher	1892	Henry W. Keyes Samuel B. Page	1894	George C. Butler Samuel P. Carbee
1896	Charles R. Gibson Frances S. Sleeper	1898	Morris E. Kimball Henry F. King		
1900	William F. Whiteher Henry S. Bailey Charles J. Pike	1902	William F. Whiteher Daniel E. Carr E. Bertram Pike	1904	William F. Whiteher Daniel E. Carr George W. Richardson
1906	William F. Whiteher George W. Richardson Ezra B. Willoughby	1908	Elmer M. Miller Arthur C. Clough Henry S. Bailey	1910	William F. Whiteher Louis M. Kimball Edward M. Clark
1912	Walter Burbeck William E. Lawrence Pardon W. Allen	1914	Fred. P. Dearth Henry W. Keyes Frank N. Keyser	1916	Frank N. Keyser Luther Butler Henry Bailey

Judges of Probate

1781-1807	Charles Johnston	1831-32	Samuel Cartland
1861-1871	Nathaniel W. Westgate	1890-1913	Tyler Westgate

¹ After 1878, representatives were chosen biennially in November.

Registers of Probate¹

1774-1807	Moses Dow	1807-39	Moses Dow, Jr.
1842-52	Samuel Swasey	1852-1856	Nathan B. Felton
1861-71	Luther C. Morse	1871-74	Tyler Westgate
1874-76	Samuel T. Page	1876-81	Tyler Westgate
1881-85	Samuel T. Page	1885-89	William F. Westgate
1889-1890	Tyler Westgate	1890-91	William F. Westgate ²
1891-95	Stephen H. Cummings	1895-	Russell T. Bartlett

State Senators from Haverhill District No. 12

1784	Moses Dow	1791	Moses Dow
1823	Stephen P. Webster	1824	Stephen P. Webster
1825	Stephen P. Webster	1829	Samuel Cartland ³
1830	Samuel Cartland	1831	Samuel Cartland
1854	Jonas D. Sleeper	1855	Jonas D. Sleeper

Senators Under the Constitution of 1839

1903-5 Henry W. Keyes

Councillors Under Temporary Constitution

1776	John Hood	1779	Charles Johnston
1781	Charles Johnston		

Councillors Under State Constitution

1785	Moses Dow	1786	Moses Dow
1823	Ezra Bartlett	1822	Ezra Bartlett
1830	Stephen P. Webster	1829	Stephen P. Webster
1838	John Page	1836	John Page
1872	Joseph Powers	1871	Joseph Powers

CONSTRUCTION OF TOWN HALL

		£	s	d
1773	Cash pd. Joshua Bayley & 2 hands for surveying & laying out the Common	0	12	0
	29½ days work in clearing the Common @ 3s	4	8	6
	20½ " " cutting a road and digging the hill to haul up joists & boards &c	3	1	6
Sept. 1st	1 Carpenter 1 day at hewing timber @ 4s	0	4	0
	3 Men at said work @ 3s one day each	0	9	0
2d	1 Carpenter 1 day at do at 4/	0	4	0
	3 Men at do 1 day each at 3/	0	9	0

¹ Until Constitution of 1878, appointed by Governor and Council.

² Appointed, vice Tyler Westgate promoted to probate judge

³ Elected near close of the session to take place of Abner Greenleaf, resigned.

CONSTRUCTION OF TOWN HALL—*Cont.*

1773		£	s	d	
Sept.	6th	1 Carpenter at do 1 day at 4/	0	4	0
		3 Men at do 1 day each at 3/	0	9	0
	7th	1 Carpenter at do 1 day at 4/	0	4	0
		3 Men at do 1 day each at 3/	0	9	0
	8th	1 Carpenter at do 1 day at 4/	0	4	0
		3 Men at do 1 Day each at 3/	0	9	0
	10th	1 Carpenter at do 1 Day at 4/	0	4	0
		3 Men at do 1 Day each at 3/	0	9	0
	14th	1 Carpenter at preparing Timber for Court House 1 Day at 4/	0	4	0
		3 Men at Do 1 Day each at 3/	0	9	0
	15th	1 Carpenter at Do 1 Day at 4/	0	4	0
		3 Men at Do 1 Day each 3/	0	9	0
	16th	1 Carpenter at Do 1 Day at 4/	0	4	0
		3 Men at Do 1 Day each at 3/	0	9	0
	17th	Mr. Jona Saunders 1 Day at Do at 5/	0	5	0
		4 Men at Do 1 Day each at 3/	0	9	0
	18th	Do Saunders $\frac{1}{2}$ Day & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each at 4/	0	10	6
		7 Men at Do 1 Day each at 3/	1	1	0
	21st	Do Saunders & 1 Carpenter 1 Day each at Do	0	9	0
		6 Men at Do 1 Day each at 3/	0	18	0
	22	Do Saunders & 1 Carpenter 1 Day each at Do	0	9	0
		5 Men at Do 1 Day Each at 3/	0	15	0
	23d	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters at Do, 1 Day each	0	13	0
		11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Days work by Men & 3 by Oxen at preparing & hauling lumber at 3/	2	3	6
		Cattle Cart 1 Day for Do		1	6
	24th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each at Do	0	13	0
		11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Days Work by Men & 4 by Oxen at Do. 1 Day Each	2	6	6
	25th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each at Do	0	13	0
		7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Days work by Men & 2 by Oxen at Do at 3/	1	8	6
	27th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters at Do 1 Day each	0	13	0
		10 Men & 1 pr Oxen 1 Day each at 3/	1	13	0
		1 Cart for Do 3 Days at 1/6	0	4	0
	28th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day Each	0	13	0
		9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Days work by Men & 4 by Oxen at 3/	2	0	6
	30th	Do Saunders & 3 Carpenters 1 Day Each	0	17	0
		8 Days Work by Men & 3 by Oxen at 3/	1	4	6
		Cart 2 Days at Do	0	3	0
	Oct. 1st	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day Each	0	13	0
		8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Days Work by Men at 3/	1	5	6
	2d	$\frac{1}{2}$ Days Work by Carpenter	0	2	0
		6 Men $\frac{1}{2}$ Day Each at 3/	0	9	0
	4th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each	0	13	0
		8 Men 1 Day each at 3/	1	4	0
	5th	Do Saunders & 4 Carpenters at Do 1 Day Each at prepar- and Frameing the Court House	1	1	0
		8 Days Work by Men & 2 by Oxen, at 3/	1	10	0
	6th	Do Saunders & 5 Carpenters 1 Day each	1	5	0

1773			£	s	d
Oct.	6th	7½ Men 1 Day Each at 3/	1	2	6
	7th	Do Saunders & 5 Carpenters 1 Day each	1	5	0
		8 Men 1 Day Each at 3/	1	4	0
	8th	Do Saunders & 5 Carpenters 1 Day Each	1	5	0
		3 Men 1 Day each 3/	0	9	0
	9th	Do Saunders & 5 Carpenters 1 Day Each	1	5	0
		4 Men 1 Day Each 3/	0	12	0
	11th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each	0	13	0
		3 Men 1 Day each 3/	0	9	0
	12th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each	0	13	0
		9 Men & 1 pr Oxen 1 Day each 3/	1	10	0
	13th	Do Saunders & 3 Carpenters 1 Day each	0	17	0
		7½ Days work by Men & 1 by Oxen	1	5	6
	14th	Do Saunders & 3 Carpenters 1 Day each	0	17	0
		5 Men 1 Day each at 3/	0	15	0
	15th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day Each	0	13	0
		4 Men 1 Day each at 3/	0	12	0
	16th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each	0	13	0
		6 Men 1 Day each at 3/	0	18	0
	18th	Do Saunders & 1 Carpenter 1 Day each	0	9	0
		2 Men 1 Day each at 3/	0	6	0
	19th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each	0	13	0
		3 Men 1 Day each at 3/	0	9	0
	20th	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day Each	0	13	0
		6 Men 1 Day Each at 3/	0	18	0
	21st	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each	0	13	0
		6 Men 1 Day each at 3/	0	18	0
	22d	Do Saunders & 2 Carpenters 1 Day each	0	13	0
		5½ Days Work Men at 3/	0	16	6
Oct.	23d	Carpenter 1 Day	0	4	0
		6 Men & 1 pr Oxen 1 Day each at 3	1	1	0
	25th	Do Saunders & 1 Carpenter 1 Day each	0	9	0
		5 Men 1 Day each at 3/	0	15	0
	26th	Do Saunders & 1 Carpenter	0	9	0
		6 Men	0	18	0
	27th	Do Saunders & 1 Carpenter	0	9	0
		4½ Days Work Men	0	13	6
	28th	Do Saunders & 1 Carpenter	0	9	0
		5 Men & 1 pr Oxen	0	18	0
	29th	Do Saunders & 1 Carpenter	0	9	0
		6 Men	0	18	0
	30th	Saunders 1	0	5	0
Nov.		7 Men	1	1	0
	1	Saunders & 1 Carpenter	0	9	0
		8 Men boating slip work 1 Day Cart	1	4	0
	2d	Saunders & Carpenter 1 d	0	9	0
		8½ days Work by Men & 3 by Oxen at hauling slit work	1	14	0
		Cart 1 day	0	1	6
	3d	Sand & carpenter	0	9	0
		5 Men	0	15	0
	4th	Saunders & 3 Carpenters	0	13	0

CONSTRUCTION OF TOWN HALL—*Cont.*

	1773	£	s	d
Nov.	4th 5½ Men & 1 pr Oxen, Cart 1 d	2	1	0
	5th Carpenter ½ d	0	2	0
	6th Saunders & 1 Carpenter	0	9	0
	4½ Men, ½ Oxen	0	18	0
	8th Saunders & 1 Carpenter	0	9	0
	6½ Men & 2 Oxen & Cart 1 d.	1	7	0
	9th Saunders & Carpenter	0	9	0
	6 Men	0	18	0
	10th S & C	0	9	0
	3½ days work Men	0	10	0
	11th Sands & 3 Cart, 6 Men 1 d Each	0	15	0
	12th S & 3 Cart, 6 Men 1 pr Oxen 1 d each	1	18	0
	13th S & 3 Cart & 6 Men	1	15	0
	15 S & 1 Cart, 5 Men 1 pr Oxen—	1	7	0
	Pd Josiah Burnham for surveying & planning the New Common	0	15	0
	16th Sands & 1 Cart 4½ days for Men 1½ Oxen	0	9	0
	17th Sand & Cart 9½ days Man, 5 pr Oxen 1 d, 3 Carts 1	0	18	0
	36 Gals rum about said work at ½ pint per day besides	2	17	0
	2½ gals before began frame at 6/	11	11	0
	18th Sands & 1 Cart, 10½ d by Men, 5½ do by Oxen 3 Carts			
	1 d each	2	2	6
	Boarding men for all afore said work 620 days after began frame	31	0	0
	19th Began to raise			
	1 pr Oxen. 3.s. 130 lbs beef at 4d bread for do 48s.	3	8	4
	7. gals rum, 15 Meals at my house at 8d, 10—	2	12	0
	pd 9 men raising	1	10	0
	1 Gal Molasses	0	6	0
	20 Raising Continued.			
	10. Gals rum at 6/— 190 lbs Beef @ 4d bread 24/. sauce 4/—	9	3	4
	11 Men to raise—1.16			
Nov.	23 Rais Contd.			
	10 Meals victuals for people at my house, 6s, 8d. 9 }			
	Gals rum. 2.14 Bread 16/ }	8	19	8
	Salt at sundry times 4/ 150 lbs Beef at 4d same at 4/. 13 }			
	Men. 2 qts. Molasses			
	24th contd raising			
	30 Men 1 day, 4,13.0 day 24 lbs rope at 1/6—Spikes 5/ }	10	7	7
	451 Beef at 3d 2½ Gals rum }			
	Bread 15/. 20 Meals at My house for people 13.4. Same 4 }			
	29th Contd raising			
	33½ days men to raise at 3/ 24 clear salt pork, 8d 25d Salt }	8	19	10
	beef 4d 5½ Gals rum 6/ Bread 12/ }			
	30th Finished raising			
	Saunders & 1 Carpenter 1d to finish raising. 3 men 1 day.	0	18	0
	Provisions & Rum. Supplied them 7/. 10 lbs 10d Nails, 1/—	0	8	0
	Sundry Articles lost & broke at raising, viz. 2 doz knives & }	0	18	0
	Forks, 5 glass boats			

1773			£	s	d
Nov.	30th	paid for mending Chains, 10/, ax lost 9/ Pd Capt J. Mason for rum supplied people 2/ 5½m ft. slit work for joists, skids and braces & transporting to Court house	10	0	0
Dec.	1	2 Men & 1 pr Oxen 1 day each hauling Gaol timber	0	6	0
1774					
Feb.	2	1 Man & 1 pr Oxen 1 d each at 2/ Transporting nails, lime, iron & glass from Plymouth to Hav. 18.75 lbs. at 5/-per hundred lbs.	0	4	0
			4	13	9
		1 Man 1 pr Oxen 1 day each haul timber & boards—2/	0	4	0
Mar.	5	1 Man & 1 pr Oxen 1 day each haul timber & board—2/	0	4	0
	7	3 Men 1 d sticking boards—2/-	0	6	0
	12	2 “ 1 pr Oxen 1 day each haul timber Gaol	0	6	0
	18	2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	0	8	0
	19	2 “ 12 pr Oxen ½ d each—at 2/	0	4	0
	22d	1 Carpenter 2 Men. 1 d each New timber Gaol	0	16	0
	25th	3 Men & 1 pr Oxen ½ day—cutting & haul timber	0	10	6
	29	Man & 1 pr Oxen ½ day—cutting & haul timber	0	3	0
	30	1 Carp & 2 Men hewing Gaol timber	0	16	0
		1 “ “ “ “ “ “	0	10	0
Apr.	1—Apr. 19, inc—Men & Carpenters, hewing timber for jail— and carpenters & joiners finishing Court house— (the joiners began work Apr. 1) viz Joseph Hovey, Carleton Stephens & Stafford		14	16	6
		Boarding Men from time raising to Apr. 19, besides joiners & keeping Oxen when at work on Court house	5	15	0
		Rum for do & boards	1	5	0
		hauling window frames for joiners	0	6	0
		Paid Hazeltine for Iron work	0	10	0
June	20	2 Men 1 day each sticking boards	0	4	0
		1 Man & 2 pr Oxen—½ day each hauling Bds & window frames	4	6	
		17 M Shingles at 8/ 6—	7	4	6
		4 M Clapboards at 33/-	6	12	0
		Transporting do	2	0	0
		“ Shingles from Piermont	1	10	0
Sept.	8th	1 M & 2 pr Oxen 1 day	0	9	0
	9th	1 Man 1 day fixing Gaol timber	0	3	0
	10	1 Man 1 day.	0	3	0
		27 days work Men & Oxen hauling stone, brick, clay for chimney @ 3/ as per Fullingtons % in my absence	4	1	0
		10 M brick, at 18/ 25 tile	9	14	6
		10 Quarries 7 x 9 glass	0	6	0
		1 M. 10d Nails—	0	12	0
		Rum for men from Apr.	0	7	0
Oct.	8	1 day work by B. Hall	0	3	0
	9	1 “ “ “ “ “	0	3	0
		My Cart to haul above stone brick & Clay 5½ days	5	6	
	13	1 Man 3 pr Oxen & Cart to haul stone for underpinning	0	13	0
	15	1 day by Sam Parker	0	13	0
	18	5 Men 1 day	0	15	0

CONSTRUCTION OF TOWN HALL—*Cont.*

		£	s	d
1774				
Dec. 2	2 Men 1 day sticking boards	0	6	0
	Paid M. & T. Young by Capt C. Johnston for	0	14	0
	2237 ft. 3 in plank	15	0	0
1775				
	Pd Capt C. Johnston hauling 2 lds stone to Court house	0	18	0
	Sundries supplied for Do at raising.	0	2	0
	$\frac{1}{2}$ day by Hovey	0	2	0
	boarding star board & hands since April 1774	2	0	0
	“ Young 10d	0	10	0
	9 lb whiting 3 lb. white lead	0	9	0
	2 qts Rum for Young, besides what I supplied them who boarded him	0	3	0
	Rum supplied other people when at work	0	5	0
	Cash pd Timothy Barron for boarding joiners 22 d 1/	2	0	0
	2 Qts Rum all Young	0	3	0
	Pd Dane Stevens for hauling two loads stone	0	18	0
	“ J. Saunders for hauling 1 loads Stone	0	9	0
	“ Corlis for hauling 1 load stone	0	9	0
	“ James Stevens for joiner work	3	18	6
	Transporting 2237 ft 3M plank for Court house also $4\frac{1}{2}$ m do—9	0	0	0
	boarding joiners—Joseph Hovey, Dudley Carleton & Benj Spofford when at work on Court house $58\frac{1}{4}$ weeks at 9/ Rum supplied them	26	4	0
	24 M ft Merchantable Seasoned Boards & plank at 24/	28	16	0
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. ft clear seasoned do at 36/	4	10	0
	Transporting do from mills to Court house	13	5	0
	Boarding J. Steven Joiner 18 days	1	0	0
		<hr/> £386. 5s 12d		

At this time Col. Porter filed a supplementary account of £33. 6s. 10d. including £30 for personal services in over sight of the work, and £3. 6s. 10d. paid Capt Jona. Ring for iron work. He had been paid previously £363. leaving a balance due him of £56. 4s. 9d.

THE COUNTY FARM

At the June session of the Legislature of 1850, the question of the purchase of a farm on which the county poor should be placed was brought to the attention of the Grafton Convention, and it was voted that the matter be referred to the towns to be voted upon at the annual town meetings in March, 1851. At these meetings the vote was 250 in favor of such purchase to 1280 against. It was not till 1865 that the matter came again before the convention, when at the June session of the Legislature it was voted that “the County Commissioners be instructed to invite proposals for a county poor farm and report at an adjourned meeting of the Convention in September.” It was however found that less than the required number of members to take legal action, could be

assembled and after two attempts were made to hold a legal meeting in September the Convention adjourned without action.

At the session of the Legislature in June, 1866, the vote was 23 in favor to 7 against on the proposition of purchasing a farm. The sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a farm and the erection of buildings, and the county commissioners were instructed to make the purchase, subject to the approval or disapproval of a committee of seven elected by ballot from the membership of the Convention. This committee was given full revisory power over the purchase of the farm and the erection of buildings. In the following September the present county farm with the farm buildings was purchased of Dudley C. and Daniel P. Kimball for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and the erection of an almshouse was begun the next year. Additions have since been made to the acreage of the farm by purchase, and with the construction of new barns and other buildings the farm is one of the best in the state.

THE FISHER FARM

At the ninth meeting of the proprietors held January 4, 1771, it was "voted, that those persons that hold the rights of land in Haverhill of which Capt. John Spofford, John Hazen, Gideon Gould, Benoni Colburn, John Clarke, Thomas Emery, John Sweat, Maj. Edmund Moors and Jacob Bayley were original proprietors shall hold their proportion of land in said town in a body between the Oxbow and the east line of said township according to a plan this day exhibited by Maj. Caleb Willard, upon condition that said proprietors shall pay their proportion of all charges or costs which have or shall hereafter arise to the proprietary of Haverhill, at the same time reserving to themselves the privilege of laying out and opening roads through any part of said body of land free of any costs or charges."

John Hazen had previously, at the second meeting of the proprietors held September 26, 1763, been authorized to take Meadow lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Oxbow Meadow, and house lots adjoining Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 and these were known as the "Hazen Farm." At the time of the meeting of January 4, 1771, he had also acquired the rights of the original proprietors above named, and in anticipation of the vote had the lots surveyed in a single tract extending from his Oxbow farm to the Coventry (now Benton) line. With this acquisition authorized by vote of the proprietors he became the largest landed proprietor of the town, and the tract covered for the most part with an unbroken forest of the finest of white pine had certainly great prospective value. It passed, however, the same year out of his possession into the hands of John Fisher of Salem, Mass., who never occupied it, and under the name of "the Fisher Farm" was held until early in the nineteenth century by

non-resident owners. This non-resident ownership of so large a tract in the centre of the town had no inconsiderable influence in the early settlement and development, or rather non-settlement and non-development of the town. John Fisher's interest was purely speculative and selfish. He was an English gentleman who was naval officer at Portsmouth for a time, where he married Anna, a daughter of Mark Hunking and Elizabeth (Rindge) Wentworth, who at the time of her marriage was about 18 years of age. She was a niece of Governor Benning Wentworth, and a sister of his successor, Governor John Wentworth. When the Revolution broke out Fisher was collector of customs at Salem, Mass., and left the colonies for England about the same time with John Wentworth. Previous to leaving, November 30, 1775, he mortgaged his Haverhill "farm" to Francis Cabot of Salem for the sum of £525 which mortgage was recorded in the Grafton County registry of deeds September 25, 1782. In 1783, October 10, Cabot deeded and assigned the property to Mark Hunking Wentworth. In the mean time Fisher's lands in New Hampshire,—and he had large holdings in other towns,—were confiscated with those of other Royalists by the New Hampshire act of 1778, and the tillable portion of his Haverhill lands were used for the benefit of the Revolutionary troops stationed at Coös.¹ These lands were later restored by act of the Legislature so that the legal title vested in him and his assigns with full power to sell and convey. Mark Hunking Wentworth conveyed the property to Fisher December 30, 1784, and the title vested in him until he sold, through his son John as attorney, to Nathaniel Merrill², Timothy A. Edson, Joseph Pierce, Peter Johnson and others, early in the last century, by whom the tract was opened up to settlement and improvement. After his return to England John Fisher became under-secretary to Lord Sackville in Mr. Pitts' administration, and later to the successor of Lord Sackville. He died in Clifton, England, June 1, 1805, and his widow in Bath, England, October 21, 1813. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom the eldest, John, born in Portsmouth, 1764, managed by power of attorney the American estates of his father. John, the younger, spent some time in America after the war, and at the time he sold the Haverhill lands he was residing in Portsmouth. He subsequently went to England as did all his brothers and sisters except one, Sarah, who married James Sheafe of Portsmouth, twice United States senator and several times member of Congress from New Hampshire.

¹"Voted, that Gen. Jacob Bayley be directed to pay to Col. Charles Johnston \$2,400 which he has in his hands, for forage supplied on the farm of Mr. Fisher improved by Mr. Kay and that he give him a receipt for the same for the use of this state."—*Journal of the House*, Nov. 4, 1779.

²Merrill one of the purchasers of the Fisher lands, was also the owner of the Hazen farm proper on the Oxbow, which remained in his possession, and that of his son-in-law Obadiah Swasey and his family for a period of more than eighty years. The deed of Fisher to Merrill is dated December 2, 1802.

MILITARY COMPANIES

Haverhill Companies belonged to the 13th Regiment, 6th Brigade and until 1840 Second Division, and for the next twelve years to the Fourth Division. Haverhill had its fair share of regimental, brigade and division commanders. These were:

<i>Colonels</i>	<i>Brigadier Generals</i>	<i>Major Generals</i>
John Kimball, Lt. Col. Commanding 1812, 1813, 1814	Moody Bedel, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811	John Montgomery, 1817, 1818, 1819
Caleb Morse, Lt. Col. 1815, 1816	John Montgomery, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816	Jonathan Poole, 1829, 1830
Jonathan Poole, Col. 1826	Jonathan Poole, 1827, 1828	Samuel P. Adams, 1849, 1850, 1851
Samuel P. Adams, Col. 1846, 1847	Samuel P. Adams, 1848	

The organization of the militia into regiments, brigades, etc., was abolished by the legislature in July, 1851.

POPULATION OF HAVERHILL

Previous to taking the first census by the Federal Government in 1790, there had been two enumerations of the inhabitants of the town made by town authority. The first was made in 1767 by Edward Bayley and was as follows: Unmarried men from 16 to 60, 21; married men from 16 to 60, 32; boys 16 and under, 43; men 60 and above, 1; unmarried females, 43; married females, 29; male slaves, 2; female slaves, 1; total, 172.

A return of another enumeration made October 26, 1775, was as follows: Males under 16, 97; from 16 to 50 not in army, 69; males above 50 years, 9; males gone in army, 17; all females, 169; negroes and slaves for life, 4; total, 365.

The population at each decennial census beginning with 1790 has been:

1790	552	1840	2675	1890	2545
1800		1850	2405	1900	3413
1810	1105	1860	2291	1910	3498
1820	1609	1870	2270		
1830	2153	1880	2452		

SUPT. G. E. CUMMINGS' ADDRESS

In the winter of 1901, Supt. G. E. Cummings of the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Maine railroad gave an address at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. rooms, descriptive of the old time methods of railroading, especially dealing with the construction of the Boston, Concord and Montreal, the men who constituted its management, and its force of employees, in short with men and things in the early days of the road. Mr. Cum-

mings entered the employ of the road in 1865, and has since, in almost every conceivable capacity from "bridge walker" to superintendent, been constantly in its employ, so that on this occasion sixteen years ago he spoke from personal knowledge and experience. The address published at the time in the *Woodsville News* is here in the main reproduced:

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, that part of the White Mountain Division between Concord and Woodsville was incorporated in 1844. The first stake for the final survey of the road was driven at Concord May 20, 1845 by Jeremiah S. Jewett, now a resident of Warren. The same year the line was surveyed from Concord to a point on the Connecticut River in the town of Haverhill. The original intention was that the road form a connection with the Passumpsic nearly opposite Haverhill Corner. It appears that the surveyors first found trouble with their survey at Pike. After getting over Warren Summit they could get down to a low level enough to cross the Connecticut at Haverhill Corner and it became a question what to do after striking the Oliverian at Pike's. They were hung up there for some time, but finally concluded to continue on to Wells River and form a connection with the Passumpsic at that point. Woodsville was considered of no account whatever.

The road was opened to Sanbornton, now Tilton, May 22, and to Lake Village, October 2, 1848. Trains left Boston at 7.10 A. M. and 12 noon. Stages left on arrival of these trains for Plymouth, Haverhill and Littleton. Merchandise cars ran daily between Boston and Lake Village. On March 19, 1849, the road was opened to Meredith Village, and on July 5, trains ran up to Fogg's to connect with the stages, and then back to Meredith to stay over night, where there was an engine house, turntable, water tank, woodshed, etc. The road was opened to Holderness, now Ashland, on December 3, 1849, and to Plymouth January 21, 1850. They established headquarters at Plymouth and remained there till June 2, 1851, when the road was opened to Warren. The road was opened from Warren to Wells River, and regular trains began to run to Wells River July 4, 1853.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal had met with and overcome great obstacles in the construction of the road between Concord and Woodsville. The Northern Road and the Passumpsic Road, which were in process of construction at the same time, antagonized it at every point, and, but for the perseverance of Josiah Quincy, its first president, the lines of the Boston, Concord and Montreal would have been considerably changed. The people of the North Country were entirely in sympathy with the Boston, Concord and Montreal and gave it their support, and when the road was finally opened to Woodsville they had a great celebration. Tables were set up in the engine house and a grand collation was provided free for everybody. According to the best accounts we have, every body filled up with both victuals and drink that day.

The opposition to the Boston, Concord and Montreal, backed some parties who started in to build the White Mountain Railroad from Woodsville, to connect with the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, now a part of the Grand Trunk, at Groveton. The White Mountain Road was begun before the completion of the Boston, Concord and Montreal to Woodsville, and was opened to Littleton in 1853. Funds then ran out and the terminus remained at Littleton for a number of years. The White Mountain was run under difficulties, as a separate road for a year, and was then leased to, and after some years purchased by the Boston, Concord and Montreal. In 1868, the Boston, Concord and Montreal under President Lyons began extension of the White Mountain, opening up to Wing Road in 1869. The following summer the road was opened to Whitefield which was the terminus till October, 1870 when the road was opened to Lancaster. The branch was opened to Bethlehem Junction in 1872, to Fabyans in 1874 and to the base

of Mount Washington in 1876. The extension was built from Lancaster to Groveton in 1873, connecting with the Grand Trunk. At that time the Grand Trunk was a broad guage road and there was no interchange of cars. The Pemigewasset Valley was built in 1883.

The offices of the Boston, Concord and Montreal were first established at Concord. There were temporary headquarters at Meredith while that town was the terminus. Permanent headquarters were established at Plymouth in 1854, and moved to Woodsville in 1884. The first superintendent was Peter Clark. In 1847, Mr. Clark was succeeded by James N. Elkins. In 1853 Mr. Elkins was succeeded by James M. Whiton. In 1857, J. T. Coffin ran the road for a while for the trustees, the road having got into financial trouble about that time. Joseph A. Dodge was appointed superintendent in 1858, and served as superintendent and general manager until 1883, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill health. Soon after Mr. Dodge's death the headquarters were moved from Plymouth to Woodsville, and most of you know all about who they have had to succeed Mr. Dodge in the way of superintendents.¹

I find no memorandum as to when the telegraph was put into Plymouth. A line was constructed from Plymouth to Woodsville and I think to Littleton in 1862. I remember very well being present in the office when the first wire was connected up, and I heard the tick of the first telegraph instrument that ever ticked in Woodsville. When the stage lines were superseded by the railroad, the stage drivers were made conductors. The first train that ever I was brakeman on, Seth Greenleaf was conductor. I did considerable braking under "Sid" Russ.

I have in my office the pay roll for September 1859. At that time the line between Concord and Woodsville was divided into twenty-three sections. J. J. Sanborn, generally known as "Jarve" was general road master, and he was paid \$3.07 per day. His assistant road master was Abe Mitchell who was paid \$1.75 per day. Section foremen were paid \$1.15 per day, and the second hands 90 cents. Superintendent Dodge was paid \$6.38 per day, and the general passenger and ticket agent, J. L. Rogers, \$2.23. George Stevens was master mechanic at \$3.19 per day, and Moses Elkins, foreman in the wood shop received \$1.80. Shop hands were paid \$1.30 and John Knights, foreman of painters \$1.50. J. S. Jewett, foreman of inspectors received \$1.80, and Joe Lougee, foreman in the blacksmith shop \$1.91.

The freight engineers were J. J. Garmon, Ralph Adams and Charles Tilton, and were paid \$2 per day. The firemen were W. D. Sargent, G. B. Randall and B. F. Osgood and they were paid \$1.10. The passenger engineers received \$2 and were Henry Little, John Davis and Isaac Sanborn. Their firemen, John Sargent, W. Varnum and J. H. Smalley were paid \$1.12. The freight conductors were "Dave" Fergurson, O. R. Farrah, J. W. Butler, H. W. Ramsey and L. D. Whitcher and were paid \$1.73 and the brakemen George Ramsey and Natt Batchelder received \$1.25.

"Curt" Leavett was station agent at Laconia at \$2 per day, J. W. Beede at Meredith at \$1.10, T. P. Woodman at Holderness at \$1.20, Morrill Sanborn at Warren \$1.12½, W. B. Douglas at Woodsville, \$1.23, Horace E. Chamberlin at Littleton, \$1.82 and his helper, Alden Quimby \$1, George Pearsons at Lisbon 48 cents, stations from Plymouth to Warren 90 cents, and at Plymouth, the business was transacted from the Superintendent's office and no salary appears.

Mr. Lyons died in 1879 and Mr. Dodge in 1884. "Jim" Rogers, the general passenger and ticket agent, left the road somewhere in the '80's and died some years later. Mr. Lyons was not a very dignified looking man, but he was a very sagacious business man. He had great confidence in the future of the Boston, Concord and Montreal and put money and time into it, but he knew more about starch and dry goods than he did about

¹W. A. Stowell, Edward F. Mann, George E. Cummings.

railroading. Mr. Dodge used to tell me how he started out as a stable boy, taking care of the stage horses at Meredith Village, and from that went to work for Jim Beede in the station, and when headquarters were moved to Plymouth he went with them, and at last became general manager of the road. He was dignified and reserved but when you once got at him you found him one of the kindest hearted of men.

George Stevens was succeeded as master mechanic by Ralph Adams about 1870. Stevens went west and died there. Of the passenger engineers Henry Little is now flagging Ferry Street at Concord. John Davis recently died here in Woodsville.

Isaac Sanborn ran the Peter Clark between Woodsville and Littleton. For years the "old Peter" did all the work that was done on the Mountain road, coming down in the morning with a passenger train, going back with a freight, return with freight to Woodsville, and back to Littleton with the mail at night. "West" Lyons was his fireman and when "West" was promoted, George was taken on. "Ike" and his fireman thought the "old Peter" was the only engine on the line, and they kept her looking pretty neat. I remember of hearing them say that she ran over a year at one time without going to the shop. I well remember the circumstances of Sanborn's finishing up for the Boston, Concord and Montreal. Along in the fall of 1869 Mr. Dodge had an idea the business was slack, and the "Mountain Maid," a small engine, weighing about 25 tons, could do the work just as well as the "Peter," and he notified "Ike" he was going to send up the "Mountain Maid" for him. "Ike" replied that if he sent her, he might send a man to run her. Mr. Dodge did not believe "Ike" would leave, but one night, John Davis brought the "Mountain Maid" up from Lakeport with orders for "Ike" to take her the next morning, while he would take "Peter" back to Lakeport. Davis liked to see a little row stirred up now and then, and he made considerable talk about how Sanborn would look running the "Mountain Maid." I was watchman at that time and he told me a lot of stuff to tell "Ike" about what to do and not to do with her and when "Ike" came in from Littleton we had the "Mountain Maid" all ready to go back on the freight. I began to tell him what Davis had said about running her, and he told me to tell Davis and all the rest of them to go to — quite a distance from Woodsville. He picked up his frock and overalls and everything else he had and got on the train as a passenger for Littleton. We telegraphed Adams to send a man to run in Sanborn's place and John Davis was the man sent up. I told John all the points of the "Mountain Maid" that he told me to tell Sanborn, and a madder man never left a station on an engine than Davis on the "Mountain Maid." "Ike" was a particular friend of Superintendent Chamberlain then of the Concord Road, and he was soon provided with a job on the Concord. He ran there for many years, was later made roundhouse foreman at Concord and died there in 1886.

Very few of these men I have mentioned met with a violent death. I recollect of but two who were killed. George Ramsey was killed by striking a telegraph pole at Rum Hill bridge, while a freight conductor, E. P. Fisher, who was baggage master through to Boston was killed at Amoskeag by being thrown from the forward end of his baggage car underneath the wheels.

Only within the past ten or twelve years were conductors or other trainmen uniformed. In the old days the conductors wore no uniforms or badge to indicate who they were. They wore any clothes they saw fit, and any kind of hat or cap. Every one along the line was expected to know who the conductor was, and the conductor usually took pains to have everybody understand who was in charge. In fact the old conductors did just about as they pleased, and did not allow any one to dictate to them very much. They ran the train as though they owned the road; and in some cases they did literally become possessors of a large part of it. The passenger trains would haul freight cars behind their trains to be left at points on the main line for loading. They would wait at stations

for passengers to do a little business. Passengers could purchase tickets or pay on the cars, just as they chose. There was no bothering with rebate slips. There were no telegraph orders. The train first arriving waited for the other, except in cases where they were specified on the time card to wait five, ten, or fifteen minutes, and then proceed.

The first annual stockholders' meeting held at Plymouth appears to have been held in 1854, and after that time, with the exception of three or four, at Laconia, Meredith and Plymouth, and the stock was largely distributed along the line of the old Boston, Concord and Montreal. Stockholders' day was a day when every one travelled. Every passenger car and engine that could be secured was pressed into service to handle the crowds. Stockholders on that day were allowed to ride all over the road, and they usually availed themselves of the privilege by figuring just how much riding they could get for themselves, their families and their neighbors. They did not mind so much about attending the meeting as they did about the riding. They would start on the first train and ride on every train possible and get home on the last train at night. In consequence of this every train was crowded. It was one of the big days for northern New Hampshire.

The first regular conductor was Jacob Libby who graduated from a coach to run as conductor. After him came "Sid" Russ and Seth Greenleaf. Afterwards "Tom" Robie took charge of the train that was known for years as Robie's train or "Patch's" train. In the early days trains were commonly known by the name of the engineers or conductors. "Patch" Clifford was the engineer and Robie the conductor of the morning train from Plymouth to Concord and the afternoon train from Concord to Plymouth, and that train is known today amongst the old settlers as "Patch's train" or "Robie's train." Seth Greenleaf at one time was worth considerable money, but invested it all in a gold mining scheme at Lisbon, and lost it. Robie ran the Plymouth and Concord train for years. Afterwards he ran the train between Fabyan and the Base and looked after the logging on the Passumpsic Valley winters. He died in Plymouth in 1893.

We must not forget Uncle Webb (Wilbur F.) Stearns. Webb was one of the early stage drivers and afterwards had charge of the staging business of the company when they ran the lines from Plymouth and Littleton to the mountain hotels. In the winter Webb turned his hand to anything. I remember my first lesson in passenger braking came from Webb Stearns. Later on we had as conductors, George Eastman, "Pete" Hines, Dave Fergusson, who came off a freight to run a passenger train, and there was Ed Fisher and Bill Rollins, who ran baggage cars between Boston and Plymouth and were conductors between Plymouth and Littleton. Afterwards came "Ed." Mann and a long string of conductors with whom you are familiar. Many of us here know "Ed." Mann.¹ Probably no one knew him better than I did. I ran with him for a number of years on trains. He was baggage master and I was brakeman. I took his place at Concord when he was made superintendent at Woodsville, and afterwards came to Woodsville as his assistant. A better man than "Ed." Mann never lived. His only fault (if he had one) was that he trusted too much to his friends. He could not conceive of any wrong doing in any one toward his fellowmen.

My memory in regard to railroad matters runs back further than my personal connection with the road for the reason that my father was in its employ from 1853 to 1871. In 1853 he was second hand on the section at Rumney. When the road was opened to Woodsville he became section foreman between Woodsville and North Haverhill for quite a number of years. His section started in at Woodsville and ended at Hannaford's

¹ Edward F. Mann, born in Benton September 7, 1845; entered the employ Boston, Concord and Montreal 1865, in the passenger service; was baggage master, conductor, train despatcher at Concord; assistant superintendent at Woodsville; general superintendent Concord and Montreal with office at Concord till his death, August 19, 1892.

Pass, about three-fourths of a mile below North Haverhill station. At that time it was thought best to go over the road before the early morning train. The last train into Woodsville at night was before dark, and I know that for many years my father would get up one morning and Dan Foley would get up the next morning and walk down to North Haverhill ahead of the freight which left Woodsville about 5 o'clock. My father continued as section foreman for a number of years; afterwards ran the construction trains, picked up old ties, etc., leaving the road to go into business in 1871.

My own connection with the road dates back to somewhere about 1865. Mr. Dodge got a notion that it would be safer for some one to go over the Connecticut River bridge after the passage of each train. There were at that time four or five trains each day crossing the bridge, and he arranged with my father to have me go over the bridge after the passage of each train to look for fire, and I was paid for this summer's work eight dollars. In the fall of 1868 I went into the engine house here at Woodsville as watchman and engine cleaner, and continued for a year when I went to Littleton, and from there as the road advanced to Lancaster, taking care of the engines nights. Mr. Dodge had always told me that just as soon as I got large enough and was old enough, I should be made a brakeman, and he finally put me on the train in the spring of 1871, and I have been around doing something ever since.

At the time I entered the service, one engine the "Peter Clark" was doing all the business between Littleton and Woodsville. As I have before stated, Isaac Sanborn was the engineer, West Lyons, fireman, and Ezra Mann did the shifting in the Woodsville yard and ran the freight to Littleton and return. On the passenger train, the baggage master ran from Boston to Plymouth. Then he was made conductor from Plymouth to Littleton, and the brakeman went ahead as baggage master. The cars that ran between Boston and Woodsville were thought to be entirely too good to run north of Woodsville, so everybody had to change cars here, and we had running north of Woodsville an old flat top passenger car and a car which served for baggage, mail and express. Everything had to be changed at Woodsville; mails, express and passengers, and the cars that came from Boston were set off here to be washed and cleaned and ready for the next day. I remember this old passenger car as having in the centre of it a wood stove, cast iron base and sheet iron top, similar to the old fashioned parlor stoves, two candles, one on each side of the car. You could barely see your way through the car when they were lighted.

The first cars constructed with monitor top were built in 1868, at Laconia, two combination cars and two coaches. These were followed by two more coaches, the next summer with what were known as "French tops." For a long time these *good* cars were all taken off in the fall, and we ran only the flat roof cars during the winter. The cars were hitched up with pin and link couplers, and of course there were no such things as air brakes. We had bell cord that were used only in cases of emergency. We had a signal that we used to slide out on the end of the car to stop at flag stations, instead of pulling the cord and the engineer looked back to see it. The box cars in freight trains most of them had brakes, but there were no brakes on the flat cars. None of the freight cars had over 20,000 pounds capacity and the longest cars were 28 feet. The caboose had space for freight in each end and the conductor's room in the center. The conductor's room was so small you could sit on the seat and put your feet on the small box stove. On each end on top of the caboose there was a recess cut into the top of the car, and a hood to pull over it, so that in stormy weather when the brakeman rode on top of the caboose he could sit down in this recess and pull the hood over him and be protected from the wind and storm. There was no accommodation for sleeping in the cabooses, and I cannot imagine what a freight crew would say today, if started out with the equipment given the men of that time, and which was perfectly satisfactory.

The freight conductors ran through to Boston, and usually one end of the caboose was used as a private conveyance for eggs and butter and that sort of stuff. Some of the freight conductors got up a great reputation in Boston as dealers in butter and eggs, one of them, Farrah, going so far as to have a sign on his caboose door. For locomotives we had the old "McDuffie" and the "Granite State." One of these was stationed at Woodsville as shifter and helper. They were an old style of Hinckley engines. The cylinders were not set level, but at an angle. Then there was the old "Jim Elkins" and the "Crawford," inside connections. These were passenger engines. I remember them particularly well as being the meanest things to clean we had. The "Chocorua" was the pet engine of the road. Henry Little ran her and she had more brass on her than all the engines on the division put together at the present time. Henry was so careful of her that he had a lot of old canvass to cover her up with when she was in the engine house.

The "Peter Clark" as I have said before did all the work north of Woodsville and the "Winnie" and the "Pea" did the freight work. "Patch" Clifford had the "Lady of the Lake" south of Plymouth and he never let her go out of his hands. Everything burned wood. We had woodsheds strung along the line wherever wood was handiest. The principal wooding-up points for passenger trains were Woodsville, East Haverhill, Warren, Plymouth, Lakeport and Northfield. Brakemen and conductors and all hands had to get out and help wood-up every time the train stopped for wood. Freights had to stop at slab and wood piles besides the track between stations.

When I began watching (1868) in the engine house at Woodsville, the railroad buildings here consisted of the engine house, which was a roundhouse with turn-table under cover, and five pits with blacksmith shop on the rear. The buildings were of brick heated by box stoves burning wood. Back of the engine house was the woodshed some two or three hundred feet long; a stationary engine house in which there was a small engine used to saw the wood and pump the water from the river for the use of locomotives, and incidentally for the use of the few people who lived near the engine house, who were permitted to take water whenever they wished. The station, about where the road department offices are now, and about the same kind of a building, was occupied by both freight and passenger departments, two small waiting rooms—an ordinary country station—the ticket office between. There was a tenement for the station agent in the rear, and in the rear of the tenement the freight house.

About opposite the present passenger station was a car house of two tracks holding four cars. The hand-car house was just about opposite Ai Willoughby's, and a little north of that, about opposite Mulliken's Block was a rail shop, where they mended iron rails. Very near where the gate tower for the crossing stands, was a small switch house and this was the junction of the White Mountain Road and the Boston, Concord and Montreal. Standing at this switch house you could look in all directions and see only one set of buildings. These were known as the Tuttle farm buildings and is the place where Robert Parks now lives. There were at that time, outside the railroad buildings less than twenty buildings in the village. The highway went over the tracks where the underpass¹ now is. There were some stock yards between the railroad and the highway in front of Ai Willoughby's. There was one track running to the stock yards, and one track running to the freight house, and the long siding running from about where the dry bridge is, down through to the ledge, a little farther down than where the small hose house now stands. The land south of the passenger station was covered with lumber and bark hauled from Groton way. The Montpelier and Wells River Road was being built about this time. On the Wells River side the passenger station was down below the church, and there was only one track between here and Wells River, now known as the south "Y." The bank at that time came close to the south "Y" track.

¹ Dry bridge.

Looking at the Woodsville of today one can hardly conceive that there has been such a change in thirty years. There was little business of any account here at that time. A shovel handle shop and a small sawmill stood on the site of the pumping station, run by C. B. Smith. The Weeks Block, so called, was the only store in the place, and was the centre of a thriving business, taking in large quantities of every kind of farm produce in exchange for goods. There was no coal used in the place. I well remember the first coal I ever saw. The blacksmith at the engine house had been in the habit of using charcoal, or hemlock bark in the forge. They sent up from somewhere down country, some barrels of what they then called sea coal, the same kind we now burn on the locomotives. The oil used on the trains for everything except the valves was pure lard oil. In the winter we had to take it out of the barrels and melt it in kettles over the fire. For the valves they used tallow.

At this time there were three engines kept at Woodsville over night, the mail train engine, the freight engine and the helper. When the helper was not gone over the hill it was used as a shifter. Henry Little and "Bogie" Drake ran the mail trains and Charlie Burleigh and George Hutchins were their firemen. Charlie Green and Aaron Ferguson ran the way freights and Orin Bailey was one of the firemen. Bill Clement ran the helper and Charlie Hoit was his fireman. Ezra Mann ran the mountain freight, but I do not remember who his brakeman was, if he had any. He probably did not. Henry Ramsey was station agent and in full charge of everything here in Woodsville. There were no doctors, or lawyers, or ministers in the village. Up to 1882 trains were seldom moved by telegraph orders. Some attempts were made at train despatching, but in rather a loose way. In 1882 W. A. Stowell assumed charge of the train service, opened a despatcher's office at Plymouth, and George Randall was taken from the Central Vermont road and made chief despatcher.

The train men of the present day think they are working hard, but in the early 70's when we first opened up to Lancaster a man would leave Lancaster with a three car train, as baggage master and brakeman, making all stops by hand to Plymouth. At Plymouth we took on one car and another brakeman to Boston. All we had to do was to brake two brakes and take care of the baggage. When we reached Boston, we had to shift our train, and sweep out our cars and get our kindling wood ready to build a fire the next morning, then get up in the morning and go down to the car shed and build the fires in season to have the cars warm to leave Boston at 7.30; brake two brakes, take care of the baggage to Plymouth, and then have two or three cars to brake back to Lancaster alone. Generally we had to wood-up two or three times, get in our wood to run the stoves, see that the fire was going all right and a few other things to keep us from getting asleep. At Lancaster they had car cleaners, so we did not have to clean our cars at that end of the trip. We thought we had a good job then. We received at that time the same pay brakemen receive now.

The way freight conductors ran from Woodsville to Boston; Woodsville to Concord the first day, Concord to Boston the next day, back to Concord from Boston the third, and to Woodsville the fourth, taking four days to make the run. They never had but one brakeman on the trains; they would leave Woodsville in the morning at four or five o'clock with a double header; unload meal, grain, etc., and load butter, etc., all the way down at every station, wood-up three or four times, have thirty or forty cars into Plymouth, stop there two or three hours to have everything looked over by the officials and do what shifting was to be done, leave enough cars at Plymouth so that they could get over Ashland hill, change engines and brakeman at Lakeport and get into Concord somewhere in the evening. On the run between Concord and Boston there was little to do, and the time in Boston was occupied in selling butter and eggs, so they had, take it all around, a good job.

The company from the very beginning thought it would be economical to burn old ties, so every fall ties were picked up and put into piles along the track, when some one was got to saw them up; then trains would stop wherever there were piles of ties and wood-up. Later they built three tie sheds, one at Bridgewater, one at Woodsville and the other at Wing Road. A contract was made with O. G. Smith to pick up the ties and saw them at so much a cord. Just as soon as the summer trains were off, we would start out with ten flat cars, about thirty men with boarding cars, and fill up these sheds, living all the time on the train and stopping wherever night overtook us. This took the time till snow came. Then Smith would put his sawing machine into the sheds and saw up the ties during the winter. He was supposed to cut them sixteen inches long, but from the time he cut them to the time they were put into the fire box they generally grew to be any where from 24 to 30 inches in length. A large part of these ties would fall to pieces in handling, and every fall before we filled the shed with a new consignment we would shovel out fifty carloads or so in the form of chips and rotten rubbish.

They had a directors meeting at one time to talk over the matter of using the old ties. Some thought it was not economical, but the management thought we better keep on using them. One director expressed his opinion that although the ties would probably make just as much steam as good hard wood, *the steam was undoubtedly of poorer quality.* The business of picking up old ties was finally abandoned and cord wood was bought instead, but usually this lay out of doors until it was rotten before it was used. The idea seemed to prevail that wood was not good for anything until it had laid beside the track three or four years. The last year before the lease of the Boston, Concord and Montreal to the Boston and Lowell, I bought some 30,000 cords of wood and this was about our annual consumption. There were no coal burning engines on the Boston, Concord and Montreal up to the time of the lease to the Lowell, except two which had been experimented with years before, but the parties who had wood to sell made such expostulations that Mr. Dodge changed them back to wood burners.

Some time about 1874 or 75 Mr. Dodge thought it would be a good thing to have a parlor car run from the boat connection at New London into the mountains, so the Norwich and Worcester bought one car and the Boston, Concord and Montreal the other so as to have two cars in the run. I went with Mr. Dodge to Concord when the car arrived and ran extra with the car from Concord to Lancaster to see if it would clear the platforms and everything along the line. This was the first parlor car ever run over the road. I do not know what ever became of the Norwich and Worcester car, but the Boston, Concord and Montreal car is now running as a passenger coach. The road later bought several parlor cars at the Laconia shops. The first sleeping car over the road came up with General Grant when he made his trip through New Hampshire. We were then building the road between Bethlehem Junction and Twin Mountain and we got the car to Twin Mountain. The Boston, Concord and Montreal was pretty hard up before the lease to the Lowell. It was pretty well run out of everything. I remember in cases of broken rails, trains would sometimes have to stop and go to the nearest siding and get out a rail to put in place of the broken one.

In June 1861, on account of the war, railroad business was very much depressed. Freight trains ran between Concord and Woodsville only three days in the week, that is, a freight would come from Concord to Woodsville one day and return the next. North of Woodsville they ran only two days in the week. The use of flat cars for lumber gradually increased and it became on freight trains a question of getting box cars enough together for brakes to hold the trains down the hills. After a great deal of talk they began to put some brakes on the flat cars. It then became a question to get at the brakes in good shape and put them up. I think the first man who used a wrench of any kind on a flat car was Henry Mann. He used to take a monkey wrench and use that.

We afterwards found that the rail forks used by section men to lift rails were better than a wrench, and we made raids on hand-car houses as we came across them and took possession of these forks. The progressive spirit of the time would not allow the shop to make us fork wrenches, so we were obliged to confiscate all we had.

After Mr. Lyons died, his mercantile partner in Boston, Mr. Vose, became president of the road. Mr. Vose had no experience whatever, and did not like it. Soon after the death of Mr. Dodge, the Boston and Lowell Road made the directors of the Boston, Concord and Montreal an offer to lease their road which was accepted, and the Boston and Lowell took possession of the Boston, Concord and Montreal in 1884. It was run as the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Lowell until 1889, when the Concord Railroad having secured a majority of the Boston, Concord and Montreal stock broke the lease, and brought about a consolidation of the Boston, Concord and Montreal and Concord under the name of Concord and Montreal Railroad. The Concord and Montreal operated the road until 1895, when it was leased to the Boston and Maine, and is now run, as you all know, as the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Maine, it being a part of that great system which controls and operates at the present time 3,260 miles of road, representing a capital investment of something like \$204,000,000. The annual gross receipts of the combined system are now about \$38,000,000 and its operation requires the employment of over 25,000 persons, the annual pay roll being between fourteen and fifteen million dollars. The Boston and Lowell, the Concord and Montreal and afterwards the Boston and Maine made very few changes in the employees of the leased lines. It has always been the policy of the Boston and Maine to retain all the officials and employees of leased lines that were worthy of retention, and President Tuttle has always maintained that the success of the Boston and Maine has been largely owing to the thousands of excellent assistants in all its lines of service. I do not think there exists in the United States a corporation where there is better feeling between the officials and employees than there is on the Boston and Maine road and I know that from the president down the officials of the Boston and Maine have the welfare of the men at heart and do everything they can for the comfort and welfare of the employees.

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GENEALOGY

ABBOTT

The emigrant ancestor, GEORGE ABBOTT, is supposed to have come from Yorkshire, England, in 1640. He became one of the first settlers of Andover, Mass., in 1643. He married, 1647, Hannah Chandler; died Dec. 24, 1681. Thirteen children:

WILLIAM² (George¹) b. 1657; d. 1713; m. 1682 Elizabeth Gray. Ten chil.

JAMES³ (William², George¹) b. Feb. 12, 1695; d. Dec. 27, 1787; m. Jan. 1714 Abigail Farnum. Fifteen chil. Was one of the first settlers of Concord about 1735.

JAMES⁴ (James³, William², George¹) b. Andover, Mass., Jan. 12, 1717; d. Newbury, Vt., 1803; m. 1742 Sarah Bancroft. Settled first in Newbury, Vt., in 1763, but sold his farm on the Oxbow to Rev. Peter Powers, and came to Haverhill about 1767. He was town clerk 1769-70; selectman and member of the Council of Safety 1772-75; was one of the first deacons of the Haverhill-Newbury Church of which his entire family were members. Ten chil.: 1, Sarah b. Mar. 1, 1743; 2, Abigail b. Jan. 22, 1746, d. Bath Feb. 11, 1815, m. Maj. Asa Bailey. (See Bailey.) Seventeen chil.: 3, Mary b. Feb. 6, 1748; 4, James b. Oct. 18, 1750; 5, Judith b. Jan. 19, 1753; 6, William b. Apr. 24, 1755; 7, Bancroft b. June 4, 1757; 8, Ezra b. Oct. 8, 1759; 9, Susannah b. Mar. 3, 1763; 10, Ezra b. June 2, 1765.

WILLIAM⁵ (James⁴, James³, William², George¹) b. Concord Apr. 24, 1755; m. 1777, Mabel Whittlesey of East Guilford, Conn.; d. June 14, 1807. Eleven chil., most of whom settled in Bath. In Jan. 1795 he settled in Haverhill having purchased 37½ acres of the governor's reservation, northwest corner, including the mill privilege in what is now Woodsville. His sons Moses and Ezra, subsequently in 1809, sold the mill privilege and in 1827 the remainder of the 37½ acres to John L. Woods. William Abbott was probably the first settler in what is now Woodsville.

MOSES⁶ (William⁵, James⁴, James³, William², George¹) b. at Bath, June 16, 1778; m., 1st, 1802 Lucy Willis, who d. 1842; m., 2d, Aug. 14, 1844 Mrs. Lucy Wells. He removed to Bath, and d. May 7, 1856. Fourteen chil.

MYRON⁷ (Moses⁶, William⁵, James⁴, James³, William², George¹) b. Bath Apr. 24, 1803; m., 1st, Clarissa Willis, d. Aug. 21, 1865; m., 2d, 1866 Martha Leach. He d. Bath June 3, 1883. Four chil.

MYRON B.⁸ (Myron⁷, Moses⁶, William⁵, James⁴, James³, William², George¹) b. Bath Dec. 18, 1840; m. Apr. 27, 1865, Ellen M. Brock. Five chil.

HARRY E.⁹ (Myron B.⁸, Myron⁷, Moses⁶, William⁵, James⁴, James³, William², George¹) b. June 14, 1866; m. Feb. 22, 1888, Josie E. Weare of Woodsville. In trade at Woodsville, Littleton and Chester, Vt. Three chil.: Maurice J. b. Aug. 7, 1889; Charles W. b. Feb. 19, 1892; Elmer W. b. Oct. 25, 1895.

MOSES⁷ (Moses⁶, William⁵, James⁴, James³, William², George¹) b. Bath Dec. 27, 1818; d. July 30, 1889; m., 1st, Lucia K., dau. of Moses and Sally (Smith) Eastman of Haverhill, who d. Apr. 14, 1853, ae. 26; m., 2d, May 5, 1855, Mary P., dau. of John C. and Maria (Powers) Weeks of Bath; d. Feb. 10, 1914. Lived in Bath on farm across the river from Woodsville, dealer in lumber, produce and wool. Six chil.

CHESTER⁸ (Moses⁷, Moses⁶, William⁵, James⁴, James³, William², George¹) b. Bath Oct. 13, 1850; m., 1st, Nov. 1, 1877, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Ira and Lucy Royce Whitcher of Haverhill, b. July 17, 1847. She d. Apr. 15, 1897; m., 2d, June 22, 1898, Abbie Sophronia, dau. of Frederick D. and Lois (Hale) Williamson of Barton, Vt., b. Aug. 4, 1871. She d. (killed in automobile accident) Oct. 1, 1916. Married 3d, April 13, 1918, Mrs. Alice Weeks, b. Sept. 14, 1876, widow of Isaac S. Weeks of Bath, daughter of Hibbard and Victoria Jodrie of Kentville, Nova Scotia. Until the death of his first wife, he lived in Woodsville in the employ of his father-in-law and the Woodsville Lumber Co. He removed to Bath in 1898 where he still resides, engaged in insurance and real estate. Has one child: Albert L., adopted; b. Dec. 19, 1897; m. Sept. 16, 1918, Jeannette F. Nutter. Member of the House of Representatives 1917.

ADAMS

STEPHEN ADAMS¹ was born in Lexington, Mass., Aug. 1778, and came to Haverhill with his widowed mother, Elizabeth Adams, previous to 1805. She died in Haverhill May 25, 1821, in her 84th year. He engaged in the manufacture of furniture and to this he added the business of a general store dealing in dry and West India goods. His places of business were a building north of the Academy, then on Eastern avenue, near where the Court House was subsequently built, and later on the old site between the Academy and the Brick Church. He is described as a large man, tall and well built. He was interested in the militia, was at one time captain of a company of Horse Guards, and was greatly pleased to be addressed by his military title. He died Aug. 28, 1859. He was twice married, first, 1807, Susan —, born 1786, died Apr. 8, 1809; second, 1809, Sarah Johnston of Haverhill, born Haverhill, 1787, published July 2, 1809; died Aug. 22, 1863. They had a large family of children, but so far as known none of the descendants of Capt. Adams are at present residents of Haverhill.

1. SAMUEL P.² b. Hav. Oct. 1, 1808.
2. STEPHEN² b. Feb. 22, 1810; d. Mar. 1, 1810.
3. SYLVIA² b. Feb. 22, 1810; d. Mar. 1, 1810.
4. CHARLES JOHNSTON² b. Feb. 3, 1811. Lived in Lowell and Cambridge, Mass.
5. STEPHEN² b. Feb. 12, 1813. A Methodist Episcopal clergyman.
6. ELIZA J.² b. Nov. 24, 1815; d. Feb. 10, 1831.
7. HORACE JOHNSTON² b. Dec. 23, 1817. Lived in Lowell, Mass.
8. SARAH² b. Nov. 7, 1819; m. May 24, 1848, William C. Day; d. June 25, 1903. Had four chil.
9. GEORGE b. Aug. 27, 1821.
10. MICHAEL. In business in Lowell, Mass.
11. EZRA B. In business in Lowell, Mass.
12. ABBIE BUSH b. Hav. July 12, 1825; m. Apr. 4, 1848, Henry H. Wilder, a prominent business man of Lowell, Mass. She had three chil. Died Mar. 4, 1894.
13. ANNA B. b. Hav. Jan. 27, 1829; m. Geo. W. Aiken of Wentworth.

CAPT. SAMUEL P. ADAMS born Haverhill Oct. 1, 1808; married — 1835; died July 20, 1867. Two children: 1, Andrew J. born 1836, died Feb. 3, 1842, age 6 years; 2, Sylvia E. G. born 1838, died Mar. 5, 1842. He was greatly interested in the militia; was colonel of the 13th Regiment in 1846-47; brigadier-general of the 6th Brigade in 1848, and major-general of the 4th division of the Militia from 1849 to the abandonment of the militia organization in 1851. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the summer of 1861, and was active in securing the enlistment of others. He was commissioned captain of Company B, 6th N. H. Vols., and was mustered in as captain to date Nov. 27, 1861. He was then past 53 years of age, and his health naturally became so impaired in the service that to his great regret in July, 1862, he was forced to resign. He had, however, gained the reputation of being a capable and efficient officer. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade.

CHARLES J., MICHAEL, HORACE and EZRA B. ADAMS became extensively engaged in the furniture business in Lowell, Mass., under the firm name of Adams & Co. Charles J. was deputy sheriff of Middlesex County, and city marshal of Lowell. He had charge of the Middlesex County jail and house of correction at Cambridge, Mass., for a period of thirty-three years, till death in 1892. He was appointed jail keeper in 1851. Two children born in Lowell:

1. CHARLES SYLVESTER³ b. Apr. 6, 1836; d. Sept. 16, 1836.
2. CHARLES SYLVESTER³ b. July 7, 1837; d. Feb. 6, 1868; m. May 30, 1861, Christina W. Jennison, b. Dec. 3, 1837; d. Feb. 18, 1871. Two chil.: (1) Chas. Jennison, (2) Henry Sewell. Henry Sewell m. and has five chil.

HORACE JOHNSTON² born Haverhill Dec. 23, 1817; moved to Lowell about 1833; mar-

ried Nov. 5, 1840, Elsie Greenleaf Fichling, born Lowell 1826, died in 1902. He died Oct. 31, 1884. Two children:

ABNER SOMERSFIELD b. Apr. 23, 1844; d. June 4, 1898. No chil.

ELLEN JOSEPHINE b. Apr. 13, 1854; d. Dec. 13, 1856.

ALLEN

PARDON W. ALLEN born Craftsbury, Vt., Apr. 26, 1849; son of George W. and Lydia (Hoyt) Allen, a great grandson of Ira Allen of Green Mountain fame; married Oct. 25, 1865, Dorcas, daughter of Samuel and Merah (Royce) Howe, born Benton, Jan. 31, 1845, d. Haverhill, Oct. 19, 1814; married second, Aug. 30, 1915, Mrs. Lilla Howe, daughter Levi B. and Malvina (Morse) Bisbee. He was the first recruit in Company E, 8th Vt. Vols., enlisting Aug. 16, 1861, his fourteenth birthday occurring while in the service. He was twice severely wounded, and three times taken prisoner, the last time confined for three months in Andersonville. Has lived in Danville, Vt., Benton and Haverhill. Farmer and auctioneer. In politics a Republican; in religious faith a Methodist Episcopalian; Granger and Mason; K. of P. While in Benton he was town clerk, supervisor, tax collector, superintendent of schools, and postmaster. Represented Haverhill in the legislature of 1913 and 1919; has been for several years supervisor of check list; member of G. A. R.; has been commander of post. Five children:

1. GUY L. b. Danville, Vt., Aug. 12, 1866; d. Hav. Apr. 11, 1868.
2. LINWOOD b. Aug. 12, 1871; d. Mar. 29, 1894.
3. EFFIE E. b. July 26, 1875; m. Nov., 1891, George M., son Charles A. Gale, b. 1833. Killed in railroad accident, Oct. 12, 1896. Two chil.: Bertha A. b. Apr. 13, 1903; Beulah D. b. Feb. 3, 1905, m. Jan. 1, 1901, E. H. Lewis; live in Centre Hav.
4. WARD W. b. June 23, 1877; m. June 23, 1912, Clara A. Moore of Lisbon; lives in Boston.
5. FRANK b. July 9, 1879; d. Apr. 1881.

MARRIAGES AND PUBLISHERMENTS, TOWN RECORDS

Mar. Roxana Allen of Hav. to Reuben Kay of Hav. Dec. 20, 1831.

Pub. Cyrus Allen* of Hav. and Ellena Fitch of Lebanon. Feb. 18, 1801. Lived on what has been known as the Wilmont farm, now owned by Butson, on the road from Woodsville to Bath.

Pub. Dracia Allen of Lebanon and Nancy Bryce of Hav. June 19, 1824.

Pub. Betsy Allen of Hav. and John Whitaker of Coventry. Oct. 17, 1825.

ANGIER

MAJ. JOEL ANGIER born Framingham, Mass.; baptised Nov. 4, 1770, the fifth of the eleven children of Silas and Elizabeth (Drury) Angier; married Olive, eldest daughter of Joel Turner of Acworth.

DR. JOEL ANGIER, the eighth of the twelve children of Maj. Joel and Olive (Turner) Angier, born Acworth; married Mary E. Polly. Studied medicine with Dr. Bliss of Alstead, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical School. Practiced in Washington, N. H., and Bethel, Vt. Came to North Haverhill about 1840 and after five or six years of practice there, practiced for a short time in Benton and Bath (Swiftwater) and then removed to Hazel Green, Wis., where he lived till his death. Two children:

1. OSCAR F. m. Ellen Campbell.
2. MARY G. m. Robert Lane.

DR. JOHN ANGIER, youngest of the eleven children of Silas and Elizabeth (Drury) Angier, born Fitzwilliam Dec. 30, 1784; married Mary Mann. Studied medicine, and

* Isaac F. Allen, son of Cyrus, lived on the farm of his father in 1850, and sold the right of way to the White Mountains railroad.

began practice in Alstead, but came to North Haverhill in 1827, the first practicing physician in the northern part of the town. He had an extensive practice, was a man of marked energy of character, and took an active part in the affairs of the town which he twice represented in the legislature once in 1833 and again in 1836. He was a man of large powerful frame over six feet in height. An ardent Democrat in politics he stood high in the councils of his party. He died Oct. 9, 1836, the result of being thrown from his buggy while on a visit to Weathersfield, Vt. His wife died Mar. 20, 1873, at the age of 84. Six children:

1. JOHN L. C. b. 1814; d. July 13, 1837, at No. Hav.
2. MARY M. m. Sept. 29, 1841, Nathaniel M. Swasey. (See Swasey.)
3. SARAH H. m. Dec. 12, 1848, Joshua A. Vail of Montpelier, Vt.
4. CYNTHIA R. b. 1826; d. Sept. 13, 1829.
5. J. DORSEY b. No. Hav.
6. GEORGE W. b. No. Hav.

The two last named went early in life to northern Pennsylvania where they engaged successfully in the lumber business. "While thus engaged they observed, on a mill pond, oil floating, and Mr. Dorsey Angier after thinking the matter over, made up his mind that the oil could be turned to use if gathered, and suggested the digging of pits three on four feet square, into which the water was allowed to flow, and there the oil was caught by woolen blankets and wrung out. The process was slow, but as oil at the first commanded a high price, it proved sufficiently remunerative. Meantime he insisted that the oil could be procured by sinking wells, maintaining that as the oil comes with the water from the earth, there must be pools of oil in the earth. This idea was put into execution, and a well was sunk near the mill dam or pond above mentioned, and at a depth of sixty-nine feet oil was reached. This gave immense impulse to the oil search, and one hundred wells were sunk in that immediate section. The Angiers were thus pioneers in the great petroleum industry, and naturally made handsome fortunes. They lived in Titusville, Pa."

ANNIS

MILO H. ANNIS, fourth of the seven children of Samuel C. and Mary (Smith) Annis, born Benton May 16, 1853; married Dec. 26, 1874, Emerline S., daughter of William T. and Irene W. (Davis) Torsey of Benton, born Nov. 12, 1854. Entered the employ of the Boston, Concord, & Montreal Railroad in June, 1871, was one of the veteran locomotive engineers on the White Mountain Division of the Boston & Maine. Retired in 1917 account poor health; died April 21, 1919. Methodist; Democrat; had served on the Board of Education; resided in Woodsville. Two children:

1. ELLA CARRIE b. Oct. 28, 1889; d. Aug. 24, 1891.
2. EMMA A. b. Oct. 10, 1896. Grad. W. H. S. in 1916. Has been in business college in Manchester for two years.

ASHLEY

WILLIAM V. ASHLEY, son of George and Mary Hill Ashley, born in Milton, Vt., May 26, 1864; married May 24, 1891, in Bath, Mary Belle Bailey, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Royce Knight) Whitcher, born Landaff Feb. 10, 1869. He is train dispatcher in railroad office in Woodsville; republican; Unitarian; Mason. One child:

DANIEL WHITCHER ASHLEY b. Bath, Mar. 15, 1894. Prepared for college at Woodsville High and Tilton Seminary. Grad. at Colby University, Waterville, Me., class of 1914. Enrolled as yeoman U. S. V. R. F. April 1917. Made fourteen trips across the Atlantic as supply officer of U. S. S. "Standard Arrow."

*Bittering's Haverhill, p. 311-12.

ATHERTON

JAMES ATHERTON died July 4, 1842, aged 75 years. Sarah Lawson, wife of James Atherton, died Dec. 8, 1857, aged 86 years.

BETSEY ATHERTON died Feb. 16, 1843, aged 42 years.

MARY JANE ATHERTON died Dec. 4, 1854, aged 44 years.

WILLIAM ATHERTON died Oct. 16, 1816, aged 12 years.

AYER

PHINEAS and BETSEY (ELIZABETH) AYER came to Haverhill after the Revolution and settled at the Corner, living for some of the time just over the line in Piermont. He died May 6, 1816, at the age of 52 years. She died Feb. 16, 1821, at the age of 51 years, and both are buried in the Ladd Street Cemetery. Children:

1. CHARLOTTE b. Feb. 25, 1796; m. Nov. 28, 1811, Charles Martin.
2. PERLEY b. July 23, 1798.
3. ELIZA b. Jan. 2, 1803.
4. PHINEAS b. Apr. 4, 1806; d. Apr. 1, 1833.
5. HARRIET b. Feb. 1811; d. Dec. 18, 1812.

PERLEY AYER, son Phineas and Betsey, born July 23, 1798; married Mary E. Worthen. Farmer; lived at Horse Meadow and later at Haverhill Corner, in the house next south of the brick block. Republican; Congregationalist. Children:

- PHINEAS b. May 17, 1828; grad. at Dartmouth Class 1852; lawyer; d. Duluth, Minn. Feb. 27, 1906. Judge of Probate.
 DAVID W. b. Aug. 1830; d. May 2, 1833.
 LAURA W. b. July 1833; d. July 21, 1860.
 FRANKLIN b. Sept. 1836; d. June 2, 1843.
 ELIZA b. 1838.
 DAVID F. b. 1842; d. Dec. 4, 1843.
 PERLEY b. Nov. 1844; d. Aug. 9, 1846.

BACON

GEORGE¹ BACON embarked for New England in Apr. 1635, on the "Increase" of London, Robert Lee, master. The passenger list (as copied by Hotten) reads: "A mason, George Bacon ae. 43, Samuel ae. 12, John ae. 8, Susan ae. 10, children of sd mason," In Sept., 1635 he was a proprietor in Hingham, Mass., and in 1642, he died there. His wife was Margaret —. Two children, perhaps others were born in Hingham.

A child of George Bacon (Thomas) baptized Nov. 27, 1640; child of George Bacon (Peter) baptized Mar. 30, 1642. Thomas Bacon settled in Roxbury; Peter remained in Hingham on the homestead of his father, and assumed the care of his aged mother, who subsequent to the death of her husband, George Bacon, married Edward Gold, a cooper, of Hingham. She died Feb. 6, 1682-3.

THOMAS¹ BACON (George¹) married May 27, 1663, Mary, daughter of Robert Gamlin, Jr. He lived in Roxbury and died there Oct. 25, 1701. The births of nine children are found in the Roxbury records:

1. THOMAS² b. Jan. 7, 1763-64; settled in Woodstock, Conn., 1687.
2. JOSEPH².
3. MARY² b. July 27, 1668.
4. GEORGE² b. Sept. 12, 1671; d. July 19, 1672.
5. — b. Oct. 4, 1673, stillborn.
6. GEORGE bapt. Sept. 20, 1674; killed Sept. 19, 1715; m. May 4, 1699, Mary Davis.
7. MARGARET bapt. May 16, 1680; d. Oct. 18, 1682.
8. MARGARET bapt. Jan. 14, 1682-3; m. June 12, 1706, Timothy Whitney.
9. HANNAH bapt. Jan. 10, 1685.

JOSEPH³ BACON (Thomas,² George¹) born Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 1, 1665-6; married Nov. 6, 1688 Margaret, daughter of Lieutenant Henry and Elizabeth (Johnson) Bowen, born Roxbury Jan. 26, 1667-8, died Feb. 19, 1726-7 at Woodstock, Conn. He died Pomfret, Conn., May 31, 1741. The Bowens might properly be called an ancient family. There is an ancient record in the Herald's College, London, which traces the ancestry of Griffith Bowen, father of Lieut. Henry, back to 55 B. C. Griffith Bowen came from Glenmorganshire, Wales, to New England, settled in Boston, was a member of the First Church, but returned to England where he died in 1676. Lieut. Henry Bowen was in Capt. Isaac Johnson's Company in the Great Swamp Fight Dec. 19, 1675, in which Capt. Johnson was killed. The eight children of Joseph³ and Margaret were born in Roxbury:

1. MARGARET⁴ b. Oct. 9, 1689.
2. ELIZABETH⁴ b. Oct. 19, 1691.
3. HENRY⁴ b. Nov. 20, 1693.
4. MARY⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1696.
5. JOSEPH⁴ b. Aug. 29, 1700.
6. BENJAMIN⁴ b. Nov. 26, 1703; d. Apr. 22, 1704.
7. MEHITABLE⁴ b. May 26, 1706.
8. UNICE⁴ b. Oct. 15, 1710.

LIEUT. HENRY⁴ BACON (Joseph,³ Thomas,² George¹) born Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 20, 1693; died Pomfret, Conn., Apr. 6, 1752; married, first, Hannah Adams, who died Decem-22, 1730; married, second, Sarah —, born Pomfret, Conn., July 30, 1710; died Mar. 7, 1746; married, third, Sept. 17, 1746, Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman. He removed to Connecticut settling in Woodstock and later in Pomfret. Children by first marriage:

1. HANNAH⁵ b. Mar. 16, 1720.
2. HENRY⁵ b. Nov. 2, 1722.
3. BENJAMIN⁵ b. Feb. 2, 1724; d. Apr. 30, 1724.
4. EPHRAIM⁵ b. Mar. 15, 1725; d. Aug. 30, 1726.
5. BENJAMIN⁵ b. Jan. 4, 1727.
6. EPHRAIM⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1728.
7. JOSEPH⁵ b. Dec. 10, 1730; d. Dec. 16, 1730.

Children by second marriage:

8. SARAH⁵ b. Aug. 7, 1732.
9. MARY⁵ b. Aug. 5, 1734.
10. NEHEMIAH⁵.
11. JOSEPH⁵ b. Sept. 7, 1738.
12. ABNER⁵ b. Jan. 29, 1740; soldier in War of Revolution, rank of captain.
13. WILLIAM⁵ b. June 1743.
14. DARIUS⁵ b. Aug. 29, 1745.

NEHEMIAH⁵ BACON (Lieut. Henry,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² George¹) born Pomfret, Conn., Sept. 6, 1736; died Pomfret Nov. 6, 1832; married in Brooklyn, Conn., Dec. 29, 1756, Ruth Adams, who died June 28, 1825. He enlisted from Pomfret in the War of the Revolution, in May 1775 and served eight months, under Israel Putnam; enlisted again in 1777 and served till 1780 or 81 under Capt. Abner Bacon and Col. John Durkee; pension granted on his application dated July 6, 1818. He was then a resident of Suffield County, Ohio. Births of children recorded in Pomfret, Conn.:

1. HENRY⁶ b. June 12, 1757; d. Feb. 22, 1838.
2. MARY⁶ b. Apr. 26, 1760.
3. SARAH⁶ b. Mar. 9, 1762; d. Nov. 4, 1843.
4. JOSEPH⁶ b. Feb. 12, 1764.
5. RUTH⁶ b. July 22, 1766.
6. ABNER⁶.
7. WILLIAM⁶ b. May 20, 1771; d. Jan. 22, 1850.
8. CHAPMAN⁶ b. May 17, 1774; d. Mar. 8, 1847.
9. JOSEPH⁶ b. May 17, 1777.

DEA. ABNER⁶ BACON (Nehemiah,⁵ Lieut. Henry,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² George¹) born Pomfret, Conn., Aug. 15, 1768; died Putney, Vt., May 16, 1864; married Putney, Vt., Sept. 6, 1795, Katherine Read of Putney, born Mar. 6, 1773, Dunstable, Mass., daughter of Timothy and Susannah (Tayler) Read. She died Sept. 21, 1861. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to learn the tanners and shoemakers trades of a man in Putney, Vt. After his marriage he lived for two years or so in Salisbury, Conn., but after the birth of his eldest son, he removed to Putney where he lived till his death. Six children:

1. ASA⁷.
2. TIMOTHY READ⁷.
3. ABNER⁷ b. Mar. 20, 1801; d. Aug. 26, 1801, Putney.
4. WILLIAM C.⁷ b. Putney, Vt., Aug. 11, 1804; d. Dec. 10, 1868, Putney.
5. CLARK⁷.
6. GEORGE⁷ b. Oct. 10, 1809; d. Feb. 24, 1846.

ASA⁷ BACON (Abner⁶, Nehemiah⁵, Lieut. Henry⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², George¹) born Salisbury Corner, Oct. 30, 1796; married Feb. 29, 1824, Roxana Matilda, daughter of William and Eleanor (Jones) Perry of Putney, Vt., born May 6, 1801; died, Haverhill Apr. 25, 1883. He died Aug. 15, 1882. He removed with his parents to Putney, Vt., where he lived till shortly after his marriage when he removed to Haverhill where he had previously purchased the 70 acre lot No. 24 in the north division. The lot was a dense forest and he proceeded to clear the land for his home and farm, where with his wife, his life was spent, a quiet, unassuming, God-fearing citizen, a credit to the community and town. For the first ten years they lived in a log house, then in a frame house which was built on the site of the house on the Pond road now occupied by his only grandchild E. H. Lewis. In the first years of their residence in town Mrs. Bacon taught school in the district now known as Number Ten, at a salary of \$1.00 per week, and boarded herself. Five children born in Haverhill:

1. KATHERINE MATILDA⁸ b. Feb. 21, 1826; d. Aug. 28, 1831.
2. GEORGE HENRY⁸ b. May 17, 1830; d. Mar. 28, 1832.
3. WILLIAM PERRY⁸ b. Oct. 21, 1832; d. Sept. 26, 1848.
4. FAYETTE F.⁸ b. Oct. 24, 1835; m. Oct. 11, 1859, Susanna C., dau. of Russell and Hannah C. Wright, b. Hav. Feb. 11, 1837, d. Apr. 13, 1887. No children. Mr. Bacon, farmer, wheelwright and lumber manufacturer and dealer, lives (1915) on Pond road where his sawmill is situated. Republican; Free Baptist.
5. CAROLINE MINERVA⁸ b. May 26, 1838; m. Dec. 31, 1874, W. Henry Lewis of Westport, Mass., b. Oct. 30, 1844, Lewiston, Me. Mrs. Lewis lives with her brother (1915), housekeeper. One child: Enos Henry b. Apr. 16, 1878; m. Hav. Jan. 1, 1902, Mrs. E. (Allen, Gale, Blake) Clifford, dau. Pardon W. and Dorcas (Howe) Allen. Live in Hav. He is a stationary engineer.

TIMOTHY READ⁷ BACON (Abner⁶, Nehemiah⁵, Henry⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², George¹) born Putney, Vt., Oct. 16, 1798; died Haverhill Nov. 24, 1895; married Nov. 21, 1825, Betsey, daughter of Archibald and Susanna (Pierce) Chase of Putney, Vt., born at Royalton, Mass., Feb. 23, 1801, died Haverhill May 1, 1870. Her grandfather, Lieut. Francis Chase, rendered honorable service in the War of the Revolution, and her great-great-grandfather, John Chase, fought under Capt. Turner in "The Falls Fight" May 18, 1676, King Philip's War. They lived in Newfane and Wardsboro, Vt., where their children were born, until the spring of 1840, when they came to Haverhill and with his brother, William C., purchased the farm on the Pond road where they lived till 1865, when he sold his farm to Daniel W. Meader, and in 1867 purchased the Benjamin K. Eastman farm on the County road where he lived till his death. Eight children:

1. ABNER⁸ BACON (Timothy R.⁷, Abner⁶, Nehemiah⁵, Henry⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², George¹) b. Newfane, Vt., Jan. 28, 1827; d. West Lebanon Dec. 18, 1907; m. Oct. 12, 1852, Mary J., dau. of Henry and Phebe Ann (Avery) Hanchett of Plainfield, b. Jan. 10, 1829. He learned the trade of carpenter and lived in W. Lebanon. One child:

- (1) Charles Abner⁹ b. July 3, 1855; m. Nov. 30, 1879, Annie A. Wood of Plainfield, b. July 24, 1857. He lives (1915) at W. Lebanon; contractor and builder; Republican; K. T. Mason. Two chil.: (a) Charles Abner, Jr.¹⁰ b. W. Lebanon Sept. 16, 1886; m. Sept. 30, 1907, Emma Brown Holton, b. Apr. 1, 1885, Chicago, Ill. He lives in W. Lebanon, and follows the occupation of father and grandfather. Two chil.: Wendell Abner¹¹ b. Sept. 26, 1908; Everett Holton¹¹ b. June 29, 1910. (b) Elloine Dickinson¹⁰ b. W. Lebanon June 23, 1894; d. June 28, 1901.
2. **ELMON CHASE⁸ BACON** (Timothy R.⁷, Abner⁶, Nehemiah⁵, Henry⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², George¹) b. Newfane, Vt., Dec. 1, 1828; d. Cleveland, O., May 22, 1909; m. Feb. 25, 1856, Lucia Kent, dau. of Rinaldo and Harriet (Kent) Mullin of Lyman, b. Feb. 10, 1837, d. Cleveland, O., Mar. 8, 1892. He learned the carpenters' trade, engaged in bridge building and later became travelling salesman for the Fairbanks Scale Co. About 1874 went to Cleveland, O. Salesman for a wholesale tea and coffee house, and later, till his death, a wholesaler of lightning rods. Prominent in Masonry. Four children:
 - (1) Edward Rinaldo⁹ b. St. Johnsbury, Vt., Oct. 26, 1857; d. Cleveland, O., May 15, 1911; m. July 19, 1893, Lena, dau. Frank S. and Mary Anna (Sears) Lang of Cleveland. Hotel clerk and bookkeeper. Two chil.: (a) Lucia Mary¹⁰ b. May 7, 1894; m. 1913 A. J. Fish; one child: Elizabeth Jane¹¹ b. Oct. 12, 1914. (b) Harriett Anna¹⁰ b. May 4, 1898.
 - (2) Harriet Emily⁹ b. Cleveland, O., Oct. 26, 1860; m. Mar. 4, 1885, Carl, s. of George and Lena (Gressmuck) Dueringer of Cleveland, b. Sept. 4, 1864. Living (1915) Euclid, O. Four chil.: (a) Florence Lucia¹⁰ b. Feb. 25, 1890; m. Dec. 27, 1912, Chester Gans, s. of Frank J. and Mary E. (Gans) Warns of Cleveland, b. Cincinnati July 3, 1891. One child: Lucia Kent¹¹ b. Oct. 23, 1914. (b) Lelia Bacon¹⁰ b. Apr. 5, 1892; m. Aug. 17, 1914, Harold C. s. of George F. and Mary G. (Hahan) Folts of Chicago, b. Aug. 11, 1875. (c) Edna Harriet¹⁰ b. Cleveland, May 19, 1894; m. Dec. 4, 1912, Darwin Sherwin Barrett Jr. of Cleveland, b. Oct. 16, 1892. One child: Darwin Sherwin 3d¹¹ b. Aug. 24, 1914. (d) Harriet Kent¹⁰ b. Sept. 8, 1902.
 - (3) Minnie⁹ b. Hav. Mar. 26, 1862; d. Hav. Aug. 15, 1863.
 - (4) Elmore Chase Jr.⁹ b. Cleveland, O., Oct. 6, 1878; m. Nov. 26, 1901, Minerva Janet Hertel of Cleveland, b. July 8, 1882. Lives in Cleveland. On editorial staff "Cleveland Leader." Four chil.: (a) Elmore Chase 3d¹⁰ b. July 21, 1903. (b) Dorothy Jean¹⁰ b. Aug. 13, 1906. (c) Edward Kent b. Jan. 23, 1908. (d) Betsey Blanche¹⁰ b. Sept. 19, 1914.
3. **SUMNER PIERCE⁸ BACON** (Timothy R.⁷, Abner⁶, Nehemiah⁵, Henry⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², George¹) b. Newfane, Vt. June 7, 1830; m. Aug. 10, 1856, Mariah Marietta, dau. Orrin and Nancy (Burley) Stebbins of Grand Rapids, Mich., b. Borodeno, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1833; d. Terrace Park, O., Jan. 1, 1910. Dealer in coal and iron, living (1915) Terrace Park, Hamilton Co., O. Six chil.
 - (1) Sarah Inez⁹ b. No. Hav., Nov. 15, 1857.
 - (2) Emma Lucena⁹ b. Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 25, 1860; m. Nov. 28, 1882, William, s. of William L. and Mary Beal Christopher, b. Aug. 10, 1856. Two chil.: (a) Marietta¹⁰ b. Sept. 17, 1883, at Milford, O., m. Aug. 7, 1906, F. Moulton Cobb; two chil.: Dorothy¹¹, b. June 14, 1907, and William Christopher¹¹ b. Apr. 5, 1910. Lives in Jackson, Mich. (b) Raymond B.¹⁰ b. Milford, O., Feb. 3, 1885; m. Dec. 13, 1911, Pearl Ida Breeling, Terrace Park, O.
 - (3) Charles Sumner⁹ b. Terrace Park, O., Sept. 16, 1867; m. Mary Eliza Stovall of Cincinnati. Lives Terrace Park, O.; bookkeeper. Three chil.: (a) Corinne Inez¹⁰ b. Cincinnati July 23, 1892. (b) Owen Stovall¹⁰ b. March 5, 1895. (c) George Leete¹⁰ b. Detroit, Mich., Dec. 29, 1888.
 - (4) Blanche Anna⁹, b. Terrace Park Nov. 16, 1869; m. June 14, 1899, Charles A. Myers, Jr. of Cincinnati, b. July 4, 1870. Lives at Terrace Park. Two chil.: (a) Dorothy¹⁰ b. June 24, 1901. (b) Janet b. May 29, 1903.
 - (5) George Read⁹ b. Terrace Park, O., Jan. 26, 1873.
 - (6) Jennie Eudora⁹ b. Terrace Park, O., July 12, 1875.
4. **KATHERINE⁸** b. Apr. 20, 1832; d. in infancy.

5. LUCENA BREWSTER⁸ (Timothy R.⁷, etc.) b. Wardsboro, Vt., Jan. 6, 1834; m. Apr. 26, 1864, Trustum C. Haynes of St. Johnsbury, b. Hardwick, Vt., Jan. 12, 1835, d. Oct. 6, 1889. She d. Oct. 14, 1911. Lived St. Johnsbury, Vt. One child: George Carlos⁹ b. Nov. 18, 1872; d. Oct. 7, 1874.
6. MARY ANN⁸ (Timothy R.⁷,) b. Wardsboro, Vt., Dec. 9, 1835; m. Apr. 18, 1865, Moses Blood Meader of Hav. Lives (1915) No. Hav. (See Meader.)
7. CAROLINE ELVIRA⁸ (Timothy R.⁷, etc.) b. Wardsboro, Vt., Mar. 21, 1838; m. Nov. 29, 1859, James E. Haywood, living (1915) Port Huron, Mich. (See Haywood.)
8. MARTHA MARIA⁸ (Timothy R.⁷, etc.) b. Wardsboro, Vt., Oct. 17, 1839; m. Apr. 16, 1865, Chester M. Carleton of Hav. (See Carleton.)

WILLIAM C.⁷ BACON (Abner⁶, Nehemiah⁵, Henry⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², George¹) born Putney, Vt., Aug. 11, 1804; died there Dec. 10, 1868; married Haverhill Feb. 16, 1843, Maria Mary, daughter of Joshua and Mary Blaisdell of Haverhill. He came to Haverhill about 1835 and in company with his brother, Timothy R., purchased the Pond road farm. In 1844 sold to his brother and soon after returned to Putney, Vt. Carpenter and builder. Five children:

1. JENNIE L.⁸ b. Hav. Dec. 9, 1843.
2. HENRY C.⁸ b. Hav. Sept. 7, 1845. Living at Bellows Falls, Vt.
3. GEORGE⁸ b. Putney, Vt., Jan. 31, 1847; d. Bellows Falls, Vt., Nov. 5, 1911.
4. ELLA⁸ b. Putney, Vt., May 25, 1849.
5. EMMA⁸ b. Putney, Vt., May 25, 1849.

CLARK⁷ BACON (Abner⁶, Nehemiah⁵, Henry⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², George¹) born Oct. 10, 1806, Putney, Vt.; married Mar. 2, 1836, Lydia B., daughter Valentine and Rhoda (Winslow) Kerr, born June 9, 1812. Came to Haverhill about 1835. Bought lot No. 14 in the "Fisher Farm" tract. In 1854 he sold 25 acres of this to Drusilla M. Bisbee and Sarah Bisbee, and in 1855 sold the remainder to Horace Wilmot and returned to Putney. One child:

HARRISON K.⁸, soldier in War of Rebellion, 1st lieut., d. in 1866.

BAKER

HOSEA SWETT BAKER was less than twenty years old when he came to Haverhill, about 1817. He was born in 1797 (?) and is said to have descended on his mother's side from Capt. John Lovewell, the famous Indian warrior. He came on his mother's death to live with an uncle in Piermont. He earned money to obtain an education at the Academy and pursued teaching for several years in Rumney and Haverhill. He was always a busy man and said it was better to work for his board than to go idle. Afterwards he engaged in the lumber business on the Oliverian. He moved to the Corner in 1825, engaged in the meat business, and was with Blaisdell & Co. in general merchandise trade. The succeeding thirty years were spent in farming at East Haverhill on what is known as the Baker farm. No man was better known in town than himself, and was noted for his line of conversation and anecdote. Mr. Baker held many positions of trust and honor. He was deputy sheriff, captain of militia, postmaster, selectman, representative, trustee Haverhill Academy and for more than forty years a justice of the peace, performing marriage ceremonies without number. He was also in requisition in the settlement of estates. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Methodist, and was a member of the Republican party.

He married Fanny Huntington of Hanover. He died May 20, 1885, at the age of 88 years, and she died Apr. 16, 1874, at the age of 72.

PEYTON RANDOLPH BAKER was born Sept. 2, 1825. Graduated at Dartmouth in the Class of 1848 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1853. He was a

physician and died May 17, 1873, at Warren, Me. Oliver Randolph Baker, a clothing merchant at Bradford, Vt., was a son of his.

ROYAL H. BAKER died Aug. 22, 1871, at the age of 49.

OLIVER H. BAKER died July 11, 1902, aged 68; Chastina B. Baker died Jan. 31, 1897, aged 52.

SOLON H. BAKER died Jan. 29, 1906, 76 years 5 months 23 days. He was 30 when married. Chastina L. Baker died July 20, 1894, aged 53. They were married June 12, 1860. He was a farmer and lived with her father. Republican; Methodist.

FANNIE M. BAKER was married at the age 29 to Rev. Moses T. Runnells of Orford.

BARBOUR

NED T. BARBOUR, son of Zachariah R. and Eliza Cross Barbour, born Fairlee, Vt., July 27, 1856; married at Bradford, Vt., Aug. 17, 1892, Edith, daughter of Milo and Ellen (Page) Bailey of Haverhill, born Haverhill Sept. 4, 1870. Have lived since marriage in Haverhill, for past fifteen or twenty years in Woodsville; business, restaurant. Two children:

1. MADGE GERTRUDE b. Hav. Sept. 4, 1894.
2. DOROTHY ELLEN b. Woodsville Apr. 17, 1900.

BARRON

CAPT TIMOTHY BARRON¹ born in Groton or Westfield, Mass., about 1740; married Olive Moore, widow of Col. Russell. Came to Haverhill about 1774; died Nov. 7, 1797. He took an active part in the Revolution. He was one of the committee chosen at the annual town meeting in Mar. 1775 "to see that the results of the Continental Congress were observed in town." He held a captain's commission in Col. Bedel's regiment for the defence of the frontier in 1778 and 1779. He also served in Capt. Joseph Hutchins company of 34 men that went from Haverhill to the Northern Army under Gen. Gates in 1777. His son, Jonathan, served in Gen. Stark's brigade from July 24 to Sept. 27, 1777, and also in Col. Bedel's regiment for the defence of the frontier from Apr. 1778 to Apr. 1779. He was selectman in 1780. He lived at Horse Meadow, and gave the plot of land which was the nucleus of the Horse Meadow Cemetery. There are none bearing the name of Barron now living in town though he still has descendants both in Haverhill and Bath. Five children:

1. JONATHAN² b. June 30, 1760, soldier in Revolution; m. Jan. 29, 1784, Thankful Miner.
2. DEBORAH² b. Nov. 25, 1763; m. Jan. 21, 1784, Edward Pickett.
3. HANNAH² b. June 14, 1766; m. Aug. 22, 1784, Jacob Hurd of Bath.
4. PRISCILLA² b. Oct. 6, 1768; m., 1st, May 24, 1784, Nathan Clough; 2nd, Apr. 7, 1787, Noah Moulton of Lyman.
5. SARAH² b. Nov. 12, 1771; m. Dec. 28, 1799, Ezekiel Tewksbury.

The town records show other marriages: Mary Barron to Herman Pennock May 31, 1821. William Barron to Sophia Morse Apr. 24, 1836. Mrs. Hannah Barron to David Northey of Franconia Feb. 22, 1785. Timothy Barron of Bath to Susanna White Jan. 29, 1809.

In the Barron lot in Horse Meadow Cemetery, there are besides the Capt. Timothy Barron monument, headstones with inscriptions as follows: Capt. Moses Barron died Mar. 7, 1841, in his 86th year. Rhoda, wife of Capt. Moses Barron, died Aug. 4, 1833, aged 71 years. Mary, daughter Fletcher and Mary Barron, died Mar. 1832, aged 1 year 2 months.

BARSTOW

WILLIAM BARSTOW¹ was one of two brothers who embarked from Yorkshire, England, Sept. 20, 1635, for New England in the ship "Truelove," John Gibbes, master. He was in Dedham, Mass., 1636, and later settled in that part of Scituate which is now Hanover, when he died 1668 aged 56 years.

JOSEPH BARSTOW² (William¹) born Dedham, Mass., 1639; married May 16, 1666, Susanna Lincoln; died Apr. 17, 1712.

SAMUEL BARSTOW³ (Joseph², William¹) born Scituate, Mass., Jan. 1, 1683; married Mar. 17, 1708; died Scituate Oct. 23, 1730.

JOSEPH BARSTOW⁴ (Samuel³, Joseph², William¹) baptized Scituate, June 13, 1725; removed to Lebanon, Conn., about 1735; married May 6, 1752, widow Mary Webster, maiden name Bliss; died May 4, 1770.

MICHAEL BARSTOW⁵ (Joseph⁴, Samuel³, Joseph², William¹) born Lebanon, Conn., May 24, 1754; soldier in Revolutionary War six years; married Ruth Abbott of Lebanon. Removed first to Campton, N. H., later to Haverhill where his sons were engaged in business; died June 27, 1836, and his wife died three months later. He was a man of remarkable physical power, exceedingly athletic and nimble even after he became an octogenarian. "The prominent traits in his character were courage and piety, and he died as he had lived, a Christian soldier and an honest man." Six children all born in Campton:

1. WILLIAM.
2. HENRY.
3. CHARLES; lived and d. in Campton.
4. THOMAS.
5. NANCY b. —; d. Sept. 1, 1827, ae. 38.
6. RUTH b. —; d. Mar. 31, 1832, ae. 34.

WILLIAM BARSTOW⁶ (Michael⁵, Joseph⁴, Samuel³, Joseph², William¹) born Campton Jan. 22, 1784; married (published Nov. 1809) Abigail, daughter Ebenezer Townsend of Chester; died Mar. 1, 1844; she died Sept. 16, 1862, age 73 years. He was in trade at the Corner. In 1827 he appears in a business directory as "a dealer in English and W. I. goods." In his political affiliations he was a Federalist and Whig. He was defeated for the office of town clerk in 1831 by his brother Henry, Democrat, at one of the exciting town meetings of those days. On the incoming of the Harrison administration he was appointed postmaster and held the office until his death. Ten children all born in Haverhill:

1. JULIA ANN ⁷ b. 1810; d. Dec. 4, 1815.
2. GEORGE ⁷ b. 1811; m. June 4, 1844, Emily, dau. of John Shipley of Saco, Me. They had no children. He was educated at the Academy and at Dartmouth College leaving College, however, before graduation. He read law with Robert Rantoul in Boston, was admitted to the bar and began practice in that city. Returned to New Hampshire and practiced in Hillsborough and Manchester. After the admission of California to the Union he removed to San Francisco and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession there. He was a man of marked ability, of high character, and was distinguished in his profession. While in Hillsborough he served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John McNeil. Before leaving New Hampshire he wrote and published a history of the state, a work of much value. While in California, he was active in politics, was a member of the state legislature and Speaker of the House.
3. WILLIAM H. ⁷ b. 1812; m. 1831 Margaret, dau. of Rev. William Woodward of Vermont; d. of cholera in Auburn, N. Y., 1832.
4. ABIGAIL ⁷ d. in infancy.
5. JAMES TOWNSEND. ⁷
6. ABIGAIL. ⁷
7. MARY A. ⁷ lived in Columbia, Tex., and d. there.
8. CHARLES W. ⁷ educated at the Academy and became a devoted and successful Moravian minister; settled in Iowa and d. there.

9. MARY⁷ m. Edwin S. Thayer of So. Milford, Mass.
10. EBENEZER T.⁷ was a merchant in Columbia, Tex., and d. there unm.
11. CATHERINE⁷ b. 1833; d. Hav. Sept. 24, 1864.

DEA. HENRY BARSTOW⁶ (Michael⁵, Joseph⁴, Samuel³, Joseph², William¹) born 1787; came to Haverhill about 1801; married, first (published Nov. 12, 1813), Harriet, daughter Capt. David Webster of Plymouth; married, second (published Aug. 16, 1825), Frances Pierce of Woodstock, Vt., born Sept. 22, 1803, died Oct. 26, 1888. Dea. Barstow died Lowell, Mass., Feb. 24, 1849.

He took an active part in town and church affairs, was as uncompromising a Democrat as his brother William was Federalist and Whig. He was town clerk and treasurer in 1831-33, and again in 1835-36. He became deacon of the church Jan. 8, 1829, and held that office until his removal to Claremont in Apr. 1841. He was a partner of his brother William in the business of keeping a general store until 1822, when the partnership was dissolved, his brother continuing the business at the old stand a little south of Towles tavern, while Henry began business on his own account in the store which had formerly been occupied by Samuel Brooks. His stock according to his advertisement in the local newspaper consisted of W. I. goods, hardware, crockery, glassware, dry goods, wines, rum, brandy, sugar, etc. The selling of rum and brandy was not deemed at all inconsistent with holding the office of deacon. After a few years in Claremont he removed to Lowell where he resided until his death in 1849. Four children by his first marriage:

1. LYDIA WOODWARD⁷ b. Mar. 9, 1815; m. Merrill Pearson. (See Pearson.)
2. HARRIET⁷ b. May 26, 1816; d. Aug. 11, 1839.
3. HENRY⁷ b. June 25, 1819; went to California.
4. HORACE⁷ b. Feb. 20, 1822.

Ten children by second marriage:

5. FRANCES⁷ bapt. Apr. 3, 1826; m. Benj. F. Larabee of Hartland, Vt.
6. DAVID PIERCE⁷ bapt. Sept. 30, 1827.
7. ALFRED⁷ bapt. Apr. 7, 1829. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of his cousin, George Barstow in Manchester. In 1849 he joined the Argonauts and went to California. Finishing his law studies he was admitted to the bar, and became a prominent and successful lawyer. He was also a pioneer in the grape growing industry of his adopted state. He m. in 1868 the dau. of his law partner, ex-Judge A. L. Rhodes of the California Supreme Court. He resided in Oakland, with law offices in San Francisco. He was a man of marked ability and force of character.
8. ANSON⁷ was a grain dealer in Oakland, Cal.
9. ELLEN⁷.
10. FRANCIS⁷ b. Dec. 1838; d. Nov. 5, 1839.
11. FREDERICK S.⁷ b. July 1847; d. Aug. 14, 1848.
12. CLARA A.⁷ b. 1840; d. Sept. 8, 1845.
13. CHARLES C.⁷ b. Dec. 1843; d. Mar. 1849.
14. GARDNER⁷ lived in Chicago, engaged in grain business.

THOMAS BARSTOW⁶ (Michael⁵, Joseph⁴, Samuel³, Joseph², William¹) came to Haverhill and was a clerk in the store of his brothers; married Sally, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Cutter) Hale of Wells River, Vt., born June 9, 1796. They lived in Piermont and later in Canada. They had nine children:

1. SARAH A.⁷
2. HARRIET⁷ m. and lived at Derby, Vt.
3. NANCY⁷ m. Feb. 8, 1850, Edwin S. Thayer and lived in Thetford, Vt.
4. MICHAEL H.⁷ lived in Boston, Mass.
5. THOMAS A.⁷
6. ARTHUR C.⁷
7. LOUISA⁷.
8. RUTH A.⁷
9. WILLIAM H.⁷

JAMES T. BARSTOW⁷ (William⁶, Michael⁵, Joseph⁴, Samuel³, Joseph², William¹) born Haverhill Dec. 16, 1816; died Piermont Feb. 17, 1893; thrice married: first, to Marice M. Lovering who died Sept. 14, 1846, age 22 years; second, Oct. 19, 1857, to Mary S., daughter of R. N. Brown of Haverhill who died Sept. 12, 1869, age 36 years; third to Sophronia M. Holden who died Jan. 20, 1890, age 50 years. Two children by second marriage:

1. NELLIE J.⁸ d. June 21, 1869, ae. 7 yrs., 5 mos., 21 days.
2. EDWARD C.⁸ d. Sept. 16, 1879, ae. 14 yrs. 3 mos.

Mr. Barstow lived in Haverhill and Piermont. Was town clerk of Piermont in 1848-49, and 1851-52. The records as kept by him are a model of neatness and accuracy. After his removal to Piermont he represented that town in the legislature.

THOMAS A. BARSTOW⁷ (Thomas⁶, Michael⁵, Joseph⁴, Samuel³, Joseph², William¹) born Melbourne, Canada; married Mary J., daughter of Amos Tarleton of Piermont. Resided in Piermont from which town he enlisted in 1862 in Company B, 15th N. H. Vols. and was killed at the siege of Port Hudson in May 1863. Three children:

1. GEORGE⁸ b. Aug. 1849; drowned in Connecticut River Aug. 1863.
2. MARGARETTE⁸ b. Aug. 1853; m. Jesse R. Squires. (See Squires.)
3. WALTER THOMAS⁸ b. Jan. 1860; m. Inez Clark of Lowell, Mass. No chil.

BARSTOW

REV. EZEKIEL HALE BARSTOW (Ezekiel⁵, Joshua⁴, Joshua³, Joshua², William¹), son of Ezekiel and Mary (Connor), was born in Hanover, Mass., May 17, 1815; married Aug. 1842, Emma G., daughter of Rufus Clarke of Brattleboro, Vt. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1839, and for five years was principal of Lawrence Academy. Studied theology and became pastor of the Congregational Church in Walpole in 1845. Became teacher in a classical school in Newton, Mass., in 1851. He came to Haverhill in 1860, in failing health, and died soon after. His wife survived him several years, and of their children Mary C. and Sallie C. became teachers. William engaged in business in Nebraska, and John, born in 1858, graduated at Dartmouth in 1883, studied theology at Hartford and Andover, and is a successful Congregationalist minister.

BARTLETT

DR. EZRA BARTLETT, who for a period of thirty-six years filled a large place in the professional, political and social life of Haverhill, came of a distinguished ancestry.

JOHN BARTLETT¹ came to America from England early in the seventeenth century and established himself at Beverly, Mass.

RICHARD BARTLETT² (John¹) born in Beverly, one of the several sons of John, settled in Newbury, Mass., where he reared a large family, eight sons and two daughters.

STEPHEN BARTLETT³ (Richard², John¹), fifth son, born Newbury, Mass.; married — Webster, and a few years after his marriage settled in Amesbury.

JOSIAH BARTLETT⁴ (Stephen³, Richard², John¹), fourth son of Stephen, born Amesbury, Mass., Nov. 21, 1729; died Kingston May 10, 1795. He received the rudiments of a classical education and began the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Ordway of Amesbury. In 1750 he began the practice of his profession in Kingston. Exercising freedom from the dogmatical rules of practice he soon became eminent in his profession. He began his political life in 1765 as a delegate to the legislature, an office to which he was annually chosen till the outbreak of the Revolution. He was frequently opposed to the royal policy, and Gov. Wentworth in the hope of gaining his favor, appointed him a magistrate and later in 1770 to the command of a militia regiment. He remained, however, devoted to the patriot cause and in 1775 was deprived of both these offices. He declined an election to the first Provincial Congress in 1774, on account of the loss

of his house by fire, but in 1775, Gov. Wentworth having left the province, Dr. Bartlett became a member of the Committee of Safety upon which the government of the province practically devolved for some months, and he also accepted a commission as colonel of the 7th Regiment. He was elected to the Continental Congress in Aug. 1775, and again in Jan. 1776. He was the first to give his vote for the Declaration of Independence, and the first after John Hancock to affix his name to that immortal document. In 1777 he was with Stark at Bennington, acting as agent for the state in procuring medical supplies. In Mar. 1778 he was again elected to Congress and still again in August of that year. He became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1779, justice of the Superior Court in 1780 and chief justice in 1788. In this year he was also an active member of the state convention which adopted the federal constitution. In 1789, greatly depressed by the death of his wife, he declined an election to the United States Senate, pleading his advanced age. He was, however, chosen president of the state by the legislature in 1790, and in 1791 and 1792 by popular election. In 1793 he became the first governor of the state under the new state constitution and held this office till 1794.

Of his children, three sons chose the profession of their father; Levi, the eldest, succeeded to the practice of his father in Kingston; Josiah located in Stratham, and Ezra came first to Warren and then to Haverhill. Brought up in the atmosphere of politics, the three brothers took an active interest in politics and all public affairs throughout their lives. Their letters, now in the possession of their descendants, are interesting commentaries on the public men and matters of their times.

DR. EZRA BARTLETT⁵ (Josiah⁴, Stephen³, Richard², John¹), youngest son and executor of his father's will, born Kingston, Sept. 13, 1770; married Jan. 31, 1799, at Kingston, by the Rev. Elihu Thayer, Hannah, daughter Dr. Amos and Hannah (Gilman) Gale. Dr. Gale was the partner of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, and attended to the practice of the firm while his partner was in Philadelphia. He was a pronounced Whig and served on several committees during the Revolution, but held no other office and performed no military duty. Dr. Bartlett died Dec. 5, 1848; she died Sept. 8, 1855. Eleven children, eight born in Warren, three in Haverhill:

1. LAURA S.⁶ b. Oct. 20, 1799; m. Jacob Bell. (See Bell.)
2. JOSIAH⁶ 1801-02.
3. JOSIAH⁶ b. May 3, 1803; m. Hannah E. Weeks; d. 1853.
4. HANNAH⁶ b. Jan. 7, 1805; m. John Blaisdell 1835; d. Alton, Ill., June 17, 1897; had two children: A son who m. and had one child who survived only a few weeks, and a daughter Arriana, who lives unm. in Alton, Ill.
5. LEVI⁶ b. Oct. 4, 1806; m., 1st., Amelia Honeneman, d. Aug. 7, 1829, buried in Bartlett lot in cemetery at Ladd Street; m., 2nd, Harriett Hopkins. He d. June 22, 1892.
6. MARY⁶ b. 1808; d. Aug. 6, 1830; unm.
7. SARAH⁶ b. 1810; d. Oct. 1, 1836; unm.
8. EZRA⁶ b. Sept. 28, 1811; m., 1st, Sarah Calef; 2d, Mrs. Eleanor Hubbard. He d. June 16, 1892.
9. AMOS GILMAN⁶ b. Jan. 14, 1814; m. Georgianna Pike. He had two sons: (1) Albert Edward⁷, a physician in Albany, N. Y.; (2) Frank⁷ and possibly others.
10. ALBERT GATTALEN⁶ b. May 23, 1815; m. Susan Ann Calef; d. 1842.
11. STEPHEN MADISON⁶ b. June 22, 1817.

The morning after his marriage, Feb. 1, 1799, Dr. Bartlett and his young wife started on horseback, on their honeymoon trip, for Warren where he settled as a physician, secured a successful practice. From the start he took an active interest in public affairs, represented Warren in the legislature of 1805, and in 1806 was made judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1812, he removed to Haverhill where he took at once a leading position as a physician, dividing with Drs. Carleton and Spalding an extensive practice, and holding important public offices. In his political affiliations he was a Federalist and

later a Whig. He represented Haverhill in the legislature of 1834, and held various town offices. In 1836 he received the Whig vote as candidate for governor against Isaac Hill, Democrat. He was judge of the Circuit Court in 1816, and chief justice of the Court of Sessions in 1820. He was member of the Executive Council for three years 1822-24 and collector of internal revenue for the fifth New Hampshire district. He was elector of president and vice-president in 1820 and again in 1828, voting in the latter year for Adams. He was a man of high character and standing both in his profession and in public life, and few if any citizens of Haverhill enjoyed greater popularity. An evidence of this is seen in the fact that probably more children in Haverhill and adjoining towns were named for him than for any other man of his time with the possible exception of the immortal George W. The Bartlett residence is on Court Street at the corner, the next house west of the Judge Westgate residence.

DR. JOSIAH BARTLETT⁶ (Ezra⁵, Josiah⁴, Stephen³, Richard², John¹) married Mary E. Weeks; was a physician in Stratham; was killed in a railroad accident at South Norwalk, Conn., in 1853. They had six children:

1. MARY⁷ who m. — Rollins of Dover and had two children: Daniel⁸ who d. without issue, and Hannah⁸ still living in Dover, unm.
2. ANTOINETTE⁷ d. unm.
3. LAURA⁷ d. unm.
4. JOSIAH⁷ in the Navy, was in the battle between the Kearsarge and Alabama, but who d. without issue.
5. EZRA⁷ d. without issue.
6. GEORGE⁷ d. unm.

DR. LEVI BARTLETT⁶ (Ezra⁵, Josiah⁴, Stephen³, Richard², John¹) settled as a physician in Skaneateles, N. Y.; two children by his first wife: He had by his second wife one son Fred⁷, who died in New York City without issue.

1. EDWARD⁷ who later became judge of the Supreme Court of New York, but d. without issue.
2. MARY⁷ m. — Kellogg and d. 1915 without issue.

DR. EZRA BARTLETT, JR.⁶ (Ezra⁵, Josiah⁴, Stephen³, Richard², John¹) born Warren Sept. 28, 1811; married, first, Apr. 25, 1835, Sarah Calef of Saco, Me.; second, Mrs. Eleanor Augusta Tucker, widow of John Hubbard, a lawyer of South Berwick, Me. Studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. John French of Bath, and graduated from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1832. Began practice in Virginia but was called home at the end of one year by the illness of his father, with whom he spent a few years in partnership, when he went to South Berwick, Me., where he remained fifteen years. He was later in East Boston, Mass., for four years, when he went to Exeter where he lived until his death. During the last two years of the War of the Rebellion he was a "contract surgeon" and was for the greater part of the time with the armies operating in Tennessee and Georgia. He was a very skillful and successful physician and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He had one son by his first marriage, Josiah Calef⁷, who graduated at Harvard; married Grace —; engaged in business in Chicago and became agent for the C. B. & Q. railroad; he died about 1900 leaving three sons: (1) Josiah Calef⁸, (2) Hugh⁸, and (3) Paul⁸.

STEPHEN MADISON BARTLETT⁶ (Ezra⁵, Josiah⁴, Stephen³, Richard², John¹) married 1856, Susan A. Hendree of Tuskegee, Ala.; died Washington, D. C., 1891. Three children:

1. AGNES S.⁷ m. Charles C. Bryan, and has one dau. Agnes Bartlett⁸; all living (1916) in Washington, D. C.
2. SALLIE⁷. Lives in Calef, Cal.
3. GEORGE m., has several children and lives in Colorado.

BARTLETT

RICHARD BARTLETT¹. Settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635; died May 25, 1647.

RICHARD BARTLETT² (Richard¹) born 1622; married Abigail —; lived in Newbury, Mass.; member of General Court four years; died 1698.

RICHARD BARTLETT³ (Richard^{2 1}) born Feb. 21, 1649; married Nov. 18, 1673, Hannah Emery of Newbury.

RICHARD BARTLETT⁴ (Richard^{3 2 1}) born Oct. 20, 1676; married Apr. 12, 1699, Margaret Woodman.

RICHARD BARTLETT⁵ (Richard^{4 3 2 1}) born June 27, 1700; settled in Sutton, Mass.

CHRISTOPHER BARTLETT⁶ (Richard^{5 4 3 2 1}) settled in Pembroke, N. H.

STEPHEN BARTLETT⁷ (Christopher⁶, Richard^{5 4 3 2 1}) married Hannah —; moved to Goshen 1776; children born Pembroke.

JOSIAH BARTLETT⁸ (Stephen⁷, Christopher⁶, Richard^{5 4 3 2 1}) born 1774; married Abigail, daughter James and Abigail (Kinsman) Wheelock of Hanover; lived in Bath; died about 1851. She was born 1786; died 1843.

MICHAEL BARTLETT⁹ (Josiah⁸, Stephen⁷, Christopher⁶, Richard^{5 4 3 2 1}) born Sept. 1814; married, first, Amanda Abbott; second, Laura A. Hibbard.

BATCHELDER

JOHN BACHELLOR¹ born in England 1610; married, first, Mary —; second, Elizabeth Herrick. Came to America 1635; settled in Salem; made a Freeman Nov. 13, 1640; admitted to church 1639; died Sept. 10, 1675. Six children.

JOHN BACHELOR² (John¹) born Salem June 23, 1650; married Salem Aug. 14, 1673, Mary, daughter Zachariah and Mary (Dodge) Herrick, born Oct. 10, 1654; she died Aug. 19, 1684. Cooper by trade; lived in that part of Salem, now Beverly. Six children.

JONATHAN BATCHELDER³ (John², John¹) born Salem, Mass., Mar. 29, 1678; married about 1719, Ruth Rayment (Raymond); lived in Salem; died 1740. Three children.

LIEUT. JONATHAN BATCHELDER⁴ (Jonathan³, John², John¹) born Salem, Mass., 1720; married (published) Feb. 3, 1744, Hepzibah Conant, Beverly b. Oct. 26, 1729. First Lieutenant in Capt. Caleb Dodge's Company which marched Apr. 19, 1775, to Concord and Lexington; lived in Salem and Beverly, Mass.; died Oct. 18, 1776. Ten children.

REV. DANIEL BATCHELDER⁵ (Jonathan⁴, Jonathan³, John², John¹) born (probably in Massachusetts) Feb. 25, 1765; married Unity, N. H., Jan. 25, 1785, Phebe Chase, born Feb. 28, 1767; died Corinth, Vt., Oct. 19, 1858. He was the first ordained Freewill Baptist Minister in Orange County, Vt.; ordained at Corinth Oct. 4, 1799; served the Corinth Church, which he organized, as pastor twenty years. He went west to visit his daughter Mrs. Lena Ladd, and died thirty miles from Cincinnati, O., in 1833. Resided in Corinth and Bradford, Vt. Nine children.

CAPT. DANIEL BATCHELDER⁶ (Daniel⁵, Jonathan⁴, Jonathan³, John², John¹) born Corinth, Vt., May 10, 1803; married, first, Jan. 20, 1835, Mrs. Emeline (Cooke) Brown of Corinth, Vt., born Mar. 22, 1801; died July 20, 1862; married, second, Dec. 23, 1863, Mrs. Lucretia Haywood, widow of Alvah E. at East Haverhill. She died Sept. 1876. He died July 8, 1868. He came to Coventry (now Benton) in 1824, and lived there till 1841, when he removed to East Haverhill where he lived, except for a few years spent in Corinth, till his death in 1868. While a resident of Coventry he took an active part in town affairs holding the various town offices, and represented the town in the legislature in 1834, '35, '36, '38, '39. He procured the passage of the enabling act changing the name of the town from Coventry to Benton, which was accepted by the town in 1840. After his removal to Haverhill, he was elected representative in 1845, and was moderator in 1866-67. A Democrat in politics he was active in party and town affairs. Was

deputy sheriff, and for many years was an auctioneer, probably more widely known as such than any one of this time in Haverhill and the adjoining towns. He had a loud voice, ready wit and a sharp tongue, and sold the goods. He recruited a company for the 9th Regiment Infantry in the Mexican War, and was commissioned captain, but was detained on recruiting service at Newport, R. I., and did not go to Mexico. He was also captain in the 13th N. H. Militia. Four children:

1. ANN MARIA⁷ b. Coventry Dec. 13, 1836; d. Hav. Sept. 24, 1867.
2. CAROLINE COOKE⁷ b. Coventry Nov. 27, 1838; lived in Jefferson, Ia.
3. EMELINE COOKE⁷ b. Hav. Feb. 8, 1842; m. Feb. 8, 1859, in Grand Junction, Ia., Charles Cooke Carpenter of Corinth, Vt., b. Apr. 8, 1836. Three chil.: (1) Charles Daniel b. June 17, 1860; m. June 16, 1884. (2) Susan Emma b. Mar. 20, 1863; m. Jan. 26, 1881; lived Walker, Lynn Co., Ia. (3) Carrie A. b. Apr. 15, 1872; lives Grand Junction, Ia.
4. ADALINE BRADLEY⁷ b. Nov. 28, 1845; d. Apr. 21, 1847.

BATCHELDER

REV. STEPHEN BACHILER¹ born England 1561; College of St. John, Oxford. Came to New England in 1632, was in Massachusetts till 1639 when he came to Hampton, N. H. His name is conspicuous in the early annals, and his life was one of great activity. Returned to England, and died there in 1660.

NATHANIEL BATCHELDER² (Rev. Stephen¹) born England 1590; did not come to America.

NATHANIEL BATCHELDER³ (Nathaniel², Stephen¹) born England 1640; married, first, Dec. 10, 1659, Deborah, daughter of John Smith of Martha's Vineyard; married, second, Oct. 31, 1676, Mary (Carter) Wyman, widow of John Wyman; married, third, Oct. 28, 1689, widow Elizabeth Knell. He died Jan. 17, 1710. Lived in Hampton. Seventeen children.

NATHANIEL BATCHELDER⁴ (Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Rev. Stephen¹) born Hampton, Dec. 24, 1659; married 1685 Elizabeth Foss, born 1666, died 1746. Lived Hampton Falls. He died 1745. Nine children.

JETHRO BATCHELDER⁵ (Nathaniel⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Rev. Stephen¹) born Hampton Jan. 2, 1698; married May 15, 1721, Dorothy Sanborn, born Oct. 27, 1698, daughter Dea. Benj. Sanborn of Hampton. Lived in Hampton Falls and Exeter. He died 1723; she died 1757. Two children.

JETHRO BATCHELDER⁶ (Jethro⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Rev. Stephen¹) born Loudon 1723; married Abigail Lovering. Lived in Loudon. He died after 1780. Eight children.

ABEL BATCHELDER⁷ (Jethro⁶, Jethro⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Rev. Stephen¹) born Loudon June 15, 1772; married Oct. 4, 1792, Sarah Sanborn, born Sept. 3, 1768, died Plymouth Feb. 11, 1833. He died Jan. 28, 1853. Nine children.

KINSLEY HALL BATCHELDER⁸ (Abel⁷, Jethro⁶, Jethro⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Rev. Stephen¹) born Jan. 30, 1808; married Betsy Page Knight, daughter Moses Knight of Landaff. Lived in Haverhill, Coventry, and Plymouth till 1868 when he removed to Concord; died 1883. She died Dec. 1, 1888. Six children.

1. GEORGE⁹ b. Haverhill 1831.
2. SALLY SANBORN⁹ b. Coventry (Benton) Feb. 13, 1832; m. John Connell for years city marshal of Concord.
3. MARY ANN⁹ b. Nov. 15, 1833; m. Charles H. Bowles.
4. HARRIET C.⁹ b. Haverhill 1838; m. Robert W. Mitchell Nov. 27, 1856.
5. ELEANOR.⁹
6. MOSES⁹ d. 1863.

GEORGE BATCHELDER⁹ (Kinsley H.⁸, Abel⁷, Jethro⁶, Jethro⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Rev. Stephen¹) born Haverhill 1831; married Oct. 28, 1862, Miriam J.

Bennett; lived in Haverhill and Plymouth till about 1860 when he removed to Minnesota. Three children born in St. Paul, Minn., and two in Hamilton, Ont.

1. GEORGE K.¹⁰ b. Mar. 10, 1864. In employ of Page Belting Co. In 1901 went to Rangoon, India.
2. MOSES ABEL¹⁰ b. Dec. 10, 1866; m. Mar. 8, 1894, Edith Camilla, dau. of Lemuel N. and Priscilla (Simpson) Phillips of Littleton, b. Bethlehem Jan. 23, 1867. In clothing business in Plymouth since 1883; town clerk.
3. BENNETT¹⁰ b. June 10, 1869; m., Jan. 1, 1900, Annie S. Roberts. One child: Miriam¹¹ b. Oct. 10, 1900. In clothing business, Brown & Batchelder, in Concord, since 1890.
4. MIRIAM¹⁰ b. Jan. 5, 1872; went with her father to Australia and later to India; m. 1893 Fred G. Wallis. She d. Rangoon, India, May 15, 1902.
5. WILLIAM J.¹⁰ b. Mar. 16, 1874; m. June 16, 1900, Virginia, dau. Charles Taplin of Canaan. (1) Bennett¹¹ b. July 5, 1903.

CYRUS BATCHELDER¹⁰, son of William Batchelder of Lancaster, is a descendant of the Rev. Stephen, the line of descent to his father being as follows: William⁹, Stephen⁸ Stephen⁷, James⁶, John⁵, Stephen⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Stephen¹.

CYRUS BATCHELDER¹⁰, son William⁹ and Mary B. Farnsworth Batchelder, born Nov. 22, 1857, at West Levant, Me.; married Lisbon Apr. 27, 1883, Ellen S. Jesseman, born Dec. 1, 1864. He came to Haverhill from Nashua where he had been manager of a bicycle store, and became associated with the Jesseman Granite Co. at North Haverhill. Before going to Nashua he was foreman in a job printing and tag manufacturing establishment. Is the head of the Jesseman Granite Co. and resides at North Haverhill. Four children:

1. CORA¹¹ b. Sept. 11, 1883; m. John E. Eastman. (See Eastman.)
2. HAROLD¹¹ b. Apr. 11, 1887.
3. HAZEL¹¹ b. Oct. 3, 1893; m. Wilbur Fish Eastman. (See Eastman.)
4. WILLIAM C.¹¹ b. Aug. 24, 1896.

BATCHELDER

1. SIMON BATCHELDER married Mary Marston. Lived in Bridgewater. Ten children born in Bridgewater: 1, Polly; 2, Benjamin; 3, Caleb; 4, Simon; 5, David; 6, Betsey; 7, Jemima; 8, Phebe; 9, Martha; 10, Nancy.

2. DAVID BATCHELDER born Bridgewater Sept. 12, 1798; married 1821 Sally Thompson, daughter Moses Thompson and Mehitabel (Robertson) Willard. Lived in Bridgewater. Six children: 1, Louisa L.; 2, David W., d. at age of 2 yrs.; 3, Charles W.; 4, David; 5, Lucinda T.; 6, Nathan H.

3. NATHAN H. BATCHELDER, son David and Sally (Willard) Batchelder, born Bridgewater Apr. 20, 1833; married Bradford, Vt., Dec. 21, 1856, daughter of Dudley and Ruby (Allen) Hovey, born Aug. 1, 1836, died Feb. 20, 1899. He died Jan. 3, 1903. Educated in the public schools of Hebron, Bristol, Franklin, and Concord, he learned the carriage maker's trade, and came to Haverhill, where with the exception of a few years spent in Bristol, he resided till his death, engaged for the most of the time in the manufacture of carriages and sleighs. In politics he was a Democrat, a strong advocate of prohibition, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two children:

1. FRED PERKINS b. Dec. 17, 1864; m. Junction City., Kan., Aug. 31, 1892, Zadie Ethel, dau. of Col. C. H. Purinton. He fitted for college at Newbury Seminary and Haverhill Academy and graduated at Dartmouth, class 1886; class poet. He pursued post graduate studies at Boston University, receiving his M. A. degree in 1889. Engaged in teaching, and was thus engaged at Junction City, Kan., Nantucket, South Hadley and Florence, Mass. Was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1891, but continued in educational work, as principal and superintendent; d. Apr. 29, 1905.
2. MARY HOVEY b. Sept. 13, 1869; d. Oct. 26, 1869.

BATTIS

JOHN BATTIS was a tax payer in Haverhill as early as 1799, and his marriage to Susanah Wheeler is recorded in the town records, Mar. 10, 1800. Whether they were the parents of Horace Battis is uncertain, but there is a possibility of such parentage since Horace, from whom has descended a numerous family, was born in Haverhill in 1804, and lived in town until his death in 1860, at first in a log house where his eldest child was born and then in a frame house near the summit of King Hill.

HORACE BATTIS¹ born Haverhill 1804; married Elizabeth H., daughter James and Hannah (Pettie) Rix of Landaff, a soldier in the War of 1812, and who died in the service at Plattsburg, N. Y. He died Mar. 7, 1860. She died May 10, 1876, aged 75 years, 10 months. Eight children born in Haverhill:

1. SUSAN G.² b. Jan. 27, 1827; m. Jan. 1, 1846, George Wheeler, farmer at No. Hav., d. Aug. 18, 1883. Mrs. Wheeler lived at No. Hav. in full possession of her faculties and the enjoyment of a good degree of health until her death on Jan. 19, 1919. Two chil. b. Hav.: (1) Helen b. May 22, 1847; m. Josiah Willoughby. (2) Horace m. Clara Winchester. Lived on Brier Hill. Eight chil.
2. JAMES R.² b. Nov. 28, 1828.
3. JANE² b. 1831; m. May 28, 1847, John W. St. Clair. (See St. Clair.)
4. PHEBE² b. May 7, 1835; m. Dec. 17, 1854, Albert Chase. (See Chase.)
5. NANCY R.² b. 1833; m. Frank Richardson; d. Nov. 30, 1891.
6. WILLIAM HENRY² b. Sept. 8, 1838; m. (pub. Dec. 19, 1867) Eliza J., dau. Solon and Theodora (Hurlbert) Swift. (See Swift.) One child: L. Maude³ b. Hav. Sept. 22, 1874; milliner; unm. He d. Hav. Jan. 31, 1908.
7. JOHN S.² b. June 21, 1841; m. Lydia Ann Whiteher of Warren, b. 1842. Farmer; lived at Hav. Centre; d. Apr. 2, 1907. No chil.
8. CHARLOTTE² d. young.

JAMES RIX BATTIS² born Nov. 28, 1828; married, first Apr. 13, 1857, Mary A., daughter Joseph and Lucy (Jeffers) Hardy, died 1860; married, second Jan. 4, 1865, Tryphenia M., daughter David and Abigail (Cutting) Putnam, born Croyden May 22, 1831. He died Woodsville Nov. 27, 1893. She lives (1917) with her son, Clarence, in Woodsville. Farmer. Democrat. Seven children born in Haverhill, two born first marriage, five by second:

1. MARY ELIZABETH³ b. Feb. 10, 1858; m. Nov. 21, 1885, Frank Edward, son George B. and Mary O. (Sargent) Roby, b. Concord Sept. 11, 1858. Live in Woodsville. He is freight conductor B. & M. R. R. No chil.
2. CARL HEBERT³ b. Sept. 1859; d. Sept. 1861, 2 yrs., 8 days.
3. NELLIE RICHARDSON³ b. Mar. 19, 1866; d. Apr. 16, 1880.
4. CLARENCE E.³ b. Oct. 1, 1867; m. Jan. 9, 1897, Catherine Bridgetta Magean. Employee B. & M. R. R.; in charge coal sheds, Woodsville. Two chil.: (1) James Carl⁴ b. Woodsville Jan. 15, 1898; rural delivery mail carrier, Woodsville P. O. (2) John Henry⁴ b. May 14, 1905.
5. FRED HORACE³ b. Nov. 30, 1869; m. Feb. 8, 1905, Lillian M., dau. John H. and Emma M. (Hadley) Hartwell of Orford, b. June 18, 1873, d. July 18, 1914; restaurant and pool room, Woodsville.
6. JOHN P.³ b. Dec. 30, 1873; clerk; d. June 4, 1911.
7. ALICE MABELLE³ b. Feb. 26, 1876; m. Moses H. Pillsbury, Sept. 1905.

BAYLEY—BAILEY

In his history of Newbury, Vt., Mr. F. P. Wells says that the town seems to have been "very attractive to persons bearing this name, as there were no fewer than seven men among the early settlers who were the pioneer ancestors of Newbury families named Bailey." Of these seven three had also descendants living in Haverhill, though much fewer in number than in the Vermont town. These pioneer settlers were descended from John Bayley of England and Salisbury, Mass., James Bailey of England and Rowley, Mass., and Richard Bailey of England and Rowley, Mass. Until about seventy-

five years ago the names of John of Salisbury and England and his descendants were spelled "Bayley," but since then the spelling has been almost uniformly "Bailey."

JOHN BAYLEY¹ of Chippenham, Eng., married Eleanor Knight; came to America in 1635; first settler of Salisbury, Mass.; died there Nov. 1651.

JOHN BAYLEY² (John¹) born 1613; married Eleanor Emery; settled Newbury, Mass.; died 1691.

ISAAC BAYLEY³ (John², John¹) born Newbury, Mass., July 22, 1654; married June 13, 1683, Sarah Emery; she died Apr. 1, 1694; he died Apr. 26, 1740.

JOSHUA EMERY⁴ (Isaac³, John², John¹) born Oct. 30, 1685; married Sarah, daughter Stephen and Sarah (Atkinson) Coffin. She died Nov. 27, 1768. He died Oct. 6, 1760. Farmer in Newbury, Mass. Nine children.

GEN. JACOB BAYLEY⁵ (Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Newbury, Mass., July 19, 1726, eighth of nine children; married Oct. 16, 1745, Prudence, daughter Ephraim and Prudence (Stickney) Noyes. In 1747 his family removed to that part of the town of Haverhill, which subsequently became by settlement of state boundary line a part of the town of Hampstead. Filled important official positions in Hampstead; rendered valuable and distinguished service in the French and Indian War, holding commission as Colonel at its close in consideration of which he was named first of the grantees of Newbury and second of Haverhill when these two townships were chartered in 1763. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of his military services in the War of the Revolution, and his civic services in various positions were no less important. Joshua Coffin in his History of Newbury, Mass., says of these services: "These positions involved great responsibilities, and subjected him to danger, difficulties and sacrifices of an extraordinary character. He sacrificed a large estate in the service of his country for which he never received any compensation, and was equally distinguished for his talents, his patriotism and his piety. The losses he suffered by his services to the patriot cause amounted to about \$60,000 for which, notwithstanding his applications to Congress for relief, he received no compensation, and he died a poor man. The town he settled and founded, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement dedicated to his memory a fitting and imposing monument. In Sept. 1764 he became one of the first members of the Newbury-Haverhill Church and with Jacob Kent, and James Abbott of Haverhill one of its first deacons. He died Mar. 1, 1815, his wife having preceded him June 1, 1809. They had ten children.

EPHRAIM BAYLEY⁶ (Gen. Jacob⁵, Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Newbury, Mass., Oct. 5, 1746; married, first, Hannah Fowler; second, Lucy Hodges. He died Lyman July 7, 1825. Seven children by first marriage, by second four.

JACOB BAYLEY⁷ (Ephraim⁶, Gen. Jacob⁵, Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Mar. 9, 1769; married Hannah, daughter Uriah and Rachel Chamberlain, born Mar. 4, 1773. Lived North Haverhill and Littleton, but died in the West. She died July 6, 1842. Eleven children.

JACOB BAYLEY⁸ (Gen. Jacob⁵, Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Hampstead Oct. 3, 1755; married, first, about 1776 Ruth, daughter of Col. Timothy Bedel, died 1779; married, second, Oct. 1782 May, daughter Ezekial and Ruth (Hutchins) Ladd, born Haverhill Feb. 14, 1766, died Haverhill Mar. 1, 1855. He died June 28, 1837, Quartermaster in Col. Bedel's Regiment. Was aide to his father, Gen. Jacob; also served in several alarms. His widow pensioned \$50 a month. One child by first marriage, eleven by second. Lived in Newbury and Haverhill.

ABNER BAYLEY⁹ (Jacob⁸, Gen. Jacob⁵, Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Apr. 30, 1778; married, first, Aug. 9, 1801, Polly Barker who died Oct. 27, 1803, leaving one son; married, second (published in Haverhill Feb. 22, 1808), Lucinda, daughter Maj. Nathl. Merrill of Haverhill, born Jan. 20, 1787; died Nov. 15, 1809, no children; married, third,

Feb. 28, 1811, Betsey, daughter Col. Aaron Hibbard, a niece of his second wife, born Oct. 11, 1790; died Nov. 17, 1857. He was a prosperous farmer; resided in Newbury; member of Congregational Church. One child by first marriage; thirteen by third, all born Newbury, Vt.:

1. MOODY B.^s b. Oct. 19, 1803; m. Lydia Vance. Lived in Illinois, where he d. subsequently to 1884. Seven chil.
2. NATHANIEL M.^s b. June 7, 1812.
3. AZRO^s b. June 30, 1814.
4. LUCINDA^s b. Dec. 4, 1816; d. Sept. 3, 1828.
5. ALBERT^s b. Mar. 21, 1818.
6. EDWIN^s b. July 16, 1820; m. Oct. 23, 1861, Mrs. Verta Grant of Gardiner, Me. In business in Corinth and Post Mills, Vt.; later in Boston and Gardiner, Me. In Newbury from 1867 till death Oct. 11, 1888. Two chil.: (1) Edwin A.⁹ b. Jamaica Plain, Mass., July 30, 1862; m. June 15, 1892, Lucia A. Watkins of Newbury, Vt.; practicing law in Boston. (2) Wallace b. Mar. 22, 1864; d. Aug. 25, 1864.
7. NELSON^s b. Jan. 6, 1822; m. Oct. 29, 1861, Eliza A. Barnett; d. July 19, 1881. Lived in Newbury, Vt.; farmer on homestead with his brother George. Eight chil.
8. MILO^s b. Feb. 4, 1824.
9. RUTH^s b. Nov. 17, 1825; d. July 9, 1897.
10. MARTHA^s b. July 20, 1827; d. Aug. 30, 1828.
11. ALLEN^s b. May 29, 1829; m. Phebe Clark of Groton, Vt. Farmer in Hav. Later in trade there in partnership with his brother Milo; d. June 18, 1875.
12. GEORGE^s b. Feb. 28, 1831. Farmer in Newbury with his brother Nelson. Served in 12th Vt. Vols.; d. Nov. 9, 1892.
13. LUCINDA^s b. Feb. 5, 1833; m. John B. Buxton; d. Sept. 9, 1892.
14. MARY S.^s b. Sept. 10, 1836; m. Nov. 16, 1860, Rev. Charles B. Wallace. One dau. Grace.

NATHANIEL M. BAILEY^s (Abner⁷, Jacob⁶, Gen. Jacob⁵, Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born June 7, 1812; married June 10, 1880, Phebe (Clark), widow of his brother Allen. Nathaniel and Albert were in trade at East Topsham, Vt., many years; afterwards in Haverhill where he resided till death, Nov. 24, 1892. His widow resides (1916) next house south the Charles Johnston house. He served as town treasurer 1854, town clerk 1854-57, was representative in 1857, and selectman 1865.

AZRO BAILEY^s (Abner⁷, Jacob⁶, Gen. Jacob⁵, Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born June 30, 1814; married Feb. 22, 1843, Hannah, daughter Sherburne Lang of Bath, where he lived till 1867, when he removed to Haverhill. Farmer on Ladd Street. Died Haverhill July 10, 1884. Eight children.

1. HENRY S.⁹ b. Newbury, Vt., 1844.
2. EMERY A.⁹
3. CLARA NELSON⁹.
4. EDWIN⁹.
5. CHARLES⁹.
6. HAZEN H.⁹
7. HERBERT F.⁹
8. MARY⁹.

ALBERT BAILEY^s (Abner⁷, Jacob⁶, Gen. Jacob⁵, Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Mar. 21, 1818; married May 8, 1848, Harriet A. Blake of Topsham, Vt.; died Nov. 5, 1879. He was in business with his brother, Nathaniel, in Topsham, Vt., and Haverhill and then in Haverhill for a time alone afterwards removing to Bradford, Vt., where he became the first president of the Bradford Savings Bank. Represented Haverhill in legislature in 1862; town clerk 1865. Two children:

1. NELSON ALBERT.⁹
2. ISA BELLE⁹ m. Phineas Chamberlain, a lawyer of Bradford, b. Bath Mar. 7, 1855, d. Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 1887.

MILO BAILEY^s (Abner⁷, Jacob⁶, Gen. Jacob⁵, Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Feb. 4, 1824; married Ellen, daughter Samuel and Eliza Swasey Page of Haverhill. Mer-

chant at the Corner and the Brook for many years. Died Dec. 2, 1901. She died Sept. 27, 1872, aged 36 years. Three children:

1. ANNA GERTRUDE⁹ b. 1858; d. Aug. 24, 1884, ae. 26 yrs.
2. EDITH b. Sept. 4, 1870; m. N. T. Barbour; resides in Woodsville. (See Barbour.)
3. MAUD b. 1866; d. Mar. 6, 1908, ae. 42 yrs.

HENRY S. BAILEY⁹ (Azro⁸, Abner⁷, Jacob⁶, Gen. Jacob⁵, Joshua⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Newbury, Vt., Aug. 31, 1844; married Feb. 20, 1877, Ella F., daughter Henry and Sarah J. Swan, born Suncook 1843. Farmer; lived on the Ladd Street and Meadow farm formerly owned by his father, Azro. Residence next north of the Ladd Street schoolhouse. Enlisted Company C, 15th N. H. Vols. Sept. 5, 1862; mustered in Oct. 6; mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Member of New Hampshire legislature 1901, 1909, and 1917. Has always taken an active interest in town affairs. One child:

FRED MORTIMER¹⁰ b. Sept. 6, 1884.

ISAAC BAILEY⁴ (Isaac³, John², John¹).

MOSES BAILEY⁵ (Isaac⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Newbury, Mass.; married Mary Ordway. Lived Newbury, Mass.

MOSES BAILEY⁶ (Moses⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, John², John¹) born Newbury, Mass., Mar. 12, 1740; married Elizabeth —. Was in Haverhill 1766. Eldest son of Moses and Mary (Ordway) Bailey. Had a sister Sarah born 1750 who married Capt. Stephen Morse of Haverhill 1777. Children born in Haverhill:

1. MOSES⁷ b. Aug. 13, 1766.
2. ELIZABETH⁷ b. June 30, 1768.
3. JESSE⁷ b. Oct. 4, 1769.
4. STEPHEN⁷ b. Nov. 1, 1771; d. Nov. 1, 1771.
5. ASENATH⁷ b. Apr. 28, 1774.
6. PHEBE⁷ b. Feb. 4, 1776.
7. RUTH⁷ b. Sept. 5, 1777.

BAILEY

JAMES BAILEY¹ came to Rowley, Mass., about 1640 from England; died 1677.

JOHN BAILEY² (James¹) born 1642; married Mary Mighill; died 1690 (perished in expedition to Canada). Lived in Rowley.

JAMES BAILEY³ (John², James¹) born 1680; married Hannah Wood; died 1769. Lived Bradford, Mass.

DEA. EDWARD BAILEY⁴ (James³, John², James¹) born Aug. 1711; married Elizabeth Burbank. Lived at one time in Methuen, Mass. Six children:

1. MOSES⁵ who probably settled in Peacham, Vt.
2. DEA. AARON⁵ lived and d. in Bath. Chil.: Hepzibah m. — Fields of Peacham, Vt.; Mehitabel m. Roger Sargent of Bath; and Aaron; Moses; and perhaps others.
3. MAJ. ASA⁵.
4. CYRUS⁵ settled in Peacham, Vt.; no descendants there in 1860.
5. DANIEL⁵ settled in Bath.
6. MARY⁵ m. Rev. James Bailey of Peacham, Vt., her cousin.

MAJ. ASA BAILEY⁶ (Dea. Edward⁴, James³, John², James¹) born Methuen, Mass., May 24, 1745; married Haverhill Apr. 15, 1767, Abigail, daughter Dea. James Abbott of Concord, N. H., born Concord, 1745; died in Bath Feb. 11, 1815. Seventeen children, the five eldest born in Haverhill; the others in Landaff:

1. ABIGAIL⁶ b. Feb. 11, 1768; m. Stephen Bartlett, merchant Bath. Chil.: Stephen, Cossam, William, Myron, Chloe, Theron.
2. RUTH⁶ b. Aug. 7, 1769; m. 1785 Eben Bacon of Bath. Chil.: Eben, Ruth, Mark, Abigail and others.
3. SAMUEL⁶ b. June 13, 1771.

4. PHEBE⁶ b. Apr. 20, 1772; d. with the Shakers at Enfield.
5. SARAH⁶ b. Nov. 28, 1773; d. 1776.
6. ASA⁶ b. Oct. 16, 1775; m. — Webster of Landaff; went west.
7. CALEB⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1777.
8. ANNA⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1777; m. — Phillips, went west and had a very interesting family of children.
9. SARAH⁶ b. Aug. 21, 1779; m. 1807 Rev. Mr. Beal of Bangor, Me.
10. JABEZ⁶ b. Jan. 21, 1781; m. Martha Hunt of Bath and lived there.
11. CHLOE⁶ b. Aug. 8, 1782; m. 1810 — Ford; went west and d. 1834.
12. AMOS⁶ b. May 11, 1784; m. Mary, dau. of Bancroft Abbott of Newbury, Vt. She d. in Chicago 1831. Dea. Bancroft A. Bailey, now living (1916) South Newbury, Vt., in his 99th year is their son. Rev. Ambrose Bailey, D. D., a prominent Baptist clergyman of Indiana is their grandson.
13. OLIVE⁶ b. Feb. 25, 1786; m. — Etheridge. No. chil.
14. PHINEAS⁶ b. Nov. 6, 1787; studied theology in Chelsea, Vt. Preached in Berkshire, Vt., 10 yrs.; elsewhere 12 yrs.; returned to Berkshire and preached 7 yrs. Lived in Albany, Vt., after 1852; m. dau. John and Margaret (Aitken) McArthur, who d. 1839; m., 2d, Betsey, dau. Dea. Maser Fiske, who d. 1847; m, 3rd, Hannah, dau. Phillips Edwards, niece Pres. Edwards. Several chil.
15. JUDITH⁶ b. Sept. 15, 1789; m. David Pelton of Lyme.
16. SIMEON⁶ b. Sept. 15, 1789; d. in infancy.
17. PUTNAM⁶ b. May 25, 1791; never m.; lived in Landaff.

The married life of Mrs. Abigail Bailey was peculiarly unhappy, and her Memoirs, edited by Rev. Ethan Smith who had been pastor of the church in Haverhill, were published shortly after death in 1815. It presents a peculiar picture of life in northern New Hampshire at the time, and commands a high price at book sales.

JAMES BAILEY⁴ (James³, John², James¹) born Newbury, Mass., Feb. 11, 1721-22; married, first, about 1745 Rachel Berry; second, Mary Kincaid. Served in the French war; taken prisoner and confined in France for nineteen months. Came to Haverhill before 1770; lived on the Keyes farm. Seven children by first marriage; by second three. His sons were James⁵ b. Newburyport, Oct. 26, 1750, became Baptist minister; Joshua⁵; Benjamin⁵; Luther⁵; Charles⁵, and five daughters. James, Benjamin and Luther served in the War of the Revolution. He died in Peacham, Vt., about 1807.

STEPHEN BAILEY⁴ (James³, John², James¹) born Jan. 3, 1715; married, first, May 3, 1737, Sarah Church; married, second, May 22, 1740, Judith Varnum of Ambsbury, Mass. Lived Bradford, Mass.

JAMES BAILEY⁵ (James⁴, James³, John², James¹) born Oct. 26, 1750; Revolutionary soldier; Baptist minister; married Apr. 18, 1772, Mary (Polly) Bailey. Two children born in Haverhill:

1. RUTHERFORD⁶ b. Hav. Dec. 1, 1773.
2. FLAVEL⁶.

CHARLES BAILEY⁵ (Stephen⁴, James³, John², James¹) born Bradford, Mass., Aug. 27, 1744; married Mar. 25, 1767 Abigail Safford of Harvard, Mass. Lived Brookfield, Mass., and Hardwick, Vt., also between 1767 and 1780 in Haverhill. He died in Hardwick, Vt., May 15, 1835. She died Hardwick Feb. 15, 1828. Ten children, the seven eldest born in Haverhill:

1. CHARLES⁶ b. Nov. 24, 1768; d. Hardwick, Vt., Aug. 31, 1839.
2. KIAH⁶ b. Mar. 11, 1770; grad. at Dartmouth 1793; Congregationalist minister 1797 to 1829; d. Hardwick, Vt., Aug. 17, 1857.
3. ENOCH⁶ b. Oct. 1, 1771; lived in Hardwick, Vt., till 1839, then in Delevan, Wis., where he d. Apr. 8, 1866; twice m.; farmer. Thirteen chil.
4. WILLIAM⁶ b. Jan. 13, 1773; d. Aug. 24, 1774.
5. WHITFIELD⁶ b. Dec. 8, 1775; m., 1st, Aug. 1799 Sally, dau. Webster Bailey; m., 2d, Fanny Graves. He d. Hardwick, Vt., Mar. 8, 1847.
6. WILLIAM⁶ b. Mar. 11, 1777; d. Aug. 1, 1779.
7. MARTHA⁶ b. Feb. 29, 1780; m. Dr. Huntingdon of Greensboro, Vt.; d. Sept. 15, 1880.

8. ABIGAIL b. Mar. 2, 1782; m. John Cobb and lived in Brookfield and Peacham, Vt.
9. WARD b. Apr. 27, 1784; m. Judith Hall; farmer Hardwick; d. Mar. 8, 1847. Seven chil.
10. CALVIN P. b. June 11, 1792. Lived in Perry, N. Y.; d. Sept. 8, 1860.

BAILEY

1. BENJAMIN¹ BAILEY born in Goffstown; married Lettie Little who lived to the advanced age of 99 years. About 1796, Benjamin Bailey removed to Lyman and cleared a farm on which he lived till his death.

2. MOSES BAILEY, son of Benjamin, born Goffstown Jan. 7, 1795; married Ruth Chase, born Mar. 5, 1796, daughter of Robert Chase.

3. LANGDON BAILEY, son of Moses and Ruth (Chase), born Lyman Oct. 27, 1821; married Mar. 14, 1850, Mary W., daughter Samuel and Mary (Bayley) Hibbard, of North Haverhill, born Mar. 22, 1829. He died June 10, 1898. She died Sept. 18, 1906. He conducted a tavern in Bath for a time, and then another in a building now the Cottage hospital, near Woodsville. About 1850 he established a wagon, carriage and sleigh factory at North Haverhill which he conducted successfully until 1879; he opened a flour and feed store in Woodsville, retiring from business in 1885. He resided in Woodsville till his death. Democrat; was selectman 1866-67. Two children:

1. LIZZIE G. b. N. Hav. Jan. 3, 1851; m. May 16, 1877, Geo. A. Davison. She d. June 4, 1919. No children.
2. WILLIAM A. went to California about 1880. Nothing has been heard from him for nearly twenty years, and he is supposed deceased.

BAILEY

JOHN H. BAILEY¹ was born on the Isles of Shoals, whither his father had come from England. There is a tradition in the family that his mother was an Indian. He was twice married, his second wife being Ann Carr born Boston. He lived in Alexandria, Candia, Manchester and Warren. He drove the first team to the top of Moosilauke with a load of lumber to be used in building the Tip Top House in 1859. By his second marriage he had eight children. He moved from Warren to Canada where he was killed by the falling of a tree.

1. POLLY.²
2. NANCY.²
3. DOROTHY ANN² b. Alexandria Feb. 17, 1834; m. Aug. 20, 1856, Josiah Hardy. (See Hardy.)
4. IVA.²
5. CHARLES.²
6. JOHN W.²
7. JENNIE.²
8. BYRON A.² b. June 2, 1856; m. Rebecca, dau. Ephraim and Adeline (Wilson) Cooley. Lived at Woodsville; job teamster; d. Apr. 19, 1914.

JOHN W. BAILEY² (John H.¹) born Alexandria; married Dec. 15, 1868, Eleanor H., daughter Simeon L. and Harriet (Bailey) Locke (8th generation from the emigrant John Locke), born Lyman July 20, 1850. She died Jan. 1898. He is a veteran of the Civil War; blacksmith in Haverhill, now lives with his daughter in Woodsville. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. CLARENCE L.³ b. Nov. 11, 1869.
2. ROY³ b. July 1871; d. June 18, 1872.
3. HARRIET A.³ b. Dec. 4, 1872; m. Dec. 6, 1893, Winfield S. Keyser. Children: Roland W. b. Feb. 16, 1897; Frank Ray b. Sept. 29, 1898; Blanchie A. b. July 13, 1902; Doris M. b. Sept. 30, 1908.
4. BLANCHE F.³ b. June 30, 1877; d. Woodsville, unm., Jan. 1, 1898.

CLARENCE L. BAILEY³ (John W.², John H.¹) born Lyman Nov. 23, 1869; married Feb. 1, 1893, Mary A., daughter Alonzo and Mary (Burnett) Spooner of Benton, born 1870. Learned trade of blacksmith with his father and followed it in Littleton, Lisbon and Haverhill till 1891, when he came to Woodsville and conducted a shop till 1910 when he became selling agent for Buick automobiles, and now (1917) has a large and well appointed garage in Woodsville. Republican; Odd Fellow; has served as supervisor of check lists. Children born in Woodsville:

1. HAROLD ROY⁴ b. Aug. 12, 1897.
2. ELEANOR NETTIE⁴ b. Oct. 8, 1898.
3. ARTHUR E.⁴ b. Oct. 8, 1901.

BEATTIE

JOHN BEATTIE¹ born Orange County, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1780, of Scotch Irish stock; married 1808 Sarah Haines. Eleven children.

REV. JAMES MILLIGAN BEATTIE² (John¹) born Montgomery, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1811; married Dec. 24, 1856, Margaret Sophia, daughter of John Nelson, born Apr. 15, 1830, died Woodsville, Aug.—, 1907. Installed pastor of Ryegate and Barnet, Vt. Reformed Presbyterian Congregation June 20, 1844. He died Ryegate Mar. 9, 1883. Six children.

JAMES REMICK WILSON BEATTIE³ (Rev. James M.², John¹) born Ryegate, Vt., Mar. 6, 1872 (twin to Mary Sophia³, who married Dec. 21, 1905, Dr. William G. Ricker of St. Johnsbury, Vt.); married 1893, Blanche Nelson, daughter of Archibald A. Miller of Ryegate; merchant at Ryegate Corner till store was burned Aug. 1890, then in Boston till about 1907 when he purchased the store of H. W. Hibbard in the Tilton block, Woodsville, which he conducted for several years. Resides in Woodsville. Four children:

1. IBBIE JEAN⁴ b. Ryegate, Vt., 1894; d. Oct. 20, 1910.
2. JAMES MILLIGAN b. Ryegate, 1895; d. 1896.
3. BLANCHE MILLER b. Boston 1902.
4. ROBERT ARCHIBALD b. Boston 1904.

BEDEL

It was in the late summer or early autumn of 1760 that Timothy Bedel, at the age of twenty, a war worn veteran of seven campaigns in a seven years war, in four of which he had a commission, was returning home in company with brother officers . . . from the fall of Montreal which had ended the Conquest of Canada, and the fateful so-called French and Indian War. They came upon the Coös Meadows, the Great and Little Oxbow, and came as discoverers. They remained for the better part of a week viewing them and the magnificent pine forests surrounding them; the idea of ownership and settlement possessed them and the townships of Haverhill and Newbury were then and there born.

He was born in Salem, Mass., or Salem, N. H., about 1740, and died in Haverhill during the year 1787. He married, first, Elizabeth Merrill, and second Mary, called Polly, Johnson, daughter of Capt. James and Susanna (Willard) Johnson. She was born in Charlestown, N. H., Dec. 8, 1752; taken captive with her parents Aug. 30, 1754; carried to Canada and from there to England; redeemed with her mother and brought back in Dec. 1757.

He was a man of large endowment and great force of character. A purer patriot did not engage in the Revolutionary struggle. He was in all respects a most valuable citizen of the town, and was called repeatedly to various trusts of honor and responsibility in town affairs. After the war he was appointed major-general of the Second Division of New Hampshire troops. A full account of his services will be found in other chapters of this volume. Seven children by first wife:

1. CYRUS b. Salem Jan. 22, 1760; d. July 8, 1772.
2. RUTH b. Salem Feb. 6, 1763; m. Jacob Bailey, s. of Gen. Jacob Bailey of Newbury, Vt.; d. Oct. 9, 1779.
3. MOODY b. Salem May 12, 1764; m. Ruth Hutchins, nine children; second, Mary Hunt, nine children; d. Jan. 13, 1841.
4. ANNA b. Hav. Oct. 20, 1766. She m., 1st, Dr. Thaddeus Butler, 2d, was the second wife of Samuel Brooks of Hav.
5. MARY b. Mar. 15, 1771; she m. Dr. Isaac Moore; d. July 31, 1857.
- 6, 7. There were two daughters who d. in infancy.

Two children by second wife:

8. HAZEN b. Hav. Aug. 6, 1785; d. Aug. 12, 1835.
9. ABIGAIL b. Hav. Dec. 17, 1786; d. May 20, 1842.

COL. MOODY BEDEL was born in Salem May 12, 1764. He married, first, Ruth Hutchins Aug. 27, 1783, and second Mary Hunt of Bath Mar. 1, 1808. He died in 1841. By his first wife he had nine children and by his second nine. For an account of his military service, see chapter on "Wars of the Republic."

Besides large ownership of real estate in Haverhill, Bath, Burlington, Vt., and Plattsburg, N. Y., he became interested in the purchase of an immense tract of land in northern New Hampshire known as "Philip Grant" and began a settlement, called "Indian Stream Settlement," but the War of 1812 called him away. The legislature refused to confirm the "King Philip" title, and he became greatly embarrassed dying a poor man. He was one of the leading citizens of Haverhill, distinguished for his enterprise, liberality and ability. The bridge between Haverhill Corner and South Newbury was built by him and is known as "Bedel's Bridge." He also built a large brick building at the Brook which was afterward used as a tavern. He lived at one time in the old toll house at the foot of Powder House Hill. He served as moderator at several town meetings, as selectman three times and as representative to the General Court five times.

Nine children, Moody and Ruth Bedel:

1. ELIZABETH b. Apr. 15, 1784.
2. RUTH b. Dec. 20, 1785.
3. —.
4. TIMOTHY b. Apr. 18, 1788.
5. —.
6. POLLY b. Dec. 21, 1790; m. Francis Pratt.
7. ADALINE m. Clark J. Haynes; Adaline Bedel Haynes m. Ephraim C. Aldrich, and was the mother of Judge Edgar Aldrich of the U. S. Court.
8. ANNA b. Jan. 10, 1796.
9. —.

Nine children by second wife:

1. NANCY b. Jan. 10, 1809.
2. MOODY, JR., b. Jan. 13, 1811; lived in Peoria, Ill.
3. —.
4. LOUISA m. Warren J. Fisher of Hav.
5. —.
6. —.
7. HAZEN b. Hav. 1818. During the financial embarrassment of his father he lived for five years with Jacob Williams at the Corner, who kindly cared for him, and placed him for four years in the Academy. Went first to Lancaster, then in 1844 to Colebrook, where he spent his life. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850 and again in 1876. Represented Colebrook in the legislature, was councillor for two years, judge of probate for Coös County, county commissioner, postmaster for sixteen years. Was in large request in settling estates, interested in starch mills and trade. Was an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen of town and county. He m. Ann S., dau. of Lyman Lombard of Colebrook. A Mason and a Democrat. Haverhill had a warm place in his heart.
8. JOHN b. at Indian Stream in 1823. Received his education in the common schools of Bath and Newbury Seminary, Vt. Began his study of law with Harry Hib-

hard of Bath, but volunteered in the Mexican War as lieutenant under Gen. Pierce. Finished his law studies, began the practice of his profession in Bath, was appointed to a special clerkship in the treasury department. When the Civil War broke out he resigned, was made major of the 3d N. H. Vols., was promoted to be lieutenant colonel, and then colonel. He was taken prisoner in one of the assaults on Fort Wagner, and remained such for more than a year. He was promoted to be brigadier-general. When the war was over he returned to Bath and engaged in manufacture of starch. Represented Bath in the state legislature, and was twice Democratic candidate for governor. He m. Mary Augusta, dau. of Jesse Bourns of Nashua. Gen. Bedel d. in 1875, one of the most honored and esteemed citizens of Bath.

9. MARIA L. m. Rufus Dow.

BELL

1. JOHN BELL¹ born in Ireland; came to Bedford, N. H., about 1736. In 1739 he was followed by his wife and four children: John, Joseph, Mary and Susanna.

2. JOHN BELL² (John¹) born Ireland 1732; came with his mother to Bedford in 1739. Married Jane Carr who died soon after without issue; married, second, Sarah Bell of Londonderry. They had eleven children: Joseph, John, Rachael, Susanna, and Mary, the others dying in infancy.

3. JOSEPH BELL³ (John², John¹) born Apr. 17, 1757; died Amherst May 18, 1828; married June 4, 1776, Mary Houston, born 1753, died Dec. 7, 1830. Nine children, all born in Bedford:

1. SARAH⁴ b. Apr. 4, 1777; m., 1st, Daniel Platt; 2d, Oliver Townsend.
2. JOHN⁴ b. Feb. 23, 1779; m. 1801 Peggy Brown; resided in Antrim; d. Oct. 5, 1864.
3. MARY⁴ b. Apr. 12, 1781; m. David Atwood; resided in Bedford; d. Oct. 12, 1857.
4. ISAAC⁴ b. Apr. 9, 1783; m. Susanna Hutchinson; d. Feb. 2, 1830.
5. SUSANNAH⁴ b. Sept. 25, 1785; d. in infancy.
6. JOSEPH⁴ b. Mar. 21, 1787.
7. DAVID⁴ b. Oct. 16, 1789; m. Polly Houston; d. Nov. 29, 1832.
8. JAMES⁴ b. Jan. 15, 1792.
9. JACOB⁴ b. Apr. 30, 1795.

6. JOSEPH BELL⁴ (Joseph³, John², John¹) born Bedford Mar. 21, 1787; died Saratoga, N. Y., 1851; married (published Sept. 3, 1821) Catherine, daughter Peletiah Mills and Sarah Porter Olcott of Hanover. He graduated, Dartmouth, class of 1807. Came to Haverhill and was principal of the Academy one year. Studied law and located in Haverhill. Had a large and lucrative practice and was the high priced lawyer of his time. His practice extended into other counties, and he was without question the leader of the Grafton bar. He was stronger as a lawyer than as an advocate. In speech he was loud and imperious, in his manners aristocratic and overbearing, and often repelled rather than attracted the sympathies of juries. They had a family of five children all born in Haverhill. A son, Joseph Mills, graduated at Dartmouth in 1844, studied law with his father, and became a partner of Rufus Choate, whose wife was sister to his mother. During the War of the Rebellion, he served on the staff of Gen. B. F. Butler in New Orleans, and later was appointed to judicial position in that city.

HELEN SARAH, dau. Joseph and Caroline O. Bell, bapt. Sept. 8, 1822.

HARRISON C., son Joseph and Caroline O. Bell, b. Apr. 1, 1832; d. June 28, 1837.

ISABELLA O., dau. Joseph and Caroline O. Bell, b. Nov. 2, 1834; d. Jan. 29, 1838.

8. JAMES BELL⁴ (Joseph³, John², John¹) born Jan. 15, 1792; died Bolton, Mass., Jan. 25, 1864; married, first, Sept. 21, 1813, Mary Barnett, and settled in Amherst. She died 1825. Married, second, Rebecca F. Weston of Amherst, born 1800; died 1883.

James Bell came to Haverhill from Amherst about 1830 and entered into partnership with his brother, Jacob, who had come to town some twenty years previously. The

firm of "J. and J. Bell" occupied an important place in the business life of the town in the zenith of its prosperity. They were proprietors of a large general store, the owners of a sawmill, gristmill, and a large tannery and potash factory, the products of which were exchanged in Boston for South American hides. He was a man of great executive and business ability, and was the financial manager of the firm. He removed to Bolton, Mass., about 1840 living there till his death in 1864. He had a family of thirteen children, by his first marriage five, all born in Amherst:

1. LIATTE⁵ b. 1814; d. 1832.
2. ALFRED⁵ b. 1816; d. 1847.
3. BROOKS⁵ b. 1818; d. 1865; m. Abby F. Morse who d. in Florence, Italy. Two chil.: (1) William McPherson Bell⁶, who d. in Medford, Mass. (2) Helen Calista.
4. CALISTA⁵ b. 1821; d. 1910; m. 1848 William Johnston McPherson of Boston who d. 1900. Mr. McPherson had an enviable reputation as a decorator. No chil.
5. ORFA⁵ b. 1824; d. 1888; m. 1850 Walter McPherson, twin brother of William J. He d. 1854. No chil.
6. LATETIA⁵ b. Amherst 1827; d. 1870; m. 1850 Windsor Howe Bigelow who d. 1874 at Bolton, Mass. Four chil.: (1) James Gilbert b. 1853; d. 1872. (2) Walter McPherson and (3) William Johnston b. 1860; d. 1860. (4) Mary Alice b. 1858; lives in Scituate, Mass.
7. RUANA⁵ b. Amherst 1829; d. 1908.
8. JAMES WEBSTER⁵ b. Hav. 1832; m. Charlotte Lincoln; followed the business of decorator with his brothers-in-law, the McPhersons, and retired on an ample fortune. During the administration of Gen. Grant he was decorator of the White House; d. 1903.
9. JOHN⁵ b. Hav. 1834; d. 1837.
10. RUFUS CHOATE⁵ b. Hav. 1836; d. 1836.
11. JOHN⁵ b. Hav. 1837; d. 1908; m. Caroline F. Pratt; was a prominent and successful dentist in Boston. Lived in Chelsea. Five chil.
12. LUCETTA, b. Hav. 1840; d. 1902.
13. CHARLES HENRY b. Bolton, Mass., 1842; d. 1898; m. A. J. Willoughby. Lived in Boston. No chil.

JACOB BELL⁴ (Joseph³, John², John¹), son Joseph and Mary (Houston) Bell born Apr. 30, 1795; died July 2, 1870; married May 9, 1822, Laura, daughter Dr. Ezra and Hannah Bartlett, born Oct. 20, 1799, died Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1872. He came to Haverhill in 1811, and engaged in teaching for a time in North Haverhill, and later became a clerk in the store of Gen. Montgomery at the Brook, until he engaged in business for himself in which he was joined by his brother James. He was the only one of the three brothers who came to Haverhill, who remained in town till his death. Congregationalist in his religious affiliations, Whig and Republican in politics, devoted to business, he enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen. Seven children all born in Haverhill:

1. LAURA LUELLA BARTLETT⁵ b. Jan. 18, 1823; m. Daniel F. Merrill. (See Merrill.)
2. EZRA BARTLETT⁵ b. July 15, 1825; d. Feb. 16, 1829.
3. JOSEPH ADDISON⁵ b. June 10, 1827; d. Mobile, Ala., Nov. 15, 1851.
4. HANNAH⁵ b. Mar. 30, 1830; d. Jan. 23, 1844.
5. MARY HOUSTON⁵ b. Aug. 14, 1833; m. Dec. 5, 1853, Ellery A. Hibbard, s. of Silas and Olive Albee Hibbard, b. St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 31, 1826, d. Laconia, July 24, 1903. She d. May 16, 1905. Mr. Hibbard was a prominent member of the bar, served with honor in the National House of Representatives to which he was elected as a Democrat and in 1874 was appointed to the superior bench by Governor Weston serving until the reorganization of the courts under the succeeding Republican administration. They had four children: (1) Charles Bell Hibbard, a prominent practicing lawyer in Laconia, b. Dec. 25, 1855; m. Dec. 14, 1897, Mary Eastman Gale. Two children: Ellery Gale b. Sept. 3, 1900, d. Sept. 25, 1900; Elizabeth Chadwick b. Sept. 29, 1901, d. May 18, 1902. (2) Jennie Olive, b. Mar. 1, 1860; m. Apr. 14, 1884, Orman True Lougee; d. Dec. 19, 1912; resided in Laconia. (3) Walter Silas b. Oct. 23, 1862; d. Feb. 27, 1870. (4) Laura Bartlett b. May 25, 1865; lives in Laconia.

6. EZRA BARTLETT⁵ b. Sept. 17, 1837; d. Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1874; m. Laconia Aug. 11, 1864, Elizabeth Ann Thomas. Living (1915) in Boston. One child: Anna Loring Bell.
7. JACOB LEROY⁵ b. Nov. 29, 1839; m., 1st, June 24, 1869, Sarah E., dau. of William Fling of Compton, P. Q., b. Dec. 17, 1845, d. Oct. 25, 1878; one child: Harry Fling b. Oct. 17, 1878, d. Nov. 19, 1878; m., 2d, Oct. 5, 1880, Harriet P., dau. of Moses M. and Sarah M. Weeks of Bath, b. Oct. 6, 1844, d. May 2, 1893. Capt. Bell engaged in mercantile pursuits, but had retired from business in recent years owing to failing health. In 1862 he enlisted as private in the 11th N. H. Vols., and rendered honorable and efficient service especially in the campaign against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness to the autumn of 1864. He was mustered out at the close of the war with the rank of captain, the only one of Haverhill's enlisted men obtaining like promotion. Capt. Bell resided for years previous to his death in the spacious Gen. Montgomery mansion at the Brook which was purchased by his father after the death of the General. He d. May 14, 1916.

BEMIS

MOSES P. BEMIS, son of Lyman and Ann (Coon) Bemis and grandson of Reuben Bemis, born Lisbon Aug. 30, 1841; married, first, Nov. 26, 1865, Sally Ann, daughter Joseph and Susan (Brown) Hutchins, born Benton Oct. 22, 1848; died Haverhill July 29, 1891. He died Nov. 1905. Farmer; Republican; Odd Fellow; Natt Westgate Post, G. A. R. Came to Haverhill 1868. Nov. 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 6th N. H. Vols., and served through the entire war, mustered out second lieutenant Company G. He took honorable part in no less than twenty-two engagements, and received his promotions for special bravery. Two children:

1. EUGENE W. b. 1866; m. Hav. Oct. 13, 1889, Susie, dau. Luther and Jane Blake, b. Hav. 1871. Farmer; resides in Hav.; d. 1916. Three chil.: (1) Holan M.; (2) Josie B. b. Hav. Apr. 2, 1894; (3) — b. Hav. Feb. 18, 1896.
2. LILLIAN B. b. 1870; m. Nov. 28, 1892, Albert A. s. John C. and Carrie M. (Brown) Hall, stone cutter, b. Illinois 1865. Three chil.: Earl C., Claude E., deceased, and Darrall.

BISBEE

THOMAS BISBEE¹, the common ancestor of the New England family of Bisbee, came to this country, sailing from Sandwich, England, with his wife and six children on the ship "Hercules," John Winthrop, master. He landed at Scituate, Mass., in the spring of 1634, removed to Sudbury, Mass., where he died 1672.

ELISHA BISBEE² (Thomas¹) born Scituate.

JOHN BISBEE³ (Elisha², Thomas¹).

JOHN BISBEE⁴ (John³, Elisha², Thomas¹) married Mary Oldham; lived in Pembroke, Mass.

ABNER BISBEE⁵ (John⁴, John³, Elisha², Thomas¹) born Pembroke, Mass., July 31, 1734; married Mary daughter of George Hall, born Fort Dummer, Brattleboro, Vt.; a strong, vigorous minded woman of Scotch-Irish descent. He was an officer in the French and Indian War, and also in the War of the Revolution. Held three commissions as captain: one under the Crown, another from Gov. Clinton of New York and another from Gov. Chittenden of Vermont. Came to Springfield, Vt., in 1763, on horseback, with a bed of sea fowl feathers and a few household utensils strapped to his horse. Was a farmer and tanner. Seven children, born Springfield, Vt.:

1. ELIZABETH⁶ b. Feb. 18, 1769.
2. ABNER⁶ b. Sept. 24, 1773.
3. JOHN⁶ b. Sept. 3, 1777.
4. ELISHA⁶ b. Apr. 25, 1780.
5. SALLY⁶ b. 1782.
6. ELIJAH⁶ b. 1786.
7. GAD⁶ b. Jan. 2, 1789.

GAD BISBEE⁶ (Abner⁵, John⁴, John³, Elisha², Thomas¹) born Springfield, Vt., Jan. 2, 1789; married Nov. 13, 1808, Lilly, daughter James and Rebecca (Bates) Litchfield, born Springfield 1792. [Her mother, Rebecca Bates, was a daughter of Lieut. Levi Bates, a soldier of the Revolution and two brothers, Dexter and Lewis, were early Methodist itinerants in New England. Rev. Levi B. Bates, father of former Gov. John Lewis Bates of Massachusetts was cousin of Lilly (Litchfield) Bisbee.] Gad Bisbee and wife, Lilly and four eldest children came to Haverhill from Springfield, Vt., accompanying their household goods on an ox-team, in 1823, and settled at the Centre near the present Advent meetinghouse on the Pond road. He was a farmer; Democrat; Methodist. He died Sept. 9, 1857. She died June 16, 1876. Nine children, five born Springfield, four Haverhill:

1. JAIRUS⁷ b. Springfield, Vt., about 1810; d. June 2, 1838; unm.
2. GEORGE W.⁷ b. Springfield 1812.
3. FANNY⁷ b. Springfield 1815 (?); m. Hiram Lockwood; moved to Ohio, and d. there about 1839.
4. MARTHA⁷ b. 1818; m. Valentine Morse. (See Morse.)
5. JAMES LITCHFIELD b. Apr. 1821.
6. DRUSILLA b. Hav. 1824; m. James B. Clark. (See Clark.)
7. SARAH T.⁷ b. Hav. Jan. 6, 1826; d. Aug. 5, 1905; m. George W. Mann. (See Mann.)
8. AURELIA⁷ b. 1829 (?); m. Benj. F. Haywood. They had four chil. b. Hav.: (1) Alvah, lives in Michigan. (2) Ella J. m. Orman L. Mann; lives in Benton; widow, with one dau. Grace (Mrs. Charles C. Tyler). (3) Mary A. m. Frank L. Chase; d. Feb. 2, 1903. (4) Martha m. Frank Parker of Lisbon.
9. LEVI BATES⁷ b. 1831 (?).

BLAISDELL

RALPH BLAISDELL¹ came from Lancashire, England, in 1635; settled first in York, Me., and in 1642 in Salisbury, Mass.

HENRY BLAISDELL² (Ralph¹) married, first, Mary Haddon; second, Elizabeth —.

JONATHAN BLAISDELL³ born Oct. 11, 1676; married 1698 Hannah Jameson.

ENOCH BLAISDELL⁴ born July 2, 1714; married Mary Satterlee.

ELIJAH BLAISDELL⁵ born Dec. 31, 1740; married Mar. 14, 1759, Mary Sargent. About 1762 he moved to Warner.

DANIEL BLAISDELL⁶ (Elijah⁵, Enoch⁴, Jonathan³, Henry², Ralph¹) born Amesbury, Mass., Jan. 25, 1762; married Jan. 29, 1782, Sally Springer, born Oct. 15, 1761, died June 10, 1838. He died Jan. 10, 1833. After the war in 1780, he went to Canaan, where his life was spent. His was a strong character. He was a Baptist; a Federalist—and he hated Thomas Jefferson. In all things he was aggressive. He was ten times a member of the New Hampshire House, several times a senator, five times a member of the Executive Council, served one term in Congress, and was for some years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Grafton County. He had a family of eleven children: 1, Elijah⁷; 2, James⁷; 3, Daniel, Jr.⁷; 4, William⁷; 5, Joshua⁷; 6, Parrott⁷; 7, Jacobs⁷; 8, John⁷; 9, Sally⁷; 10, Rhoda⁷; 11, Timothy K⁷.

JOSHUA BLAISDELL⁷ (Daniel⁶, Elijah⁵, Enoch⁴, Jonathan³, Henry², Ralph¹) born Canaan Apr. 20, 1791; married Dec. 19, 1813, Polly, daughter of his uncle Parrott Blaisdell⁶, who died in Pottsdam, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1865; married, second, Mrs. Mehitabel Springer Frost, who died in Thetford, Vt., Oct. 12, 1883. From 1818 to 1833 he was deputy sheriff and lived at the Corner. Was a member of two or three different firms in connection with his brother, John, and John A. Page engaged in general trade at the Brook and on Court Street. He moved with his family to Fort Covington, N. Y., in 1842, and later to Pottsdam, N. Y., where he died. He had six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest, Justin, died Apr. 19, 1831, and was buried in the old cemetery near Ladd Street. No record of the other children who were born in Haverhill is avail-

able. He was an ardent Baptist and was one of the leaders in the organization of the Baptist Church at North Haverhill.

JOHN BLAISDELL⁷ (Daniel⁶, Elijah⁵, Enoch⁴, Jonathan³, Henry², Ralph¹) born Feb. 19, 1798; married, first, Persis, daughter of Col. Jeremiah and Ann Eames, who died in Haverhill Nov. 7, 1832; second, Sept. 9, 1835, Hannah, daughter of Dr. Ezra Bartlett. (See Bartlett.) He came to Haverhill about 1825, and was engaged in trade with his brother, Joshua, John A. Page, J. Williams and others until he went to Illinois, some time after 1840. Two children born Haverhill:

1. JOHN L.⁸ b. Mar. 1841; d. May 2, 1842.
2. ARIANA⁸ living unm., Alton, Ill., 1890.

JACOB BLAISDELL⁷ (Daniel⁶, Elijah⁵, Enoch⁴, Jonathan³, Henry², Ralph¹) born Oct. 20, 1795; married Mar. 7, 1825, Eliza Harris of Canaan; both died in Keysport, N. Y. As a seventh son, it was thought necessary for him to enter the medical profession. He was for a time in Haverhill, his card as physician and surgeon appearing in the *Democratic-Republican* Jan. 6, 1836. Nothing is known of his practice in town. No children.

TIMOTHY K. BLAISDELL⁷ (Daniel⁶, Elijah⁵, Enoch⁴, Jonathan³, Henry², Ralph¹) born May 9, 1804; died Sept. 24, 1853; married, first, Sept. 23, 1824, Phebe Cobb who died Mar. 23, 1832; second, Harriet, daughter Capt. Benj. Merrill, born Nov. 1813, died Dec. 1848. He was for several years a prominent merchant at the Corner until he failed in business during the panic of 1837. Later he lived in Boston, agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. till his death. He was a pronounced Abolitionist and member of the Congregational Church. He was town clerk in 1838, and postmaster in 1841. He built and occupied as a residence the house which is now the Congregational parsonage. Five children by second marriage born Haverhill:

1. SARAH⁸ m. William Blanchard of Chicago.
2. HARRIET b. Nov. 11, 1834; m. Apr. 30, 1856, Charles H. Cram, b. Hanover, Mar. 22, 1832. Grad. Dartmouth; successful shoe merchant in Chicago. Nine chil.: (1) Clara b. Jan. 19, 1857; (2) Nathan D. b. Aug. 2, 1857; (3) Charles H. b. Nov. 12, 1862; (4) Harriet B. b. Aug. 26, 1864; (5) Bessie; (6) Timothy b. Apr. 26, 1870; (7) Rupert; (8) Walter b. Jan. 10, 1874; (9) Mildred b. Aug. 11, 1876, who d. Mar. 5, 1900. Mrs. Cram returned to Hav. after death of husband, and Mrs. Paulson lived with her.
3. TIMOTHY served in war of rebellion and contracted consumption from which he d. single.
4. EDWARD.
5. FRANK.

DANIEL BLAISDELL, 3d⁸ (Elijah⁷, Daniel⁶, Elijah⁵, Enoch⁴, Jonathan³, Henry², Ralph¹) born Pittsfield Aug. 25, 1806; died 1875; married Charlotte Osgood of Haverhill. Lawyer; treasurer Dartmouth College. (See Osgood.)

BLANCHARD

HORACE L. and ELIZA BLANCHARD. Three children born Haverhill:

1. EMMA P. b. June 21, 1857; m. Oct. 7, 1885, George Pickering, b. Rome, Italy, 1853, s. William and Emma Pickering.
2. MARY A. b. May 14, 1859; m. Apr. 2, 1876, Simon W. Clifford.
3. SARAH M. b. July 1, 1861; m. Sept. 1, 1884, Edward Dennis, b. Strafford.

BLIFFEN

DAVID E. BLIFFEN 1832-1900. Farmer. Was superintendent County Farm. Eleanor A., wife of David E. Bliffen, 1830-1906. Children:

DAVID M., s. of David E. Bliffen, 1854-1859.

THOMAS E. m. Sept. 30, 1885 (27), Nettie B. Sleeper (23), dau. of Hibbard S. and Ellen M. Sleeper. Lives in Boston.

BLISS

Families bearing the name of Bliss who have resided in Haverhill may trace their ancestry to THOMAS BLISS,¹ who came to America in 1635, and settled first in Braintree, Mass., and later in Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. Ten children.

SAMUEL BLISS² (Thomas¹) born England 1624; married Mary Leonard.

THOMAS BLISS³ (Samuel², Thomas¹) born Springfield, Mass., Feb. 8, 1668; m. Hannah Caldwell. Thirteen children.

REV. DANIEL BLISS⁴ (Thomas³, Samuel², Thomas¹) born June 21, 1715, tenth of thirteen children. Graduated Yale College 1732, ordained Mar. 1739 pastor Congregational Church, Concord, Mass.; pastor till his death 1764. One of the most distinguished clergymen of his day who were denominated "New Lights"; several times before a council on account of his religious views. Married July 1738 Phebe Walker. Nine children.

CAPT. JOSEPH BLISS⁵ (Rev. Daniel⁴, Thomas³, Samuel², Thomas¹), youngest of nine children, born Concord, Mass., July 23, 1757; married July 11, 1786, Nancy, daughter of Major Cook of Newton, Mass.; died Jan. 3, 1819. At the age of 18 he was clerk in the bookstore of Gen. Harry Knox of Boston; enlisted in Knox's Regiment and served as ensign, lieutenant, captain and paymaster. Came to Haverhill about 1790 and took a leading part in the affairs of the town. He was trustee of the Academy and one of those who erected the first building; was also the first postmaster in town, having been appointed under Washington. His tavern, still standing at the corner of Court and Academy streets, the Bliss tavern, now known as the Leith house, had a wide reputation, and was one of the famous hostleries of the old stage days. After his death Mrs. Bliss kept a store in the east room of the tavern. They had five children:

1. JOHN A. BLISS⁶ b. Concord, Mass., 1787; graduated Harvard 1808, admitted to the bar in New York City 1811; was lieutenant-colonel serving in the War of 1812. s., John H. Bliss⁷, was lawyer, civil engineer and manufacturer in Wisconsin.
2. LOUISA⁶ b. Hav. 1791; m. Mar. 27, 1810, Hon. Arthur Livermore of Holderness, chief justice of New Hampshire, 1809-13; member of Congress 1817-21, 1823-25; chief justice Court of Common Pleas 1825-33. He was b. Londonderry June 28, 1766; d. Campton. She d. St. Peter's, Minn., Feb. 28, 1871. Of their eight chil. Arthur, the eldest, b. June 7, 1811; educated at the Academy and Dartmouth, class 1829, was lawyer in Bath, entered consular service in 1861, and d. Bath, England, in his 95th year. His reminiscences of Haverhill Corner—"Seventy Years Ago"—privately published is a delightful monograph.
3. HORACE BLISS⁶, youngest s., b. Hav. May 24, 1802; educated West Point, grad. in class of 1822; resigned from army in 1836 as lieutenant-colonel; engineer in service of several railroads; from 1853-57 in charge of public works for the government of Chile; m. a Miss Calhoun of Baltimore and lived in that city till his death, Nov. 7, 1878.

Two dau. of Capt. Joseph Bliss, Caroline and Julianna, d. young.

JOHN BLISS² (Thomas¹), tenth child Thomas. Married Patience Brent. Seven children.

NATHANIEL BLISS³ (John,² Thomas¹) born Jan. 26, 1761; married Feb. 3, 1697, Mary Wright. Five children.

HENRY BLISS⁴ (Nathaniel³, John², Thomas¹) born Enfield, Conn.; married 1724 Bethia Shafford. Nine children.

PELATIAH BLISS⁵ (Henry⁴, Nathaniel³, John², Thomas¹) born Lebanon, Conn., Mar. 6, 1725; married June 19, 1744, Hepzibah Goodwin; lived in Lebanon and Bolton, Conn. Seven children.

PELATIAH BLISS⁶ (Pelateah⁵, Henry⁴, Nathaniel³, John², Thomas¹) born Lebanon, Conn., Apr. 3, 1749; removed to Newbury, Vt., 1770; married Newbury Aug. 20, 1772, Ruth Lowell; minute man under Capt. Thomas Johnson in 1775; taken prisoner in 1782

by a detachment of British troops sent out to capture Gen. Bayley; blacksmith. His last years were spent in Haverhill. Nine children.

DAVENPORT BLISS⁷ (Pelatiah⁶, Pelatiah⁵, Henry⁴, Nathaniel³, John², Thomas¹) born Newbury, Vt., Dec. 27, 1779; married Newbury, Oct. 13, 1800, Ruth Hibbard; died West Concord, Vt., Nov. 23, 1856. She died June 5, 1857. He was a blacksmith and spent most of his life in Haverhill, where his seven children were born:

1. PELATEAH⁸ b. June 24, 1801; m. Abigail Kellum; blacksmith, Irasburg, Vt.; d. Hav. ae 24 yrs.
2. BETSEY⁸ m. Bailey White; farmer, Newbury, Vt., and Hav.; d. Hav.
3. MARY⁸ b. Oct. 17, 1810; m. Henry Smith; druggist, Canton, N. Y.
4. HANNAH⁸ b. Apr. 18, 1813; m. John R. Stevens; d. Hav. Mar. 1840.
5. WILLIAM⁸ b. Apr. 1, 1817.
6. ALDEN E.⁸ b. Sept. 7, 1821; m., 1st, Feb. 13, 1843, Lucy Ann Frye; one child, Clara E.², b. Mar. 5, 1848; m., 2d, Aug. 15, 1871, Mary A. Truell. He was a dealer in hardware, Lowell, Mass.
7. LUCY ANN,⁸ b. May 2, 1824; m. May 17, 1840, T. H. B. Dowse; farmer, Concord, Vt.

WILLIAM BLISS⁸ (Davenport⁷, Peletiah⁶, Pelatiah⁵, Henry⁴, Nathaniel³, John², Thomas¹) born Apr. 1, 1817; married Lucy Stevens, born Middlesex, Vt.; blacksmith at North Haverhill and Benton. Three children born Haverhill:

1. LYDIA b. —; m. Jeremiah B. Davis, Jr. Live in Easton.
2. JANE b. —; m. William Steere.
3. ISAAC.

BLUMLEY

SOLOMON BLUMLEY born Barnet, Vt., Jan. 28, 1831, the fourth of the twelve children of Charles and Betsey (Chadwick) Blumley, who came to America from Richdale, England; married 1858 Mary A. Swift of Haverhill; died Aug. 26, 1913. He came to Haverhill about 1840, and except for a few years spent in Amesbury, Mass., always lived in Haverhill. He lived for more than fifty years on his farm on the River road just south of North Haverhill village. In politics he was a staunch Republican, always attending the party caucus and missed but one election after attaining his majority. Eight children born Haverhill:

1. JOHN WARREN b. Nov. 1, 1860; d. July 10, 1911.
2. WILLIAM ELISHA b. Feb. 26, 1863.
3. MARY ELIZABETH b. Dec. 20, 1866; m. Jan. 8, 1890, Chas. Frank Gale. (See Gale.)
4. CARRIE CHILDS b. Jan. 16, 1869; d. Nov. 13, 1881.
5. CHARLES ALLEN b. Nov. 24, 1871; d. Jan. 28, 1888.
6. ANNA BETSEY b. Dec. 16, 1873; d. Aug. 3, 1887.
7. SAMUEL CARBEE b. Nov. 26, 1875; d. Dec. 28, 1881.
8. EDWARD LIVINGSTONE b. Nov. 26, 1875.

BOSWELL

JOHN BOSWELL¹ born Hebron; married Lucinda Pike, daughter of Moses, born Hebron; lived in Hebron, Warren, Benton and Haverhill. Children:

1. LAURA² b. Warren; m. Gleason Haines; went to Gurney, Ill., and d. there.
2. WILLIAM² b. —; m. Kate Lyons of Green Bay, Wis. Lived in Michigan.
3. JOSEPH² d. in infancy.
4. ELIZA² m. Ephraim Cook. Lived in Hartford, Conn.
5. JOHN went west, lived in Michigan.
6. HANNAH m. — Cass.
7. DOROTHY m. Charles Knox of Ossipee.
8. MOSES P. b. Hav. Feb. 4, 1830.
9. ALBERT lived in Estelline, Hamlin Co., S. D.

10. NATHAN K. m. Martha —. Lived in Laramie City, Wyo.; warden of penitentiary 12 yrs.; first sheriff of his county.
11. JAMES S. b. Hav. Jan. 8, 1840; m. Jan. 14, 1864, Lucy F., youngest dau. Alexander and Mary Ann (Martin) Manson; lived in Wisconsin. Three chil.: (1) John P.; (2) Ruby m. Geo. E. Green of Minneapolis, Minn.; (3) Gladys m. John Hoschied of Castlewood, S. D.
12. LOTTIE m. George Wheeler of Hollis.

MOSES P. BOSWELL² (John¹) born Haverhill Feb. 4, 1830; married June 6, 1861, Mary Bailey, daughter Alexander and Mary Ann (Martin) Manson. He died Feb. 23, 1910. She died Feb. 29, 1896. Lived in Haverhill and Benton; farmer; Republican. Four children:

1. EDITH M.³ b. Benton May 16, 1863; m. Chas. S. Newell. (See Newell.)
2. ALBERT P.³ b. Hav. Sept. 22, 1868; m., 1st, Mrs. Hattie Swett, dau. of Charles Craig of Warren; m., 2d, sister of first wife. Two chil. by 2d m., (1) Hattie M., (2) Bernice.
3. GLEASON H.⁴ b. Hav. May 9, 1865; d. in infancy.
4. BERNICE BELL⁴ b. Hav. Apr. 9, 1881; m. Apr. 1901 William Wilkie; live in Plymouth. Four chil. b. Woodsville: (1) Glea B. b. Apr. 1902; (2) Eunice B. b. Apr. 4, 1904; (3) Beatrice M. b. Oct. 16, 1906; (4) Arthur Wendell b. Oct. 16, 1908.

BOYNTON

1. JOHN BOYNTON, emigrant, born Knaption, Wintringham, East Riding, Yorkshire 1614; came to America with his brother William and settled in Rowley, Mass., 1638. Seven children.

2. CAPT. JOSEPH BOYNTON, eldest son of John, born Rowley 1644; married, first, May 13, 1669, Sarah, daughter Capt. Richard and Ann Swan; second, Elizabeth Wood. Lived in Rowley. Nine children.

3. RICHARD BOYNTON, fourth child Capt. Joseph and Sarah (Swan), born Rowley Nov. 11, 1675; married Dec. 24, 1701, Sarah, daughter John and Martha Dresser, born Rowley Apr. 4, 1678, died Apr. 26, 1759. He died Dec. 25, 1732. Seven children.

4. NATHANIEL BOYNTON, sixth child Richard and Sarah (Dresser), born Aug. 18, 1812; married Mar. 8, 1736-7, Mary, daughter Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Stewart) of Rowley. Twelve children.

5. ASA BOYNTON, eleventh child Nathaniel and Mary (Stewart), born Rowley Mar. 4, 1760; married Apr. 11, 1781, Mary, daughter Joseph and Mary Fry Edmands of Lynn, Mass., born Lynn Aug. 9, 1762. Came to Haverhill about 1791, and settled at the Corner. He does not appear to have purchased real estate prior to 1795, when he bought the meadow farm of Jonathan Sanders, deceased, and shortly afterwards prior to 1800 bought several other properties in Haverhill and Piermont. He was one of the highway surveyors in 1793, selectman in 1802-03. In 1797 he was one of the four persons in town licensed to "keep tavern and sell liquor," the others being Joshua Howard, Amasa Scott and Joseph Bliss. The Boynton tavern was probably located fronting the common on the southwest corner of Court and Academy streets, the Bliss tavern being on the northwest corner. A large part of the present common, all that on the south side of Court Street, was given by him to the village, though tradition assigns the gift to Col. Charles Johnston. Mr. Boynton was among the leading citizens of the town, and in 1804 was, with three exceptions, the largest taxpayer, the three being Col. Asa Porter, Lieut. John Page and Moody Bedel. Shortly after he suffered some financial reverses, and in 1806 he went to Ohio, took up land on the Old French Grant, and located the township of Haverhill, Ohio. He left his family in Haverhill till 1810, when he took them to his new home, the newest Haverhill. They went in wagons, driving some live stock and were six weeks in making the journey. He died Feb. 21, 1837. There were six children:

1. MARY b. Lynn, Mass., Dec. 17, 1782; d. Hav. May 4, 1797.
2. ASA b. Lynn, Mass., Aug. 4, 1784; d. Hav. Aug. 30, 1802.
3. LUCY b. Lynn, Mass., Jan. 26, 1787; d. Nov. 29, 1797.
4. LYDIA b. Lynn, Mass., Jan. 24, 1789; m. 1815 James B. Prescott; d. Feb. 23, 1825.
5. JOSEPH E. b. Lynn, Mass., Feb. 21, 1791; m. 1813 Betsey Wheeler; d. Haverhill, O., Aug. 17, 1817; left a s.
6. CHARLES C. b. Hav. Dec. 29, 1792; m. Rhoda H., dau. Edwin C. Sumner of Peacham, Vt. Chil. were b. in Wheelersburg, O.

BRADISH

JAMES BRADISH¹ came from Vermont to Haverhill about 1800. He married Polly Jones. During the war of 1812-14 he carried provisions to the army in New York, and died at Manlius, N. Y. Children:

HOSEA² b. —; m. Maria Perry and went to Chester, Vt., where he d.

CAROLINE² b. —; m. Albert Bullen; lived in Charlotte, N. Y.; had two chil. She d. at the Old Ladies' Home, Concord, N. H.

ABIGAIL² b. —; m. Lorenzo Palmer of Hav.

CYRUS² b. —; went to Illinois; m. twice; a s., Cyrus, lives in Ottawa, Ill. His first wife was Hannah Batchelder of Hav. Cyrus has six chil.

LEVI² b. in Hav. about 1808.

These children were all very young when their father left. They were brought up by friends. James's widow married, second, Phineas Gould, son of James and Mary (Lovejoy) Gould.

LEVI BRADISH² (James¹) son of James¹, was born in Haverhill about 1808; married Permelia Morse, born in Haverhill about 1813, daughter of Col. Caleb and Polly (Fairbanks) Morse. He was a lumberman all his life, and spent the most of his life in Haverhill, but late in life removed to Grand Junction, Col., where his son settled and died there about 1883. His widow died in the same place about 1887. Children born in Haverhill:

ELLEN PERSIS³ b. Aug. 10, 1837; m. Jan. 10, 1863, George Porter Clark, b. in Canaan, N. H., Apr. 29, 1834, s. of Stillman and Clarissa (Porter) Clark. He was a soldier in the Civil War. His chil. were b. in Canaan, but about 1880, he removed to Concord, where he d. Dec. 23, 1901. Chil.: (1) Cora Eloise b. Aug. 26, 1866; lives in Boston; unm. (2) Amasa Burton b. Nov. 2, 1863; m. Harriet Johnson. He grad. from the Chandler Scientific School, Hanover. He is a civil engineer in New York City. (3) Mildred B. b. Aug. 31, 1872; m. Harry Christman; reside in Concord. Child: Natalie Christman b. in Concord Sept. 25, 1909. (4) Kate Felch b. Dec. 16, 1876. She has never m. and lives at home in Concord. She is a stenographer and typewriter in the New Hampshire Savings Bank, Concord.

KATE AUGUSTA³ b. Jan. 26, 1848; m. Henry F. Felch of Piermont. They removed to Grand Junction, Col., where she d. leaving one dau., Claribel, who m. a Fowle and live in Piermont. Mr. Felch d. in Cal. after the death of his wife.

JAMES ORSON b. Nov. 10, 1850; m. Ellen Van Armon of Chicago, Ill. He resided in Grand Junction, Col., until a few years since, when he removed to San Diego, Cal., where he still resides. Child: (1) Fannie b. —; m. a Paddock; lives in Oakland Cal.

BROWN

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BROWN born Lisbon, son of Samuel Prescott and Mary Rebecca Thompson Brown, Oct. 17, 1854; married Haverhill Sept. 6, 1882, Cora Anna, daughter Alonzo W. and Fanny Thurston Smith, born Vershire, Vt., Dec. 2, 1862. Has been in the service of the railroad since 1880; was assistant road master of the Boston, Concord and Montreal for a short time and then road master of the Northern division of the Concord and Montreal. Has held that position on the Passumpsic Division of the Boston and Maine, the Connecticut River and Sullivan County, St. Johnsbury and Lake

Champlain, constructed the Hardwick and Woodbury Railroad, and in Dec. 1911 came to Woodsville again as road master of the Boston and Maine and its branches north of Woodsville. Has lived in St. Johnsbury, Wells River, Hardwick and Lyndonville, Vt., and in Woodsville. Republican. Universalist. One child:

CHRISTOBEL FANNIE b. Woodsville Apr. 12, 1883; m. Aug. 17, 1910, Warren Williams Mack of Hardwick, Vt. Two chil.: (1) Lois b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1913; (2) Franklin Brown b. Sept. 10, 1915.

BROWN

1. JOHN BROWN, son of Caleb Brown of Bristol, born Nov. 22, 1784; married Jan. 7, 1813, Olive Colby, daughter of John Colby of Salisbury. John Colby had charge of Daniel Webster's Salisbury farm. With his brother, Richard, he removed to Coventry (Benton) about 1830. Of their ten children four became residents of Haverhill: Jonas G.; Susan married Joseph Hutchins; Eliza J. married John Flanders (see Delaney); Julia Ann married Elisha Hibbard.

2. JONAS GALUSHA BROWN born Andover Dec. 17, 1814; died Haverhill Oct. 2, 1889; married Jan. 1838 Angeline, daughter Richard and Phebe (Willoughby) Whitman, born Warren Oct. 5, 1814, died Haverhill Dec. 18, 1879. Married twice. He went to Coventry (Benton) with his parents about 1830, engaged in farming and manufacture of lumber till 1869 when he removed to Haverhill purchasing the Metcalf farm at the Centre where he resided till his death. Adventist. Democrat. Children all born in Benton:

1. MARIUM M. b. Dec. 23, 1838; m. Chester C. Clough.
2. GEORGE E.
3. OLIVE b. Sept. 1842; d. Aug. 1843.
4. CLARA A. b. July 8, 1847; m. Willard W. Coburn.
5. CYRENIA M. b. May 1, 1850; m. 1869 Ransom Coburn.
6. IMOGENE b. Sept. 2, 1853; m. Mar. 17, 1880, Calvin W. Cummings of Warren.

3. REV. GEORGE E. BROWN born Benton May 31, 1841; died Haverhill June 13, 1907; married Sept. 9, 1863, Eveline D., daughter Noah C. and Hannah (Jessemen) Hutchins, born Benton June 4, 1847. Children:

1. JONAS N. b. Sept. 25, 1864.
2. ALLEN M. b. Apr. 13, 1867.
3. ABBIE F. b. Benton June 29, 1869; d. Hav. July 28, 1879.
4. MARIUM M. b. Hav. Oct. 9, 1871; engaged in teaching; d. Feb. 16, 1916.
5. C. IDA b. Hav. Mar. 10, 1874; m. Nov. 1, 1894, Moors Clough.
6. JOSIE L. b. Hav. Sept. 27, 1876; d. 1879.
7. GRACE EDITH b. Hav. Mar. 31, 1881; m. Harry A., s. of Ira B. and Susan Clark. (See Clark.)

Mr. Brown was a successful farmer, and a larger owner of real estate, and was associated with his father in business until the death of the latter. His early educational advantages were limited, but he made the most of these and began fitting himself for the ministry in the early 60's. He was ordained a minister of the Advent denomination Aug. 20, 1871, and preached in various places in New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada, though always residing in Haverhill. In early life was a Democrat but after his ordination took no part in politics.

4. JONAS N. BROWN born Benton Sept. 25, 1864; married Jan. 8, 1888, Emma, daughter Parker and Nancy Bancroft. Resides in Haverhill. Farmer; Democrat; Adventist. Children all born in Haverhill:

1. GEORGE P. b. Feb. 2, 1889; m. Belle Andrews.
2. HARRY R. b. Nov. 8, 1890; m. Lila Hannet.

3. BERTHA MAY b. Sept. 6, 1892; d. Jan. 1, 1906.
4. LILIAN EVALINE b. Nov. 1, 1895; m. Roy Dunkley. (See Dunkley.)
5. HAZEL THEO b. Dec. 12, 1896; m. Edwin Spooner, s. Horace Spooner.
6. MILLY b. Dec. 14, 1898; m. Carl Spooner, s. Horace Spooner.
7. MARGARET LOUISE b. Sept. 21, 1908.

5. ALLEN M. BROWN born Benton Apr. 13, 1867; married Apr. 10, 1889, Lizzie, daughter of — Wooster B. and Ardella French Titus, born Haverhill. Resides in Haverhill. Farmer; Democrat; Adventist. Children born in Haverhill:

1. BEULAH H. b. Mar. 31, 1896.
2. KATHLEEN b. Dec. 1, 1906.

BRYANT

JOHN S. BRYANT was born in Meredith Apr. 11, 1800, and after leaving his native place lived in Bristol till 1839 when he came to Haverhill. He was deputy sheriff for a number of years, and was also engaged as surveyor of lands. He devoted some of his time to the study of the law and was admitted to practice in 1846 as "a statute lawyer." He died Sept. 5, 1873. He married Harriet Powers who was born Mar. 21, 1801, and who died June 29, 1893. His mother came to Haverhill with him; born June 25, 1775, and who died Mar. 14, 1863. He was full of energy, industry and perseverance and enjoyed a good practice. They had three children:

GEORGE FRANKLIN d. while a student at Dartmouth College, Aug. 22, 1843, ae. 17 yrs.

ANN became the wife of Gardner Elliott and lived for many years in the South. She had a s. who was in the U. S. navy, and a member of the expedition in search of the Long exploration party which was lost in the Arctic regions.

LOUISA m. George W. Burleigh of Great Falls.

BUCKLEY

JOHN W. BUCKLEY born Wells River, Vt., Feb. 13, 1863. Lives in Woodsville. Married Oct. 4, 1886, Alice G., daughter of James and Amanda Keeble, born Plymouth Nov. 16, 1868; died Nov. 17, 1907. Two children born Woodsville:

1. GOLDIE m. Sylvester P. Kennedy. (See Kennedy.)
2. GEORGE m. and lives in Portsmouth. Is a railway trainman. Name of child Edward Merrick Buckley.

BURBANK

HENRY BURBANK married — Mary or (Polly), daughter Charles and Ruth Johnston, and at the time of the death of Charles Johnston lived in Enosburg, Vt. Later in life he lived in Haverhill, being taxed there in 1839. They had sons Henry, Jr., Johnston, Michael, and Elijah.

JOHNSTON, son of Henry and Polly (Johnston) Burbank lived in the family of his grandfather at the time of the death of the latter. He married Nov. 6, 1818, Polly Perrin of Pomfret, Vt., and resided in Haverhill. His name appears on the tax list as late as 1830.

MICHAEL, another son of Henry and Polly (Johnston) Burbank married Rosilla, daughter James Eastman, Jan. 5, 1828. He was born Royalton, Vt., June 17, 1799; died Haverhill 1839. She was born Benton Sept. 14, 1803; died Clintonville, N. Y., June 5, 1872.

BURBECK

EDWARD BURBECK¹ is recorded as married in Boston Dec. 17, 1712, to Martha Shute, and the birth of three children is also recorded: Martha, William and Edward.

WILLIAM BURBECK² (Edward¹) born Boston July 22, 1716; married, first, Abigail Tuttle; second, Oct. 7, 1748, Jerusha Glover, born Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 3, 1722, died July 27, 1777. He died July 22, 1785; buried at Copp's Hill; was wood carver, and also student of gunnery and pyrotechnics. In 1769 was second officer at Castle William, and in 1775 succeeded Col. Gridley in command of the Massachusetts Artillery. After the war Col. Burbeck was stationed again, but under the new flag, at Castle William. Two children by first marriage, nine by second. One of the nine was Gen. Henry Burbeck born June 8, 1754; died Oct. 2, 1848, captain of artillery in the Revolution, and a brigadier general in the War of 1812. He saw thirty-six years' service under the flag, and was more responsible than any one else for the erection of buildings at West Point.

EDWARD BURBECK³ (William², Edward¹) born Boston about 1738; married Mar. 23, 1761, Jane, daughter John and Jane (Brown) Milk, born Sept. 16, 1739. Was a wood carver; captain of artillery, and by family tradition a member of the "Boston Tea Party." Removed to Newburyport, Mass.; killed in his house by a stroke of lightning June 23, 1782.

JAMES BURBECK⁴ (Edward³, William², Edward¹) born Boston Jan. 15, 1763; married 1784 Elizabeth Butler of Newburyport, Mass. In 1789 removed to Plymouth, and in 1791 to Campton where he lived till his death Mar. 17, 1844. She died Mar. 22, 1844. He was deacon of the Campton Congregational Church from 1816 till his death. Fourteen children:

1. EDWARD⁵ b. Feb. 13, 1788; d. Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 15, 1855.
2. ABIGAIL⁵ b. July 15, 1789; m. Mar. 11, 1818, John Rogers; d. Lowell, Mass., Dec. 4, 1884.
3. JAMES⁵ b. Feb. 3, 1791; m. Apr. 20, 1831, Ruth Pulsifer; lived in Campton; d. Aug. 27, 1873.
4. EBENEZER L.⁵ b. Campton May 4, 1792; m. Laura Carr May 28, 1823 (see Carr); d. in New Jersey Dec. 11, 1882.
5. JOHN⁵ b. Sept. 3, 1793; d. Dec. 27, 1796.
6. ELIZABETH G.⁵ b. June 5, 1795; m. William Rogers; d. Sept. 6, 1884.
7. MARY⁵ b. Aug. 26, 1796; m. Arnold Ladd; removed to Wisconsin; d. 1848.
8. JOSEPH⁵ b. Apr. 11, 1798; m. Anna Regan; d. 1882 in New Jersey.
9. JANE⁵ b. Sept. 3, 1799; m. Nov. 13, 1882, John Chandler of Campton; d. June 21, 1865.
10. SARAH⁵ b. Feb. 5, 1801; m. William Orr; d. Jan. 25, 1881.
11. SUSANNAH⁵ b. Sept. 24, 1802; d. Dec. 25, 1825.
12. SAMUEL K.⁵ b. Apr. 25, 1804; d. in Boston, Feb. 25, 1886.
13. WILLIAM HENRY⁵ b. May 16, 1807.
14. BENJAMIN C. b. Mar. 2, 1810; d. Jan. 13, 1811.

WILLIAM HENRY BURBECK⁶ (James⁴, Edward³, William², Edward¹) born Campton, May 16, 1807; died Dec. 8, 1893; married, first, — Little; one child, Harriet Little, lives in Concord; married, second, Sarah C. Carleton born Haverhill Mar. 18, 1819, daughter of Micah Carleton, died June 1910. He came to Haverhill, and was bound out to learn carpenter's trade. Worked for a time in Boston. Came to Haverhill before 1850. Six children:

1. EDWARD C. b. Boston July 18, 1846; d. Denver, Col., Mar. 27, 1897; m. Luella Carleton. Left 2 chil.: (1) Myra L. m. Feb. 27, 1876, Col. Johnson; (2) Edward K.
2. JAMES b. Boston June 29, 1848; m., 1st, Janie Thompson of Woburn; had three chil., Ethel, Bertha, and Ben, who live in Woburn. His second wife was Jane Pickard of Canterbury. They live in Concord.
3. GEORGE b. Hav. Aug. 4, 1850; grad. at Dartmouth 1874; went to California, live in Oakland; m.; one dau.

4. WILLIAM O. b. Jan. 4, 1853; m. Carrie Blanchard of Maine; went to California in 1910 or 11. Four chil.: (1) Everett; (2) Walter; (3) Perry; (4) Ella.
5. WALTER b. May 24, 1855; m. Dec. 7, 1880, Abbie E. Kimball, dau. Ezra S. Kimball. Lived in Binghamton, N. Y. Was express agent; ran mill for Pike three years; was with Pike Co. for several years. Is in bark business. Has been supervisor ten years; was commissioner one year, and member of the legislature in 1913. Congregationalist. Republican. Mrs. Burbeck d. May 3 1916. Five chil.:
 - (1) Martha A. b. Feb. 14, 1883; m. Sept. 4, 1896, Warren B. Gilchrist, Proctorsville, Vt.; manager Murdock Woolen Mills. Educated Academy, W. H. S. and Tilton. Has two chil.: Lucille S. b. June 29, 1907, and Burbeck Benton b. Mar. 1915.
 - (2) Harry W. b. Aug. 31, 1886; d. Jan. 14, 1887.
 - (3) Florence M. b. July 10, 1891; m. May 20, 1916, Floyd G. Davison. Has two chil.: John Philip b. Apr. 21, 1917, and Edward B. b. July 23, 1918.
 - (4) Elizabeth C. b. Feb. 22, 1897; educated W. H. S. Is pursuing 2d year violin study at present.
 - (5) Stanley O. b. Nov. 1, 1900.
6. MARY b. June 28, 1861; educated Haverhill Academy. Taught school, and has been for several years instructor in Perkins Institution for the Blind.

BURTON

ISRAEL BURTON¹ of Voluntown, R. I., married June 23, 1748, Silena Herrick. Ten children.

JACOB BURTON² (Israel¹), Revolutionary soldier, married Keturah Palmer. Six children.

STEPHEN BURTON³ born Stonington, Conn., Sept. 23, 1796; married Dec. 12, 1821, Judith Noyes Peaslee; lived in Washington, Vt., till 1864, then in Newbury with his youngest son, A. H. Burton, till death of his wife, Jan. 3, 1865. He died in Woodsville at home of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Marcia B. Emery, Sept. 13, 1886 age 90. Another daughter married Rev. Ollof H. Call, a member of the New Hampshire Methodist Episcopal Conference, pastor of church at North Haverhill in 1853.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BURTON⁴ (Stephen³, Jacob², Israel¹) born Washington, Vt., Oct. 14, 1839, youngest of eight children; married Oct. 7, 1863, Ella A., daughter John and Susan (Sanborn) White, born Jan. 18, 1838. Received education at Newbury Seminary and Barre, Vt., Academy. Studied law with C. B. Leslie, Wells River, Vt., and was admitted to the bar before reaching his majority. He then went west, and practiced law in Michigan and Minnesota till 1863 when he returned to Vermont and for a short time lived on a farm at the Oxbow. Came to Woodsville in 1868 and began trade in the store, which after rebuilding is now the Sargent block. In 1880 on account of failing health he sold his store and removed to Bath purchasing the William Abbott farm above Woodsville, on the Ammonoosuc, where he lived till his death Aug. 30, 1898. He was a man of sound judgment and good business ability. Four children born Haverhill (Woodsville):

1. SUSIE MAY⁵ b. Aug. 3, 1869; d. Sept. 1, 1871.
2. STEPHEN J.⁵ b. Apr. 12, 1871; m. Oct. 11, 1893, Maude Hibbard of Bath; lives in Bath.
3. WILBUR I.⁵ b. Dec. 23, 1873; m. Apr. 12, 1899, Belle Bartlett of Lisbon; lives on the Woodsville-Haverhill highway in the old Swan Tavern stand.
4. HAMILTON H. b. Apr. 1, 1875; unm., lives in Portsmouth.

BUTSON

JOHN BUTSON¹ and Sarah Norton Butson lived in Topsham, Vt. He died in 1906, and the mother lives on Highland Street, Woodsville. They had nine children: 1, James born 1865, dead; 2, John born 1866; 3, Wm. Henry born 1868; 4, Ella J. born 1870; 5,

Charles born 1872; 6, Frederick born 1875, dead; 7, Robert born 1877; 8, Edward born 1879; 9, Jessie born 1881.

CHARLES A. BUTSON² born June 19, 1872; educated at Peacham Academy; married Feb. 1, 1903, Eva R., daughter of William McVety of Quebec, P. Q. Came to Woodsville in 1901. Is in meat business. Odd Fellow; Republican; Methodist. Five children born in Woodsville:

1. IRENE RUTH³ b. Jan. 2, 1905.
2. HELEN SARAH³ b. Aug. 11, 1911.
3. HAZEL³ b. Apr. 10, 1914.
4. CHAS. HAROLD³ b. Nov. 26, 1915; d. May 2, 1917.
5. CHAS. LINCOLN³ b. Dec. 24, 1917.

ROBERT R.² born June 13, 1877; married Dec. 25, 1903, Mary McVety, daughter of John McVety of Quebec. Has lived in Haverhill ever since. Lives now on the Eben Eastman farm. Republican. Methodist. Two children:

1. HARRIET HAZEL³ b. Jan. 28, 1905.
2. ERNEST HENRY³ b. Nov. 29, 1909.

EDWARD² born July 30, 1879; unmarried; lived with his mother in Woodsville. Is in water business. Republican. Methodist.

BUNCE

BUNCE is an early family name of Hartford, Conn. Thomas Bunce went to Hartford from Massachusetts in 1637. He was an ensign in the Pequot Indian War. Died Hartford in 1683.

RUSSELL BUNCE¹, descendant of Thomas, born Hartford Oct. 10, 1776; died April 20, 1846. Deacon First Church, Hartford, many years; married Lucinda Marvin of Lyme, Conn., a descendant of Thomas Lee who settled in Saybrooke 1641.

JOHN LEE BUNCE (Russell¹) born Hartford 1802; married, first, June 17, 1824, Louisa, daughter Richard and Rebecca Gookin, born July 15, 1803; died Apr. 17, 1837; married, second, June 6, 1838, Louisa, daughter Capt. Benjamin Merrill, born Dec. 30, 1816. He came to Haverhill in 1824 or 1825 to become cashier of the Grafton Bank, having previously filled a subordinate position in a bank in his home city. He was a model cashier, and in addition to the duties of this position, he proved himself a forceful and vigorous newspaper editor. He became part owner of the *New Hampshire Post*, and the *Grafton and Coös Advertiser* the publication of which was begun in 1827, and which for the next twenty years, was the pronounced Whig and anti-Democratic organ of the north country. The publication was also vigorously anti-Masonic, and during a large portion of the time Mr. Bunce was its guiding spirit. He wielded a trenchant pen, and editor Reding of the *Democratic-Republican* had to deal with a formidable rival. He sold the paper to George S. Towle, who removed it to Lebanon and about 1844, he returned to Hartford as cashier of the Phenix bank in that city, later its president till his death Apr. 10, 1878. He was a devoted disciple of Isaak Walton and Lake Tarleton was one of his favorite resorts. Gentlemanly, affable, fond of society, he was during his twenty years residence at the Corner no unimportant factor in the social, educational, business and political life of the town. Active in the militia he had a commission as captain. He had seven children born in Haverhill:

1. CHARLES H.³
2. SARAH G.³ b. 1829; d. May 27, 1831.
3. EDWARD MERRILL.
4. FREDERICK LEE.
5. HENRY LEE
6. ALICE.
7. RICHARD GOOKIN.

CARBEE

JOEL CARBEE of Dedham, Mass., who had a record of three different enlistments in the Revolutionary War, settled in Newbury, Vt., about 1790. He married Louise Downer, who died Apr. 11, 1844, aged 83. He died Feb. 19, 1834, in his 71st year. Their seven children were all born in Newbury, Vt.:

1. JOHN H. b. June 1, 1791; m. —.
2. MOSES P. b. May 18, 1793; m. —.
3. JOEL b. Apr. 24, 1795.
4. WILLIAM PEACH b. Nov. 3, 1798.
5. ANDREW b. Aug. 16, 1802.
6. THOMAS HENRY b. Dec. 23, 1804.
7. SARAH b. July 15, 1807.

JOHN H. CARBEE² (Joel¹) married Mar. 4, 1819, Anna, daughter Samuel Powers, born Newbury, Vt., Feb. 14, 1797, died Bath June 25, 1857. He died Bath June 25, 1877. He settled in Bath after his marriage on the farm now owned by his son, Henry C. Carbee, and was one of the leading citizens of the town. Ten children born in Bath.

SAMUEL POWERS CARBEE³ (John H.², Joel¹) was the ninth, born June 13, 1836. After finishing his academic studies at the Newbury Seminary he spent two years in teaching, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. Albert H. Crosby of Wells River, Vt., and continued later with Drs. Dixi and A. B. Crosby of Hanover. In the autumn of 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 12th Regiment New Hampshire Vols. He was a little later commissioned as assistant surgeon and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He finished his studies at the Dartmouth Medical School, graduating in 1866, and began the practice of his profession in Haverhill as the successor of Dr. Tenney. He was a faithful and skillful physician, and enjoyed a very extensive practice on both sides the river. While in the military service he was with his regiment at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and with the Army of the Potomac from the Wilderness to the Capture of Richmond. He was greatly interested in public affairs, and was a leading member of the Republican party of the state. He served as surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Busiel, was elected county commissioner for Grafton County in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. He represented Haverhill in the legislature in 1894 and was for several years a member of the Haverhill Board of Education. He married Sept. 30, 1885, N. Della, daughter of Lyman Birch of Haverhill. He died Jan. 31, 1900.

WILLIAM PEACH CARBEE² (Joel¹) married Feb. 1, 1827, Euseba Smith. They lived in Bath. He died July 9, 1876. She died June 10, 1887. Eight children.

HORACE CLARK CARBEE³ (William P.², Joel¹) born in Bath Sept. 25, 1839, spent the latter part of his life in Haverhill, and was for many years in the employ of the Concord and Montreal and Boston and Maine railroads. He married Feb. 26, 1866, Marcia White of Norwich, Vt., born Dec. 19, 1846, died Nov. 23, 1907. He died in Woodsville Dec. 13, 1907. They had three children:

1. MABEL b. Dec. 25, 1866; dressmaker; resided in Woodsville, died May 29, 1913.
2. LEWIS b. Jan. 23, 1870; d. Aug. 14, 1883.
3. GEORGE b. Mar. 4, 1881; d. Feb. 11, 1893.

THOMAS HENRY CARBEE² (Joel¹) lived in Newbury, Vt., and later in Bath. He married Dec. 10, 1829, Olive L., daughter of John Robinson who died in Newbury, Vt., Jan. 7, 1881. He died in Lancaster Nov. 2, 1874. Nine children.

MOSES DYER CARBEE³ (Thomas H.², Joel¹) born Newbury, Vt., May 13, 1847, was, like his cousin Samuel, a practicing physician in Haverhill. He graduated from the Medical School of the Vermont University at Burlington in 1873, and after brief practice

in Lunenburg, Vt., came to Haverhill in 1874, and entered into practice in partnership with Dr. Samuel P. Carbee till 1882, and then continued by himself till his sudden death from diphtheria, on the 10th anniversary of his wedding Oct. 23, 1889. Sympathetic and faithful in his professional work, he was greatly beloved by his patients. He held the office of postmaster at the Corner during the Hayes Administration. He married Oct. 23, 1879, Mary F. Dexter of New York.

CAREY

ZEBULON CAREY died Mar. 18, 1865, 76 years, 3 months. Hannah W. Carey, wife, Nov. 8, 1869, 71 years. Sarah Perry, adopted daughter, Mar. 31, 1832, 3 years, 11 months.

CARLETON

The CARLETON family in America trace their ancestry to Baldwin de Carleton who came to England with William the Conqueror, and participated in the battle of Hastings Oct. 14, 1066. He lived after the Conquest at Carleton Hall near Penrith, Cumberland, where his descendants also lived for more than six hundred years. Members of the family at different times occupied prominent positions under the crown.

EDWARD CARLETON¹, son of Erasmus Carleton, the emigrant to America, was born in London 1605; married Eleanor Denton. Rev. Ezekiel Rogers at the head of twenty English families, as their minister, came to America in 1638-9 and acquired a tract of land between Newbury and Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and made a settlement, at first called Rogers Plantation, and later chartered as Rowley. Next after the minister, Edward Carleton seems to have been the most prominent man in the settlement. He was the largest land owner, was made a freeman in 1642 and was a man of distinction in the colony. He was a member of the General Court in 1644, '45, '46, and '47, and a trial justice from 1648 until his return to England in 1650-51 where he died about 1661. Four children:

JOHN² b. England 1630.

EDWARD² b. Rowley Aug. 28, 1639. First birth in Rowley.

MARY² b. Rowley Apr. 2, 1642.

ELIZABETH² b. Rowley Jan. 20, 1644.

LIEUT. JOHN CARLETON² (Edward¹) born 1630; died Jan. 2, 1668; married Hannah, daughter Joseph and Mary (Malinson) Jewett, born June 16, 1640. He resided in Haverhill and Bradford. He accompanied his father on his return to England, but came again to New England to settle some unfinished business for his father, and died in 1668. His widow married second Christopher Babbage. Four children:

JOHN³ b. 1658; d. Andover, Mass., Oct. 15, 1745; m. Hannah Osgood.

JOSEPH³ b. Mar. 4, 1662-63; m. Abigail Osgood, sister of Hannah.

EDWARD³ b. Mar. 22, 1664-65.

THOMAS³ b. Nov. 1, 1667.

EDWARD CARLETON³ (Lieut. John², Edward¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Mar. 22, 1664; married Elizabeth Kimball.

AARON CARLETON⁴ (Edward³, John², Edward¹) born June 12, 1697; married, first, Prudence —; second, Priscilla.

AARON CARLETON⁵ (Aaron⁴, Edward³, John², Edward¹) born Bradford, Mass., Nov. 29, 1737; married Jan. 26, 1769, Mehitabel Chadwick. Lived in Bradford. Three children born Bradford, Mass.:

1. AARON⁶ b. Dec. 18, 1769; m. Sarah Merrill; five chil.

2. EDMUND⁶ b. May 13, 1772.

3. AMOS⁶ b. —; m. Mary, dau. of William Porter; resided for a time in Hav. later in Canada and Ohio.

EDMUND CARLETON⁶ (Aaron⁵, Aaron⁴, Edward³, John², Edward¹) married Joanna, daughter Peter and Rebecca (Hazelton) Coffin, born Apr. 11, 1773, died Sept. 3, 1847. Taught school in Boscawen in 1792; studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Kittredge of Dover; came to Haverhill in 1795, and began the practice of medicine, in the meantime continuing his studies, graduating from Harvard Medical School in 1804. Was in the successful practice of his profession for a period of 43 years, also a successful farmer. Enjoyed a reputation as a skillful physician; deacon of the Congregational Church for many years; director of the Coös-Grafton Bank. He took a deep interest in the welfare of town and community. He died Nov. 2, 1838. Lived on the east side of Main street, near the Piermont line, the farm being still known as the Dr. Carleton farm. Nine children all born in Haverhill:

1. EDMUND⁷ b. Oct. 29, 1797; m. Nov. 30, 1836, Mary Kilburn, dau. Thomas and Hannah (Kilburn) Coffin; d. Littleton; graduated at Dartmouth in 1822; admitted to bar in 1836, and practiced his profession in Hav. until 1831, when he removed to Littleton. (See Chapter, Lawyers.) Two chil.: (1) Mary⁸ b. Sept. 2, 1837; d. July 9, 1862. (2) Edmund b. Dec. 11, 1839, d. —.
2. REBECCA⁷ b. Aug. 27, 1799; d. Apr. 28, 1803.
3. PETER⁷ b. Nov. 13, 1801; m. 1st, Elizabeth Kilburn; 2d, Sarah Ann Wilder, d. Aug. 7, 1856. Two chil. by first wife.
4. CHARLES⁷ b. Mar. 31, 1804; m. 1st, 1834 Marinda Bell; 2d, Mrs. Miranda Fox Hammond. Five chil. by first wife, one by second.
5. REBECCA⁷ b. July 11, 1806; m. Jotham Clark Cutler; d. Littleton May 23, 1884.
6. ARTHUR⁷ b. Feb. 16, 1810; m. Sarah Ann Atherton, b. 1808. No children. He lived on the old homestead until his death in 1883. She d. 1903.
7. JOANNA⁷, b. Apr. 6, 1814; m. William Webster. Two chil.
8. ABIGAIL⁷ b. Apr. 6, 1816; d. Feb. 9, 1817.
9. ABIGAIL⁷ b. Aug. 26, 1817; d. May 7, 1819.

THOMAS CARLETON³ (Lieut. John², Edward¹) born Bradford, Mass., Nov. 1, 1667; died Nov. 25, 1734; lived Bradford; married Feb. 7, 1694, Elizabeth, daughter Abraham and Elizabeth Haseltine, born Apr. 29, 1677, died May 20, 1758. Five children born in Bradford.

ENSIGN GEORGE CARLETON⁴ (Thomas³, Lieut. John², Edward¹) born Sept. 20, 1702; married Mary, daughter Samuel and Martha (Palmer) Hale, born Bradford May 27, 1705, died Boxford Nov. 28, 1780. They lived till 1727 in Bradford and removed to Boxford where 7 of their 8 children were born. He died Feb. 13, 1783. They were members of the Second Church in Boxford.

SAMUEL CARLETON⁵ (Ensign George⁴, Thomas³, Lieut. John², Edward¹) born Bradford, Mass., Jan. 22, 1726-7; died Mar. 1, 1803; married June 27, 1847, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Frazer) Goodridge, born Boxford, Mass., June 27, 1727, died Mar. 23, 1802. Lived in Boxford. Five children born in Boxford.

JESSE CARLETON⁶ (Samuel⁵, Ensign George⁴, Thomas³, Lieut. John², Edward¹) born Jan. 15, 1762; died Bath, N. H., Aug. 1, 1827; married Aug. 25, 1789, Nancy Agnes, daughter Jasiel and Mary (Davis) Harriman, born Chester June 12, 1771, died Haverhill Aug. 23, 1859. Served as private in Col. Rufus Putnam's Massachusetts Regiment from April 1781 to June 1783. At the close of the Revolutionary War he came to Bath, and lived on the farm on the Ammonoosuc, later known as the Abiel Deming place. Eleven children born in Bath:

SARAH⁷ b. May 20, 1791; d. Dec. 25, 1876; m. Ebenezer Stocker.

REBECCA GOODRICH⁷ b. June 16, 1793; m. Daniel Putnam.

ISAAC⁷.

MARTHA⁷ b. Feb. 6, 1797; d. July 1, 1872; m. Nathan Swett.

SAMUEL⁷ b. May 7, 1799; m., 1st, Dorcas Cleveland; 2d, Sarah Baron.

JOHN HANCOCK⁷ b. Oct. 1801; d. 1872; m. Celistia E. Smith; parents of the poet Will Carleton.

JAMES HARRIMAN⁷ b. Oct. 2, 1803; m. Nancy Smith.

GEORGE WASHINGTON⁷ b. Sept. 1, 1805; d. May 13, 1833; m. Betsey Hunt.
 DAVID CARR⁷ b. Feb. 16, 1807; d. Mar. 21, 1894; m. Deborah Gregory.
 NANCY JANE MCKINLEY⁷ b. July 29, 1810; d. Sept. 10, 1890; m. James S. Morse.
 MARY ANNETTE⁷ b. Nov. 3, 1812; d. Mar. 23, 1890; m. John Hunkins.

ISAAC CARLETON⁷ (Jesse⁶, Samuel⁵, Ensign George⁴, Thomas³, Lieut. John², Edward¹) born Bath May 1, 1794; died Haverhill Sept. 23, 1883; married, first, Dec. 12, 1822, Abigail, daughter David and Dorothy (Clark) Merrill of Haverhill, born Feb. 14, 1801, died Nov. 27, 1843; married, second, Dec. 29, 1843, Ruth B., daughter of Jeremiah and Fanny (Abbott) Clough, born Bath Aug. 28, 1807, died Aug. 25, 1889, at Haverhill. He was a farmer; lived in Newbury, Vt. (where his seven eldest children were born), on the farm known as the Hale farm south of Wells River until about 1837, when he purchased what was known as the Ira Brown farm in the northeast part of Haverhill in District No. 10, where he resided till his death. Ten children:

1. ELIZABETH GAGE⁸ b. Nov. 26, 1823; d. Oct. 18, 1874; m. Paul N. Meader. (See Meader.)
2. DAVID MERRILL⁸ b. Apr. 6, 1825; d. unm. Mar. 12, 1854, of disease contracted while at work on railroad across isthmus of Panama.
3. ABIGAIL⁸ b. Mar. 23, 1827; d. Sept. 9, 1853; m. Frank Blood Gale. (See Gale.)
4. EDWARD MERRILL⁸ b. Mar. 16, 1829; d. Feb. 2, 1831.
5. CHESTER MERRILL⁸.
6. EDWARD MERRILL⁸ b. Apr. 2, 1833; d. Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7, 1890; m. Dec. 31, 1860, Sarah D., dau. Andrew J and Fanny (Durkee) Noyes of Tunbridge, Vt., b. Oct. 12, 1899, d. Jan. 14, 1892. Lived in Lynn, Mass. Shoemaker. Two chil.: (1) Ansel Guy⁹ b. June 15, 1867; m. Jan. 5, 1900, Mrs. Sarah C. (Lovell) Anderson of East Greenwich, R. I., b. Dec. 14, 1857. Resides Springfield, Mass. (2) Cecil Rivers⁹ b. May 24, 1870; m. Oct. 18, 1893, Addie Caroline, dau. Arthur W. and Emma L. Evarts Aseltine of Malden, Mass. Resides Brockton, Mass. Member of "the Brockton Stay Co."
7. MARY LANE HALE⁸ b. May 31, 1835; d. unm. Dec. 31, 1895, in California, buried in Elmira, Cal. Grad. at Newbury Seminary; engaged in teaching; was for many years preceptress in Drew Seminary, a school for girls in Carmel, N. Y.
8. ANNETTE HANSON⁸ b. Hav. Sept. 16, 1838; graduate of Newbury Seminary 1864; engaged in teaching; m. Newbury Nov. 25, 1890, Ebenezer C., s. of Ebenezer and Sarah (Carleton) Stocker, b. Apr. 19, 1821, d. Newbury, Vt., Feb. 3, 1892. She d. No. Hav. Jan. 31, 1912.
9. HARRISON⁸ b. Hav. Mar. 24, 1841; m. Nov. 13, 1867, Salina A., dau. of Elbridge G. and Rhoda (Clay) Conary of Blue Hill, Me., b. July 15, 1848, d. Elmira, Cal., Oct. 28, 1909. Lived on the Isaac Carleton homestead until 1885, then four years in Loyalton, S. D., till 1889, then in Elmira, Cal., till spring of 1914 when he removed with his two sons to Amerisk, Alberta; d. there Nov. 26, 1914. Five chil. b. Hav.:
 - (1) Elbridge Isaac⁹ b. Oct. 19, 1868. Resides 1914 Amerisk, Alberta, Can.
 - (2) Arthur Merrill⁹ b. Feb. 4, 1872; m. Dec. 1, 1912, Ida Inman. Resides 1914, Amerisk, Alberta.
 - (3) Maud Madeline⁹ b. Dec. 11, 1875; m. Aug. 24, 1909, Philip Joseph Ross of San Francisco, Cal., b. Edmundton, N. B., Dec. 5, 1868. Resides in San Francisco.
 - (4) Abbie Susan⁹ b. June 19, 1883; m. July 27, 1907, Bernard M., s. of Harold Joseph Rowney, b. England May 11, 1876. Three chil. (a) Harold Joseph b. Alameda, Cal., Nov. 25, 1909. (b) James Carleton b. Alameda Mar. 20, 1912. (c) Beatrice Maud b. Seattle, Wash., Apr. 10, 1914. Resides Seattle, Wash.
 - (5) Will⁹ b. Nov. 29, 1877; d. Jan. 3, 1910, Walla Walla, Wash.

By second marriage:

10. ALICE B. b. Hav. Oct. 9, 1848; m. Mar. 24, 1871, Chester C., only s. of Amos and Olive Crouch Drown, b. Hav. about 1832-4. He d. in Colorado. Lived in Danbury. She d. Danbury Jan. 16, 1887. One s. Amos B. Drown b. Apr. 1, 1872.

CHESTER MERRILL CARLETON⁸ (Isaac⁷, Jesse⁶, Samuel⁵, Ensign George⁴, Thomas³, Lieut. John², Edward¹) born Jan. 18, 1831, Newbury, Vt.; died Sept. 18, 1807, Lisbon,

N. H.; married Apr. 18, 1865, Martha, daughter Timothy Read and Betsey (Chase) Bacon of Haverhill, born Wardsboro, Vt., Oct. 17, 1839, died Haverhill May 3, 1906. Mr. Carleton fitted himself at a musical institute in Chicago for teaching vocal music, and was following his profession in Missouri at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. In Aug. 1861 he enlisted in St. Louis in Bissell's Engineer Regiment of the West, and was made Sergeant of Company D. In the autumn of 1863, the Company became a part of the 25th Missouri Infantry, known as "the First Engineer Missouri Volunteers." He saw service with Fremont in the fall of 1861, was with Pope in the spring of 1862 at Island No. 10, with Halleck in the summer of that year in the march against Corinth, with Grant at Vicksburg in 1863, and with Sherman in the latter part of his Atlanta campaign. During his term of service he was twice detached for recruiting service in Missouri. After over three years service he was discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1864. When he first left home and previous to his going west he was in Boston, property man in one of the theatres there and a member of the Handel and Hayden Society. After the war he returned to Haverhill, married and engaged in farming. He lived until after the death of his wife on a farm on the County road a short distance from the Haverhill railway station. He was a great reader, well versed in the best of literature, well informed in current events, an ardent Republican in politics as was his father before him. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. LENA BACON⁹ b. Feb. 8, 1868; grad. St. Johnsbury Academy 1887. Has been teacher in the public schools of Georgetown, Mass., for many years, where she is still (1915) engaged. Has her home at Haverhill Corner, where she owns an attractive residence.
2. MARY ABIGAIL⁹ b. Jan. 21, 1872; m. Aug. 24, 1899, Karl Julius, s. of George and Louisa (Smith) Brümmer of Lisbon, b. Lisbon Dec. 23, 1872. Resides Lisbon; member of firm of George Brümmer's Sons. One child: Edward Carleton Brümmer b. Lisbon Jan. 7, 1909.
3. LUCIA HAZEL⁹ b. Apr. 19, 1874; d. Sept. 9, 1888.
4. HARRY MERRILL⁹ b. Apr. 6, 1879; d. Sept. 4, 1888.

CARLETON

DUDLEY CARLETON⁵ (Benjamin⁴, Edward³, Lieut. John², Edward¹) born Jan. 5, 1722; married Abigail Wilson. Lived in Haverhill, Mass. Twelve children.

DUDLEY CARLETON⁶ (Dudley⁵, Benjamin⁴, Edward³, Lieut. John², Edward¹), eldest son and second child, born May 16, 1748; married in Boxford, Mass., February 10, 1776, Mehitabel Barker, and settled in Newbury, Vt. Was a skillful cabinetmaker, as the excellent condition of furniture, now in use, made by him more than 125 years ago attests. Served in the Revolutionary War. He died April 21, 1835. She died Nov. 13, 1842, aged 90 years. Eleven children all born Newbury, Vt.

MICHAEL CARLETON⁷ (Dudley⁶, Dudley⁵, Benjamin⁴, Edward³, Lieut. John², Edward¹), tenth child, born Nov. 4, 1793; married Oct. 10, 1816, Betsey, daughter Daniel Putnam. Came to Haverhill in 1812, and carried on the business of cabinetmaker and wheelwright. He died June 20, 1876; she died June 19, 1875, aged 80 years. They had eight children all born Haverhill:

1. MICHAEL⁸ b. 1818; bapt. July 18, 1823.
2. SALLY PUTNAM⁸ bapt. July 18, 1823; m. William H. Burbeck (See Burbeck.)
3. MEHITABLE B.⁸ b. Dec. 10, 1820; bapt. July 18, 1823; m. Levi Rodgers, pub. Dec. 6, 1841. (See Rodgers.)
4. BETSEY⁸ bapt. Sept. 12, 1824; m. Sept. 28, 1847, Stephen I. Roberts of Medford, Mass. Resided in Claremont.
5. MARY } twins b. 1827 { bapt. Sept. 2, 1827; d. June 5, 1856.
6. MARTHA } m. Nov. 5, 1863, Eben L. Rowell of Newport.
7. HARRIET N.⁸ b. 1830; d. Nov. 29, 1843.
8. HORACE D.⁸ b. 1833; m. Mary Ellen Mahurin. He d. July 3, 1892; she d. June 18, 1882.

MICHAEL CARLETON⁸ (Michael⁷, Dudley⁶, Dudley⁵, Benjamin⁴, Edward³, Lieut. John², Edward¹), born —; married (published Dec. 30, 1840) Lucia B. Rogers, who died 1843; married, second, Susan Cone, born Sept. 15, 1825, died Nov. 18, 1889. He died April 30, 1899, aged 81 years. Cabinetmaker and wheelwright; Congregationalist; Republican. Four children born Haverhill, by first marriage:

1. LOUISE L.⁹ b. 1842; m. Timothy F. Carleton June 17, 1873, of New Ipswich; d. without chil.

By second marriage:

2. CHARLES KIMBALL⁸ b. Aug. 8, 1846.
3. ANNA C.⁸ b. 1856; m. Mar. 11, 1874, Frank D. Hutchins of Keene; d. —.
4. ELIZABETH⁸ b. 1856; m. second wife Frank D. Hutchins.

CHARLES KIMBALL CARLETON⁹ born Aug. 8, 1846; married Nov. 4, 1874, Martha G., daughter of Caleb and Philena Poole. She died June 21, 1878, aged 23. He died Woodsville Feb. 26, 1914. Was engaged with his father in the undertaking and wheelwright business until about 1903, when he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Harry D. Dean, in Woodsville. Republican. Congregationalist. Two children.

CARPENTER

CHARLES CARPENTER, died Mar. 1, 1894, age 67 years, 2 months. Nancy A., wife of Charles Carpenter, died Jan. 22, 1895, age 65 years, 8 days. Rebecca J., daughter Charles and N. A. Carpenter, died Feb. 18, 1853, age 2 years 9 months, 28 days.

CARR

The Carr family has been a numerous and influential one in Haverhill. According to the Carr genealogy GEORGE CARR¹, the emigrant born in England about 1599, came to Plymouth in 1620 as ship's carpenter of the Mayflower on her first voyage, and his young wife was one of the unfortunate forty-one who sickened and died that first winter 1620–21. His name, however, is not given in the Mayflower list, nor does it appear among those that are given in Bradford's History published by order of the Massachusetts legislature. His name does, however, appear among those who first settled Ipswich, and from Ipswich he went with the first settlers to Colchester on the Merrimack and May 3, 1640, when the name of the township, was changed to Salisbury, he was granted an island in the Merrimack for a shipyard and home, the island bearing his name till the present time. He married Elizabeth —; died Salisbury Apr. 4, 1682; she died May 6, 1691. Ten children born in Salisbury.

JAMES CARR², (George¹), sixth of the ten children of George and Elizabeth, born Apr. 28, 1650; died Carr's Island, Salisbury, Aug. 5, 1726; married Nov. 14, 1677, Mary Sears of Newbury, Mass. Was made a freeman 1690. Resided in Newbury, Mass. Eight children.

JOHN CARR³ (James², George¹) born Aug. 26, 1684; married Dec. 14, 1708, Elizabeth Chase of Newbury. Eleven children.

DANIEL CARR⁴ (John³, James², George¹) born July 13, 1734, twice married. Came to Haverhill with his sons prior to 1800, and died Haverhill Apr. 12, 1822. His second wife, Elizabeth, died Haverhill, Jan. 24, 1819. Three of the four children of Daniel and Elizabeth Carr settled in Haverhill. Moses settled in Hopkinton, and his daughter and youngest child born Newbury, Aug. 20, 1779, married Nov. 15, 1803, James Jeffers of Newbury. (See Jeffers.)

CAPT. DANIEL CARR⁵ (Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Newbury, Mass., July 28, 1773; died North Haverhill Nov. 10, 1852; married Nov. 19, 1795, Elizabeth Worth,

born Newbury Nov. 2, 1768, died North Haverhill Sept. 18, 1836. He came to North Haverhill in 1796, and settled on Brier Hill. Their eight children were all born in North Haverhill.

1. MELINDA⁶ b. Sept. 12, 1796; m. Aug. 9, 1820, Hiram Carr; two chil.: (1) Samuel; (2) Elizabeth.
2. DANIEL⁶ b. Jan. 31, 1798.
3. FREDERICK⁶ b. Mar. 22, 1799; m. Feb. 14, 1821, Betsey Bagley of Topsham, Vt.; d. June 11, 1833. No chil.
4. LAURA⁶ b. Jan. 1, 1801; she d. Mar. 14, 1882, ae. 88 yrs., m. Ebenezer L. Burbeck. (See Burbeck.)
5. SAMUEL⁶ b. Feb. 14, 1803.
6. EDMUND⁶ b. Nov. 14, 1804; d. Oct. 9, 1809.
7. ELIZABETH⁶ b. Apr. 27, 1806; d. Jan. 7, 1810.
8. NANCY⁶ b. Mar. 12, 1809; m. Gershom Kezer, Sept. 5, 1850; d. Nov. 13, 1855. (See Kezer.)

DEA. JOHN CARR⁵ (Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Newbury, Mass., Mar. 13, 1775; died North Haverhill Mar. 10, 1859; married Nov. 20, 1800, Hannah Worth, born Newbury, Mass., 1798, died North Haverhill Mar. 2, 1855. Farmer; lived on Brier Hill. Twelve children all born North Haverhill.

1. HANNAH⁶ b. Aug. 31, 1801; m. Stephen Farnham. (See Farnham.)
2. ELIZA⁶ b. Apr. 21, 1803; m. Nov. 24, 1825, John E. Stafford; lived Waukegan, Ill. Six chil.: Frank, Grant P., Levi, Elizabeth, Laura A., William L. G.
3. MOSES⁶ b. May 13, 1805; d. unm. Dec. 19, 1886.
4. JOHN⁶ b. Nov. 28, 1806.
5. SARAH W.⁶ b. May 24, 1808; m. Andrew Crocker; d. July 27, 1839. (See Crocker.)
6. EDMUND W.⁶ b. July 18, 1810.
7. DAVID S.⁶ b. Mar. 16, 1812; d. Feb. 12, 1841.
8. MICHAEL B.⁶ b. Feb. 19, 1814.
9. DANIEL C.⁶ b. Feb. 7, 1816; d. July 30, 1823.
10. HIRAM⁶ b. Jan. 10, 1818; m. Dec. 25, 1839, Mary Crocker, b. Hav. Apr. 9, 1817. Resided Needham, Mass. Three chil. (1) Emma L. b. Feb. 4, 1841; (2) Martin L. b. Mar. 1, 1845; (3) Alice W. b. Aug. 5, 1847.
11. JOSHUA⁶ b. Mar. 1, 1820.
12. LAURA⁶ b. Jan. 16, 1822; d. Apr. 15, 1838.

DEA. DANIEL CARR⁶ (Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Jan. 31, 1798; married, first Feb. 9, 1823, Rhoda, daughter of Nathan and Hannah Bagley of Topsham, Vt., born Aug. 7, 1799, d. Jan. 24, 1843; second, Apr. 11, 1843, Hannah Sawyer of Bath. She died Sept. 11, 1887. He died Apr. 9, 1879. Farmer on Brier Hill; Deacon in Baptist Church, North Haverhill for several years. Eight children by first marriage:

1. DANIEL⁷ b. Dec. 14, 1825; d. Jan. 13, 1827.
2. NATHAN BAGLEY⁷ b. July 24, 1827.
3. FRANCIS BAILEY⁷ b. Apr. 27, 1829.
4. CHARLES FREDERICK⁷ b. Jan. 20, 1831.
5. GEORGE EDWIN⁷ b. Oct. 7, 1832.
6. JACKSON M. V. B.⁷ b. Dec. 25, 1834; d. Oct. 11, 1861.
7. HARRIET BAGLEY⁷ b. Aug. 7, 1837; d. Oct. 18, 1842.
8. CHARLOTTE⁷ b. Aug. 23, 1839; d. Feb. 18, 1840.

Four children by second marriage:

9. EZEKIEL M.⁷ b. June 26, 1844; d. Aug. 29, 1845.
10. SAMUEL E.⁷ b. Aug. 16, 1846; d. 1890.
11. DANIEL E.⁷ b. May 10, 1848.
12. HARRIET SAWYER⁷ b. Sept. 12, 1850; m. Jan. 28, 1873, Charles R. Crosby; d. July 20, 1877. One child: Clara Hattie Crosby b. Mar. 25, 1876; d. June 19, 1891.

MAJ. SAMUEL CARR⁶ (Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Haverhill Feb. 14, 1803; married, first, Nov. 20, 1829, Elizabeth V. Brewster, died Dec. 25, 1842, aged 37 years; second, her sister Rachel H. Brewster; died Feb. 16, 1867 aged 52 years, third,

Mary Ann Crosby. Major Carr was actively interested in the militia, and was prominent in town affairs; was selectman in 1854-55. He died Dec. 1, 1889. Six children by first wife:

1. LAURA MARIA⁷ b. June 26, 1831.
2. ALMA AUGUSTA⁷ b. June 18, 1833.
3. NANCY ARABELLA⁷ b. Apr. 7, 1835.
4. ELIZABETH AYERS⁷ b. Jan. 4, 1837; d. Mar. 27, 1839.
5. JEROME BONAPARTE⁷ b. Sept. 10, 1838; enlisted in 1st N. H. Cavalry; taken prisoner and d. in rebel prison, Danville, Va.
6. ANN ELIZABETH⁷ b. May 16, 1842.

Six children by second wife:

7. WILLIAM HENRY⁷ b. May 8, 1844; d. July 29, 1844.
8. LOREN EDGAR⁷ b. Aug. 12, 1846; d. Oct. 23, 1846.
9. PERSIS ORETTE⁷ b. Mar. 18, 1848; d. Mar. 30, 1848.
10. JULIA RACHEL⁷ b. Apr. 26, 1849.
11. MARY IDA⁷ b. Oct. 13, 1850; m. Daniel E. Carr. (See Carr.)
12. SAMUEL FRED⁷ b. Apr. 29, 1853.

JOHN CARR⁶ (Dea. John⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Haverhill Nov. 28, 1806; married Dec. 16, 1830, Susan C. Rider. Farmer, lived in Haverhill; died Jan. 21, 1866. She died Mar. 19, 1886, aged 76 years. Five children born Haverhill:

1. HELEN E.⁷ b. May 5, 1832; m. Francis B. Carr.
2. JANE HIBBARD⁷ b. Apr. 5, 1836; m., 1st, John Easton; 2d, Horace A. Hinckley. Resided in Illinois. Two chil. by first husband.
3. SARAH C.⁷ b. Jan. 30, 1838; m. Sept. 22, 1862, Andrew J. Edgerly. (See Edgerly.)
4. SUSAN AUGUSTA⁷ b. 1840; d. 1840.
5. BYRON L.⁷ b. Sept. 1843.

EDMUND WORTH CARR⁶ (Dea. John⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born July 18, 1810; married June 1, 1833, Wealthy Hunt, died Mar. 24, 1848. She died June 16, 1859. Two children:

1. JULIA ADELAIDE⁷ b. Nov. 2, 1838; m. Oct. 8, 1866, Hollis A. Moran of Derby, Vt. Two chil. both deceased.
2. EDMUND LEROY⁷ b. Nov. 15, 1847.

MICHAEL B. CARR⁶ (Dea. John⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Feb. 19, 1814; married Oct. 15, 1837, Louisa McConnell, born 1813, died Sept. 14, 1871. He died Sept. 25, 1882. One child.

JOHN E. b. June 11, 1840.

JOSHUA CARR⁶ (Dea. John⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Mar. 1, 1820; married Nov. 27, 1845, Mary C. Carey, born Rochester, Vt., Sept. 10, 1820, died Sept. 25, 1897. He died Nov. 2, 1898. Farmer; lived in Haverhill. He had gifts of versification, and was known as "the poet of Brier Hill." He served on the Board of Selectmen in the important years of 1861-62. Two children:

1. ELLEN F.⁷ b. Dec. 15, 1849; m. Martin S. Meader. (See Meader.)
2. ROSELLE E.⁷ b. Sept. 6, 1853; m. George C. Gale. (See Gale.)

NATHAN BAGLEY CARR⁷ (Dea. Daniel⁶, Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born July 27, 1827; married May 29, 1856, Rosetta, daughter of David Colburn, born June 29, 1826, died Cabot, Vt. Lived in Madison, Wis. Four children.

FRANCIS BAILEY CARR⁷ (Dea. Daniel⁶, Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Apr. 27, 1829; married Dec. 20, 1850, Helen E., daughter John and Susan C. (Rider) Carr, born May 5, 1832, died Feb. 6, 1866. Enlisted in 1862 in Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers; died Sept. 19, 1919. Two children:

1. ARTHUR⁸ b. Apr. 2, 1853. Ft. conductor, B. & M. R. R. No children.
2. WALTER⁸ V. b. June 2, 1855; m. Minnie M. Greene, b. 1858. He d. 1904.

CHARLES FREDERICK CARR⁷ (Dea. Daniel⁶, Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Jan. 10, 1831; married Nov. 29, 1855, Kate Melissa, daughter of Ward Mason. Enlisted in 1862 in Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers. Carpenter and builder. Resided in Woodsville. Died Feb. 28, 1912. Five children:

1. EMMA RHODA⁸ b. Aug. 11, 1856; d. Apr. 10, 1875.
2. MARY MABEL⁸ b. July 21, 1859; m. Nov. 25, 1880 Fernando C. Gale.
3. LEWIS⁸ b. Jan. 14, 1861; d. in infancy.
4. ELMER ELLSWORTH⁸ b. July 21, 1863; d. Feb. 16, 1865.
5. ORVILLE GRANT⁸ b. Jan. 27, 1866.

GEORGE EDSON CARR⁷ (Dea. Daniel⁶, Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Oct. 7, 1832, married Feb. 28, 1860, Mary Ann Foster, born Bath Dec. 20, 1837. Resided in Bath. Four children:

1. WALTER P.⁸ b. Dec. 13, 1862.
2. WILLIAM E.⁸ b. Dec. 30, 1864.
3. MATTIE FOSTER⁸ b. July 1, 1870.
4. DEAT MILO⁸ b. Oct. 26, 1872.

SAMUEL EZEKIEL CARR⁷ (Dea. Daniel⁶, Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Aug. 16, 1846; married Dorothy Ann Rollins. Reside Port Hope, Mich. Two children: 1, Robert Daniel; 2, Hattie Grace.

DANIEL EDMUND CARR⁷ (Dea. Daniel⁶, Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born May 10, 1848; married Oct. 2, 1882, Mary Ida, daughter Maj. Samuel and Rachel (Brewster) Carr. Farmer. Resided North Haverhill; held various town offices; member of New Hampshire House 1903, 1905; died Apr. 25, 1908. One child:

DANIEL⁸ b. Apr. 10, 1884; m. in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1913, Sadie A., dau. Edwin and Helen L. (Brooks) Reeves. Farmer; resides on the farm in Hav. which has been in the family five generations. One child: Daniel Edwin⁹ b. Sept. 30, 1915.

BYRON L. CARR⁷ (John⁶, Dea. John⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Sept., 1843; enlisted in Seventh New Hampshire Cavalry; lost an arm in action. Studied law, engaged in practice in Colorado. Became attorney-general of that state; died —; married, 1867, Mary Pease. Two children: 1 Susan C.⁸; 2, Jerome Byron⁸.

EDMUND L. CARR⁷ (Edmund W.⁶, Dea. John⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born Nov. 15, 1847; married Nov. 13, 1868, Elva M. Rice of Sutton, Vt. Three children:

1. FLORA A.⁸ b. 1869; d. 1888.
2. HAROLD F. b. —.
3. IRA W.⁸ b. —.

JOHN E. CARR⁷ (Michael B.⁶, Dea. John⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, James², George¹) born June 11, 1840; married, first, Jan. 27, 1859, Nancy S. Mason. She died Oct. 15, 1877, aged 36 years, 9 months; married, second, Apr. 19, 1882, Delia Belden. She died Jan. 15, 1891. He died Mar. 9, 1891. He was active in town affairs; was a Democrat in politics, and as such served on the Board of Selectmen in 1873, '75 and '76; was a member of the legislature in 1878-80. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture, representing Grafton County. Two children by first wife:

1. LILLA A.⁸ b. Oct. 1, 1859; m. Aug. 6, 1882, Fred S. Carr. They had three chil.: (1) Edward S.⁹ b. June 21, 1883; (2) Nancy M.⁹ b. July 18, 1885; (3) M. Fred⁹ b. June 4, 1889.
2. MELVIN B.⁸ b. Oct. 20, 1862.

CARR

OSMAN CARR¹ born Lisbon May 8, 1808; married Mary C. McConnell, born Piermont Jan. 28, 1814. Three children:

1. GEORGE A.² b. Pittsburg, N. H., Sept. 1, 1836.
2. MARY A.² b. 1841 Lyman.
3. ANN ELIZA² b. 1846 Landaff; m. Rev. Alba B. Carter.

GEORGE A.² (Osman¹) born Pittsburg Sept. 1, 1836; married Maria Sherman of Lyman; died May 13, 1903. Four children:

1. GEORGE IRVING³ b. 1864; m. Florence Hillier of Lancaster; d. May 1917.
2. MARY³ b. 1866; d. 1884.
3. FRED A.³ b. Mar. 9, 1873.
4. NED³ b. Mar. 7, 1878.

FRED A.³ (George A.², Osman¹) born North Haverhill Mar. 9, 1873; married Carrie M. Taylor, daughter of Thomas E. and Alice (Glazier) Taylor. One child:

1. HAZEL G.⁴ b. Woodsville Aug. 29, 1895. Served in World War as Reconstruction Aide, Physio-Therapy, U. S. A. Medical Corps; enrolled Aug. 23, 1918; assigned to Base Hospital, Camp Upton, N. Y.; transferred to U. S. A. Gen'l. Hospital, No. 10, Plattsburg, N. Y.

CARRIER

REV. FREDERICK L. CARRIER born Brimfield, Portage County, O., Aug. 31, 1870, son of Joseph and Mary (Edson) Carrier. Educated at Mount Union College, Alliance, O., and at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. Was ordained in 1894, in Woodsville, to the ministry of the Universalist denomination and became the first pastor of the Universalist Church in Woodsville. He enlisted as private in the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the Spanish-American War 1898, and was mustered in as such, but was a little later commissioned as chaplain, and held this position till the regiment was mustered out at the close of the war. He resigned his pastorate, in Mar. 1902 and accepted a pastorate in Little Rock, Ark., and has held subsequent pastorates in Ohio and California. Residence 1914 Mason, O.; married Mar. 4, 1902, Gertrude S., daughter of John M. and Maria S. (Chase) Little of Monroe. One child:

STUART EDSON b. Oct. 4, 1904, Mason, O.

CAWLEY

SAMUEL CAWLEY², son of Josiah and Anna (Fullington) Cawley¹, was born Jan. 1, 1782, in Epping. As a young man went to Canada, but left there in 1814 during the war of his country with Great Britain and lived for a time in Sanbornton and then in Haverhill, he died 1842. He married, first, Betsey Sanborn who died 1815; second, Nov. 5, 1817, Phebe Howe who died in Pembroke July 28, 1873. He died Haverhill May 18, 1842. Sixteen children.

CHASE SANBORN CAWLEY³ (Samuel², Josiah¹) born May 1, 1814, in Stukeley, P. Q.; married June 8, 1838, Polly Fairbanks Morse, daughter Caleb M. Morse of Haverhill, born Apr. 25, 1821. (See Morse.) Stone mason; lived for a time in Benton; then in Haverhill. He died Oct. 9, 1895; she died Oct. 4, 1895. Seven children:

1. RUTH BARBARA⁴ b. Dec. 9, 1839; d. Mar. 1, 1841.
2. NANCY JENNIE⁴ b. Jan. 10, 1841; m. Apr. 6, 1857, Samuel W. Bass; bobbin manufacturer of Lowell, Mass. One child: (1) William Edgar⁵ (Bass).
3. ELLIOT JOHNSON⁴ b. Benton Jan. 23, 1843; farmer, E. Hav.; m., 1st, Mar. 22, 1865, Ann Wilson, who d. Mar. 11, 1877. Three chil.: (1) John W.⁵ b. May 25, 1866. (2) Albert B.⁵ b. Dec. 28, 1871. (3) Thos. F.⁵ b. Nov. 1875; m., 2d, Dec. 25, 1878, Nellie M. Welch of Newbury, Vt.
4. RUTH BARBARA⁴ b. E. Hav. Aug. 15, 1844; m. June 2, 1865, John D. Worthington, a druggist of Irasburg, Vt. Later he became a painter in Lowell, Mass. Two chil.: (1) Lottie Blanche⁵ (Worthington) b. Irasburg, Vt., July 2, 1868; (2) George Chase⁵ (Worthington) b. Irasburg Feb. 15, 1871.
5. JOHN H.⁴ b. E. Hav. Sept. 3, 1847. Went to the petroleum section of Pennsylvania in 1864; unm.
6. SAM⁴ b. E. Hav. Sept. 29, 1849; entered the employ of the old B. C. & M. R. R. as fireman; later went west, became locomotive engineer on the Lake Shore and

Michigan Southern; m., 1st, July 22, 1873, Emma Morton who d. June 23, 1877; m., 2d, —.

7. LILLIAN E. b. Jan. 2, 1858; m., 1st, June 17, 1880, Guy A., b. 1858, s. of Jesse C. and Annette J. Danforth of Danbury; m., 2d, Oct. 1888 Charles J. Ayer.

The Haverhill records contain the following under marriages: Apr. 14, 1846, Nancy S. Cawley to Andrew E. Johnson of Bridgewater.

CHAPMAN

GEORGE W. CHAPMAN died Aug. 11, 1896, aged 69 years. Eleanor H. (Towle) Chapman died Feb. 19, 1891, aged 75 years; born 1816. Betsey Colby, 1781-1855, "a life long and faithful friend and domestic in the family."

CHASE

NEHEMIAH CHASE¹ and Lucinda Glynn Chase came to Haverhill from Springfield, Mass., in 1830, and settled on a farm on the road from Brier Hill to the Union Meeting House.

NEHEMIAH CHASE, 1785-1847; Lucinda Chase, wife, 1792-1881; Sophronia Frost, daughter, 1820-1860; Glenville Chase, 1816-1848; Ada Chase, 1818-1888.

ALBERT CHASE² (Nehemiah¹) born Springfield, Mass., Dec. 12, 1827; married Haverhill Dec. 17, 1854, Phebe, daughter Horace Battis. He died Aug. 29, 1892; she died June 21, 1913. He was a farmer, owned a sawmill and was in the wood and lumber business. Democrat. Three children born Haverhill:

1. FRANK L. CHASE³ b. Sept. 27, 1855; m. Nov. 25, 1880, Mary A., dau. Benj. F. Haywood, b. Aug. 2, 1855, d. Feb. 2, 1903. No chil. He lives on the homestead of his father. Democrat.
2. ELLA F.³ b. June 28, 1863; m. 1892 F. H. Clark, s. Ira B. Clark. (See Clark.)
3. CHARLES W. CHASE³ (Albert², Nehemiah¹) b. Feb. 11, 1873; m., 1st, Aug. 1894, Emily J. Newell, d. Aug. 28, 1902; m., 2d, May 5, 1904, Hattie L. Robinson, d. Jan. 3, 1907; m., 3d, Aug. 15, 1908, Alta E. Coulter. Farmer; Democrat; lives Brier Hill. Five chil. b. Hav.: (1) Frank C.⁴ b. Feb. 26, 1909, d. Aug. 1, 1909; (2) Henry A. b. May 25, 1910; (3) Alvah H. b. Mar. 25, 1912; (4) Catherine R. b. Apr. 15, 1914; (5) Josephine L. b. Oct. 10, 1915.

CHASE

DAVID CHASE born Mar. 25, 1795. Dolly, his wife, died Feb. 17, 1881, aged 83 years.

NATHAN M. CHASE died Jan. 29, 1858, aged 37 years. Elizabeth D., wife N. M. Chase and Marcus B. Jackson, died Oct. 22, 1898, 77 years, 7 months.

MELVINA W. MORSE, dau. David and Dolly Chase, d. Nov. 2, 1879, 54 yrs.

HARLAN W. CHASE, s. Nathan M., d. Feb. 3, 1864, 15 yrs., 3 mos.

ELLA W. CHASE, dau. Nathan M., d. Feb. 15, 1864, 9 yrs., 5 mos.

CHENEY

NATHANIEL CHENEY¹ born Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 7, 1747; grandson of the notable Mrs. Hannah Dustin; married Elizabeth Ela. Ten children.

MOSES CHENEY² (Nathaniel¹), third child, eldest son; born Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 15, 1779; married Abigail Leavitt. Became Freewill Baptist minister, and later Calvinist Baptist; also farmer in Vermont; singer and hymn writer; described as "strong-minded, yet versatile, popular, yet faithful"; preached about fifty years, and occasionally till the time of his death in Sheffield, Vt., Aug. 9, 1856. She died Derby, Vt., Apr. 12, 1862. Most of his twelve children were greatly gifted with music, four of his sons, Moses E., Nathaniel, Simeon P., and Joseph Y., becoming famous as teachers of singing

schools, and with their sister Elizabeth, under the name of the "Cheney Family" giving concerts for two years in New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, beginning in New York City in Oct., 1845.

JOSEPH Y. CHENEY³ (Moses², Nathaniel¹) born Meredith Apr. 17, 1820; married Sept. 12, 1849, Juliette, daughter Dr. John McNab, born Sept. 13, 1824, died Aug. 9, 1881. He died Apr. 17, 1886. Like his brothers he was a popular teacher of singing school, and frequently during the winter season he would conduct them each evening during the week with two or three extra afternoons. His Woodsville home was the Russell King house, on the hill, probably the oldest in the village, now (1916) occupied by Robert H. Park. Fond of a story, with a keen sense of humor, he was a favorite in social circles. His "Woodchuck sermon" will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to hear it. His early life gave him familiarity with the peculiarities of the Freewill Baptists, and his reproduction of "the heavenly tone" affected by some of the early preachers was perfect. He "brightened the corner where he lived," a good man, a good citizen. Four children:

1. KATHERINE J.⁴ b. Jan. 24, 1853; d. Dec. 27, 1886.
2. CARLOS M.⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1855; d. July 25, 1856.
3. JOHN McNAB⁴ b. Jan. 6, 1859; studied law, and is engaged in a successful practice in Orlando, Fla. Was U. S. district attorney, and was appointed judge of the U. S. District Court by President Taft in the closing days of his administration, but the senate on partisan grounds solely neglected to confirm the appointment, in order that the vacancy might be filled by a Democratic president. Married, 1886, Elizabeth Alexander of Bristol. Two s., graduates of Dartmouth, Donald Alexander, Joseph Y.; one dau., Glenn A.
4. CYNTHIA R.⁴ b. July 11, 1862; m., 1st., Jan., 2, 1885, Child R. Page who d. of consumption a little later; 2nd, Gilbert M. Dow. (See Dow.)

CHENEY

DAVID CHENEY died Apr. 28, 1884, 86 years. Hannah Taylor, wife of David Cheney, died Jan. 10, 1878, 80 years.

CLIFFORD

ALDEN S. CLIFFORD died May 23, 1874, aged 64 years, 9 months. Lydia S., wife of George, died June 1, 1882, aged 70 years, 1 month. Burrage Clifford born Feb. 21, 1831; died Dec. 31, 1895. Lydia S. Clifford born Jan. 20, 1836; died Feb. 20, 1865.

CLIFFORD

THOMAS K. CLIFFORD born Sept. 19, 1822; married Oct. 11, 1844, Chastina McConnell, born May 31, 1819, died Sept. 10, 1897. He died Apr. 4, 1897. Children:

1. MARTIN J. CLIFFORD m. Aug. 4, 1869, Abbie J. Blodgett, dau. of Lorenzo D. and Clara Blodgett of Stewartstown.
2. SUSIE E. CLIFFORD b. Nov. 4, 1858; m. Nov. 6, 1879, George H., s. of L. Badger and Lydia B. (Titus) St. Clair. She d. Nov. 21, 1890.
3. SIDNEY E. d. May 30, 1870, ae. 15.
4. THOMAS E. d. Mar. 2, 1871, ae. 14.

CLOUGH

WILLIAM CLOUGH¹ born June 19, 1734; died Aug. 21, 1798. Moved with his wife, Elizabeth, to Lyman from Salem, N. H.; served in French and Indian War three years; was captured and carried to France where he was imprisoned for about a year; served without enlistment in Revolution and fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

ABNER CLOUGH² (William¹) born May 6, 1777; died July 6, 1833; married Nancy —, born Mar. 20, 1786, died June 11, 1842. Abner and Nancy had 13 children.

JEREMIAH CLOUGH³ (Abner², William¹) born 1816; died 1894; married Martha Buck June 20, 1849. Had four children:

ARTHUR C.⁴ b. May 14, 1850; d. Aug. 24, 1917.

ALBERT H.⁴ b. Dec. 14, 1851.

WALLACE⁴ b. Mar. 15, 1855.

MARY⁴ b. Jan. 22, 1860; d. Mar. 16, 1898.

ARTHUR CLOUGH⁴ (Jeremiah³, Abner², William¹) born in Bath May 14, 1850; married Kate Elizabeth Sutherland of Bath, N. H., daughter of John and Mehitabel Sutherland and granddaughter of the Rev. David Sutherland who emigrated from Scotland to Bath in 1803. Moved to Haverhill in 1884; represented town in the legislature and served several years as county commissioner. Seven children:

DAVID⁵ b. Mar. 10, 1881; d. Mar. 13, 1881.

JOHN S.⁵ b. Mar. 17, 1882; m. Stella Marden; one child, Wallace S.⁶, b. Aug. 19, 1919; contractor and builder.

MARTHA C.⁵ b. Oct. 1, 1883; m. Theodore Chamberlain; two chil., Phineas A.⁶ and Kate Elizabeth⁶; reside in South Acton, Mass.

WILLIAM J.⁵ b. Jan. 22, 1885; m. Nell M. Sargent Mar. 24, 1914; lives in Hav.; farmer; served five terms as selectman.

KATE A.⁵ b. Oct. 1, 1887.

SAMUEL S.⁵ b. Mar. 20, 1889; m. Etta M. Pike; lives in Hav.; farmer.

ANNA M.⁵ b. Jan. 12, 1893; is training at Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt.

ELLEN P.⁵ b. May 8, 1894; is training at Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt.

COBURN

JONATHAN COBURN¹ born 1810; married Dec. 12, 1836, Philena, daughter Josiah and Lydia (Goodwin) Jeffers, born Haverhill July 22, 1816; died Mar. 20, 1850. He died Apr. 22, 1892.

WILLARD W. COBURN² (Jonathan¹) born Bath Sept. 22, 1844; married, first, Nov. 1865 Clara A., daughter Jonas G. and Angeline (Whitman) Brown of Benton, born July 8, 1847; died July 12, 1872; married, second, June 15, 1875, Abbie K., daughter of Nathaniel and Betsey (Clark) Pennock, born Haverhill Feb. 4, 1841. He enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, Company G., Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, was mustered in Sept. 2, 1862, was seriously wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and discharged for disabilities caused by this wound Sept. 20, 1863. Lived in Benton after his first marriage till about 1870 when he came to North Haverhill where since resided, following the trade of carpenter and builder, and taking an active part in the affairs of the town. He was prominent in G. A. R. circles. Was an Odd Fellow and Mason, Republican, and Adventist. He represented Haverhill in the legislature of 1883; selectman 1887, 1888, and supervisor of checklist since 1904. He was a useful citizen, filling positions of trust and honor with credit to himself and town. He died Nov. 20, 1919. Two children by first marriage:

1. OLIVE V.³ b. Benton May 6, 1868; m., 1st, Nov. 6, 1889, West B. Cass, who d. Woodsville Mar. 5, 1891; m., 2nd, Russell T. Bartlett, Oct. 2, 1895. Reside in Woodsville.
2. ADNA³ b. June 13, 1869; d. Hav. Apr. 21, 1879.

By second marriage:

3. BESSIE C.³ b. Hav. Apr. 21, 1879; m. Dec. 1, 1897, David R. Cole of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; resides St. Johnsbury.
4. GERRY W.³ b. Hav. Oct. 30, 1880; m. Oct. 19, 1904, Flora A. Green of Danville, Vt.

COGSWELL

THOMAS J. COGSWELL, 1806-1857. Ruth, wife of Thomas J. Cogswell, 1816-1892. Mary A., daughter of Thomas J. and Ruth Cogswell, 1848-1849. Thomas N., son of Thomas J. and Ruth Cogswell, 1849-1854.

COLBY

JOHN L. COLBY is the son of Fred H. and Rose J. Colby. He was born in McIndoes Falls July 17, 1879. Was educated at McIndoes and St. Johnsbury academies. Entered the employ of Armour & Co. Married Apr. 9, 1902, Maude A. Hosford, daughter of Hon. Charles H. Hosford, born June 29, 1880. Came to Woodsville to live at that time. Five children:

- NADINE H. b. July 17, 1904.
- ALTA J. b. June 22, 1908.
- FLAVIA J. b. Mar. 31, 1910.
- CHARLES H. b. Oct. 7, 1912.
- DELPHINE R. b. July 25, 1917.

COLLINS

ELI D. COLLINS, son of Phineas and Mary Collins, was born in Gilford, Vt., Dec. 20, 1831, and died in Woodsville Nov. 20, 1899. He was married in Worcester Feb. 11, 1853, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Enoch and Mary Huse. She was born in Harvard, Mass., Mar. 30, 1836. Lived in Windsor, Vt., and Claremont, and came to Woodsville in 1878. Children:

1. LAFOREST E. COLLINS b. Ayer, Mass., Apr. 24, 1855; m. Dec. 15, 1904, to —.
2. MARY O. COLLINS b. Windsor, Vt., June 27, 1859.
3. DELLA M. COLLINS b. Windsor, Vt., Nov. 26, 1861.
4. CHARLES H. COLLINS b. Windsor, Vt., June 22, 1864; d. July 14, 1865.
5. MERTIE E. COLLINS b. Claremont Feb. 12, 1866.
6. LETTIE M. COLLINS b. Claremont Nov. 4, 1868; m. Lem Miller.

CORNELL

EDWARD B. CORNELL born Craftsbury, Vt.; son of Zebulon A. and Mary A. (Metcalf) Cornell; educated in public schools and Craftsbury Academy, University of Vermont, graduating in class of 1907. Instructor in modern languages one year in Frederick College, Frederick, Md; in 1908 became principal of Haverhill Academy. Married July 20, 1909, Lillian Gertrude Hedges of Middletown, Md. Resigned to accept a better position elsewhere in Feb., 1918.

CORLISS

ISAAC CORLISS died Mar. 19, 1862, aged 78 years, 13 days. Dorothy Corliss, wife of Isaac Corliss, died Apr. 7, 1851, aged 46 years, 9 months.

ISAAC CORLISS b. Jan. 1, 1828; d. Mar. 27, 1898; m. Esther Corliss. Chil.: Lubin I. Corliss d. Aug. 25, 1862, 9 mos., 7 days; John H. Corliss d. Aug. 30, 1862, ae. 6 yrs., 2 mos., 17 days.

CRAIG

WILLIAM CRAIG¹ born Erskine, Renfrew, Scotland, 1753; married about 1771 Margaret McInlay (McKinley). Came to America in 1784 and settled in Ryegate, Vt. He died 1807; she died 1823. Eight children, the five eldest born in Scotland.

JOHN CRAIG² (William¹) born Scotland Aug. 5, 1776; came to Ryegate with his parents; married, first, Mar. 2, 1806, Jean, daughter of Alexander Miller, born Apr. 1, 1787, died Jan. 17, 1819; second, Dec. 30, 1819, Mary Dickey of Topsham, Vt. Settled in South Ryegate, Vt.; built saw- and grist mill and place was known as Craig's Mills. He died 1859; she died 1853. Five children by first marriage; seven by second.

ROBERT MILLER CRAIG³ (John², William¹), only son and youngest child by first marriage, born Dec. 17, 1813; married Jan. 24, 1839, Nancy, daughter Daniel Keenan, born

Ireland Nov. 7, 1817, died Topsham, Vt., Jan. 4, 1878. He died May 10, 1855. Eight children born Ryegate, Vt.:

1. DANIEL R.⁴ b. Mar. 27, 1840. Enlisted Co. G, 6th Vt. Vols.; taken prisoner in Battle of the Wilderness; confined in Andersonville, exchanged and died Washington a week later.
2. WILLIAM P.⁴ b. Sept. 16, 1842; d. Mar. 7, 1843.
3. ALBERT EDWARD⁴ b. Apr. 10, 1844.
4. WILLIAM P.⁴ b. Dec. 28, 1845. Enlisted Co. G, 6th Vt. Vols.; killed at Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863.
5. MARTHA L.⁴ b. Nov. 8, 1847; d. June 15, 1872.
6. MARGARET JANE⁴ b. May 27, 1850; d. May 10, 1905.
7. ROCKWELL F.⁴ b. Apr. 30, 1852; m. July 1875 Lizzie Buswell; resides Marlow, N. H. Two chil.
8. MARY E.⁴ b. Nov. 20, 1853; m. 1875 Forrest Mills.

ALBERT EDWARD CRAIG⁴ (Robert M.³, John², William¹) born Ryegate, Vt., Apr. 10, 1844. Enlisted with his two brothers (see above) in Company G, Sixth Vermont Volunteers and was with that fighting regiment through the war. He returned to Topsham, Vt., for a time; engaged in farming. He entered the employ of the Dodge Manufacturing Co., at Bradford, Vt., again engaged in farming at Bradford and Piermont. About 1890 he entered the employ of the Pike Mfg. Co. at Pike, and some five years later came to Woodsville where he lived, a respected and useful citizen till his death. He married Oct. 18, 1870, Katherine Haslett, born St. Gila, P. Q., Sept. 3, 1848, died Dec. 29, 1905. He died Dec. 26, 1914. Three children:

1. ERNEST E.⁵ b. Topsham, Vt., Sept. 21, 1871.
2. ETTA E.⁵ b. June 29, 1873; m. Dec. 17, 1895 Elmer E., s. of Leonard J. Brown.
3. GEORGE A.⁵ b. June 28, 1877; d. July 6, 1877.

ERNEST E. CRAIG⁵ (Albert Edward⁴, Robert M.³, John², William¹) born Topsham, Vt., Sept. 21, 1871; married Feb. 17, 1892, Martha Adella, daughter Henry and Martha (Parker) Sly of Woodsville, born May 13, 1872. Was educated in the public schools and Haverhill Academy. Went to Stoneham and Lowell, Mass., where he was employed in the grocery and provision business, until about 1891, when he came to Woodsville, and was with Q. A. Scott in the clothing business, and later with the American Express Co., until 1900, when he went into the grocery business until Dec., 1909, when he entered the employ of the Armour Co., first as travelling salesman till July 1912, when he became general manager of their wholesale store in Woodsville. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and in the latter fraternity has held prominent place. A member of Moosehillock Lodge, No. 25, he passed all the chairs of the subordinate and grand lodges, and in Oct. 1907 became grand master of the grand lodge. A Republican in politics he has taken an active part in public affairs, served as member of the school board for five years, supervisor of check list four years, and selectman two years 1903, 1909. Attends Methodist Episcopal Church. One child:

HARRY EARLE⁶ b. Woodsville Mar. 15, 1893. In employ of Armour Co. as salesman, Portland, Me.

CRAWFORD

JOHN CRAWFORD born May 20, 1855; died May 24, 1899. Nettie S. Large, his wife, born Mar. 22, 1859; died Apr. 23, 1898. Nettie, daughter John and Nettie S. Crawford, born Aug. 5, 1886; died Feb. 28, 1887.

CROCKER

ANDREW SAVAGE CROCKER was one of the pre-revolutionary settlers of Haverhill. He was a brother of the wife of Col. Asa Porter and came to Haverhill from Hollis,

where he had lived a short time soon after the coming of his distinguished brother-in-law and settled at Horse Meadow near Col. Porter. His name appears in the town records as early as 1771, when he was elected selectman and between that year and 1801 he was eleven times re-elected to that important office. He was also town clerk for several years, and filled other positions of honor.

He was born in Newburyport, Mass., the son of John Crocker, Esq., in 1743. Married at Newbury, Vt., Sept. 10, 1769 Shua Thurston, born 1749, died in Haverhill Feb. 19, 1827. He died July 17, 1821. The records show that he took an active and leading part in the early development of the town. He held the office of justice of the peace by commission from the British Government in the colonial days, and while it is not known that he was openly charged with being a Tory during the War of the Revolution, as was his brother-in-law, there is evidence that he was, at least, not heartily in sympathy with the patriot cause. (See biographical sketch in chapter on Early Settlers and Settlement.) Two children born in Haverhill:

1. MARY b. Aug. 18, 1770.
2. EDWARD BASS b. Aug. 21, 1781.

Mr. Crocker was a man of high social position, and commanded the respect of the community by his fine qualities of character. He was admitted a member of the Haverhill Church July 7, 1801. John Smith, who had been ordained and installed pastor of the Haverhill Church in 1802, was deposed Jan. 14, 1807, for gross immoralities of which he had confessed himself guilty. The next day Jan. 15, Andrew Savage Crocker and wife were brought before the church, charged "with secreting the crime of Smith." They acknowledged that they had knowledge of it at the time of his ordination, but believing that great harm would be done by the scandal arising from his exposure, they decided to keep their knowledge to themselves. They acknowledged their mistake for which they professed themselves penitent, and after due deliberation, the hand of fellowship was continued.

EDWARD BASS CROCKER, son of Andrew Savage and Shua (Thurston) Crocker, born Haverhill, Aug. 21, 1781; married Elizabeth Gibson of Hillsborough, born Aug. 20, 1776, died June 1, 1829. She died Mar. 24, 1853. He lived with his father at Horse Meadow till the early part of the last century, when the family spent a few years on the Isle of Orleans in the St. Lawrence just below Quebec. On the breaking out of the War 1812 the family returned to Horse Meadow. Edward B. Crocker and his wife and eldest son, Moses, who died in infancy, Dec. 28, 1809, are buried in the family lot, Horse Meadow Cemetery. They had six children: 1, Moses; 2, Andrew born 1808, died Feb. 25, 1840; 3, Edward; 4, Giles; 5, Frederick; 6, Mary born Haverhill, Jan. 10, 1817. Andrew died in Cuba in 1840, Giles in Mobile Ala., and Edward in New Orleans, La., all three in the same year. Andrew married Mar. 10, 1830, Sarah Worth, daughter Dea. John Carr of North Haverhill, born May 24, 1808, died July 27, 1839. (See Carr.) Edward read law with Joseph Bell and practiced until his death in New Orleans; unmarried. Giles died unmarried. The names of the three last mentioned are inscribed on a stone in the family lot, Horse Meadow Cemetery.

Andrew and Sarah Worth (Carr) Crocker had two children: 1, Hannah born Oct. 16, 1831, unmarried, lived in Plainfield, N. J.; 2, Elizabeth born June 5, 1833, died Dec. 22, 1835.

Mary, youngest child and only daughter Edward Bass Crocker, born Haverhill, Apr. 9, 1817; married Dec. 25, 1839, Hiram, son of Dea. John Carr of Haverhill (Brier Hill). Three children. (See Carr.)

The youngest son of Andrew Savage Crocker, Frederick, born Isle of Orleans 1811; went south in 1842 and engaged in business. He married 1840 Hannah B. Dodge of

Bath. They had a family of twelve children and their descendants are widely scattered. In 1859 went to northwestern Pennsylvania and engaged in the production of petroleum being one of the pioneers of this great industry, and meeting with great success. (See sketch, Bittinger's, pp. 321, 322.)

CROCKER

SAMUEL HOOKER CROCKER⁷ (Thomas⁶, Josiah⁵, Benjamin⁴, William³, Joseph², Dea. William¹) born Apr. 23, 1819, at Pawlet, Vt., the son of Thomas and Mary (Hooker) Crocker of Barnstable, Mass. He died at Greenville, Bond County, Ill., Dec. 28, 1876, where for a number of years he was engaged in mercantile and milling business; was sheriff, county collector of taxes and postmaster. He was twice married, first in Illinois to Harriet Jane Ferguson by whom he had one daughter, Caroline, marrying Albert F. Kimball, town clerk of Haverhill. He married, second Dec. 20, 1859, Abiah Worth Morse, daughter of Isaac and Mary Kendall Morse, born Apr. 30, 1830, died at the home of her son in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 15, 1911. (See Morse.) Mrs. Crocker was a woman of rare excellence of character, educated at Haverhill Academy and Newbury seminary, and for a number of years previous to her marriage was a teacher in Benton, Warren, and Haverhill schools. Owing to the ill health of her father, and the death of his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker came to Haverhill in 1865, and resided with him till after his death and the settlement of his estate, returning to Greenville, Ill., in 1872. While living in Haverhill he took an active part in town affairs, and served as selectman in 1871 and 1872. Politically he was an uncompromising Democrat, a man of sound business judgment, and integrity of character. Four children by second marriage:

1. HATTIE LORA b. Greenville; d. Jan. 2, 1862.
2. MAY b. Greenville July 2, 1863; d. Aug. 3, 1863.
3. FLAVIUS MORSE CROCKER b. Oct. 6, 1865, Hav.; B. S. Univ. Michigan 1889; civil engineer and architect. Resides Cincinnati, O.
4. HERBERT SAMUEL CROCKER b. Hav. June 20, 1867; B. S. Univ. Michigan 1889; m. Aug. 10, 1895, at Scranton, Pa., Mrs. Ermina Elizabeth (Wheeler) Perry, dau. of Frederick F. Wheeler of Norwalk, Conn. In 1895, civil engineer in charge of construction of bridges in Hamilton, Ont., consulting engineer. Resides Denver, Col.

CROOK

WILLIAM W. CROOK born Aug. 21, 1843, Haddam, Conn., son Chauncey W. and Sylvia Lucretia (Dowd) Crook; married Nov. 7, 1886, Nellie B., daughter Haran and Lydia (Martin) Wilmot of North Haverhill, born Jan. 5, 1866. Children:

1. STANLEY W. b. Oct. 13, 1887.
2. HAZEL A. b. May 22, 1892.

Mr. Crook is of an old Connecticut family. He enlisted in the summer of 1862 in the fifteenth Connecticut Volunteer and served through the war, his discharge being dated June 27, 1865. He lived in Guilford, Conn., and in Maine until he came to New Hampshire in 1879 and to North Haverhill in 1880, where he has since made his home. Was for many years a traveling salesman.

CROSS

WILLIAM CROSS was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1742, and after his marriage to Abigail Ladd, sister of Judge Ezekiel Ladd, came to Haverhill in 1788. He was for many years the faithful and trusty sexton of the Ladd Street Meetinghouse, and was at all times punctual in ringing the 9 o'clock evening bell, the signal for putting out the candle lights and preparing for rest.*

* The Ladd Street Bell, page 14.

"Mr. Cross was 60 years of age when I was brought to Haverhill, and for forty years thereafter he and I were almost constant companions. It was said and truly too that no one knew how to ring the bell like Deacon Cross, for it always knew his moods and responded to his touch like a stringed instrument under a master's hand. I loved the good old man and did my best for him."†

"Judge Ladd's house stood on the east side of the street, nearest to the church; Sam Ladd's on the Woodward place; Moody Ladd's opposite the Henry Bailey house; John Ladd's on the old Smith place; David Ladd's the place recently owned by Mr Williams; James Ladd's across the street from the William Cross house where lived the sister Abigail. Jonathan Ladd's was the old gristmill house, now owned by Mr. Lyman."

In the Haverhill Cemetery there is a lot containing four graves, the combined ages of three person buried there is about 295 years, and the fourth brings the number up to 371 years.

WILLIAM CROSS d. Hav., N. H., May 23, 1843, ae. 106 yrs., 7 mos.

ABIGAIL CROSS d. Hav. Apr. 30, 1841, ae. 97 yrs.

Children:

R. W. JEREMY L. CROSS d. Jan. 26, 1866, ae. 76 yrs., 7 mos.

ELIZA CROSS d. Sept. 21, 1887, ae. 97 yrs., 2 mos., 20 days.

JEREMY L. CROSS was a man of more than ordinary ability, but of somewhat limited education, but was very prominent as a Free Mason, holding the highest position in that order. He was regarded as the best authority on the practical working of the system.

ELIZA CROSS was a woman of great strength of character, a zealous worker in the church, and at one time superintendent of the Sabbath school. She gave the first library for the use of the schools in Haverhill: one hundred books each to the school at Ladd Street, at the Corner, and at East Haverhill.

m. Prudence Cross to Ebenezer Rice, Mar. 24, 1774.

m. Uriah Cross to Mary Minchin, Mar. 20, 1777.

m. Molly Cross to Jacob Gideons, Feb. 16, 1792.

m. Polly Cross to Jacob Woodward, Mar. 5, 1795.

m. Ephraim Cross to Mehitabel Corliss, Dec. 18, 1790.

m. Deborah Cross to Timothy Hutchins, Feb. 10, 1805.

m. Abigail L. Cross to Thomas Snell, Sept. 20, 1814.

CROUCH

EPHRAIM CROUCH died July 18, 1855, 75 years. Rebekah, wife of Ephraim Crouch, died Jan. 22, 1842, 42 years. Abigail, wife of Ephraim Crouch, died Oct. 7, 1851, 54 years.

CUMMINGS

ISAAC CUMMINGS¹ born 1601; died May 1677. Came from Scotland to New England in 1627. Was in Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1639.

ISAAC CUMMINGS² (Isaac¹) born 1633; married Nov. 27, 1659, Mary, daughter of Robert and Grace Andrews; lived in Ipswich; was selectman, constable, treasurer, tythingman, deacon of church 1686; died 1721. She died 1712. Ten children.

ISAAC CUMMINGS³ (Isaac², Isaac¹) born Topsfield, Mass., Sept. 15, 1664; married, first, Dec. 25, 1688, Alice, daughter Thomas and Alice (French) Howlett; second, Nov. 23, 1696, Frances Sherwin. He died Aug. 7, 1746. Seven children.

ISAAC CUMMINGS⁴ (Isaac³, Isaac², Isaac¹) born Topsfield, Mass., baptized Aug. 24, 1692; married Mar. 8, 1716-7, Abigail, daughter Joseph and Prudence (Foster) Boardman. Lived in Ipswich, Mass. Six children.

† Ladd Street Bell, page 13.

ELISHA CUMMINGS⁵ (Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², Isaac¹) born Topsfield, Mass., baptized Aug. 2, 1719; married, first, Nov. 22, 1744, Mary Andrews of Boxford, Mass.; second, July 30, 1776, Jemima —, widow of Caleb Marston of Bridgewater, N. H. Removed from Topsfield to Bridgewater about 1760. Served in three different companies in War of Revolution. Nine children—born in Bridgewater.

ELISHA CUMMINGS⁶ (Elisha⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², Isaac¹) born Sept. 20, 1754; married Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb and Jemima Marston, born 1759. Six children.

CALEB CUMMINGS⁷ (Elisha⁶, Elisha⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², Isaac¹) born Apr. 28, 1796; married May 29, 1818, Susan Spaulding, born June 25, 1799; died 1867. He died in Holderness Nov. 20, 1859.

GEORGE S. CUMMINGS⁸ (Caleb⁷, Elisha⁶, Elisha⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², Isaac¹) was fifth of the nine children of Caleb and Susan (Spaulding); born in New Hampton, July 7, 1830; married Apr. 16, 1852, Mariette Vinton. She died Oct. 1, 1865. Married second, Mary Harrington of Littleton Sept. 1867. She died Dec. 24, 1909. He was for a number of years a railroad employee, residing in Ashland, Rumney and Woodsville. Leaving railroad employ, he engaged in the drug business in 1870 in Woodsville in partnership with Charles B. Drake, and a little later with Ezra B. Mann under the firm name of E. B. Mann & Co., erecting the building at the corner of Central and Court streets known as the Willoughby block. He erected for himself the fine modern residence on Central Street now owned by E. A. Sargent. He died Apr. 20, 1894, at his death the oldest resident of Woodsville. Children by first marriage:

1. GEORGE EDGAR⁹ b. Rumney Oct. 10, 1853.
2. CHARLES L.⁹ b. Woodsville Sept. 22, 1858.
3. WESLEY B.⁹ b. Sept. 9, 1865. d. Sept. 14, 1914.

By second marriage:

4. MARY H.⁹ b. July 13, 1873; m. Jan. 15, 1896, Robert Noble of Burlington, Vt.; one child: Guy C. Noble b. Burlington, Vt., Aug. 30, 1900. Lives in Burlington.

GEORGE EDGAR CUMMINGS⁹ (Geo. S.⁸, Caleb⁷, Elisha⁶, Elisha⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², Isaac¹) born Rumney Oct. 10, 1853; came to Woodsville in March 1854; married Oct. 9, 1883, Elizabeth P., daughter of Edwin P. and Helen (Wells) Fisher, born Sept. 29, 1864. Entered railroad service at the age of 15, and has been connected with all branches of the operating department. Division superintendent of the White Mountain Division, Boston and Maine Railroad twenty-six years. President of the Mount Washington Railway; director Pemigewasset Valley Railroad; director and superintendent Woodsville Aqueduct Co. and Wells River Bridge Co.; president Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank. On account of impaired health retired from active railroad work Nov. 1, 1918, after over fifty years continuous service. Resides in Woodsville. Is interested in and promoter of welfare of the town. Republican, Protestant Episcopalian. One child:

HELEN MARIETTE¹⁰ b. July 2, 1886; grad. Wellesley, class 1908; m. July 5, 1911, Richard Brackett, s. of Henry and Caroline (Brackett) Merrill, b. Littleton Sept. 26, 1886, grad. Dartmouth, class 1908. He was in insurance business, Alhambra, Cal., till 1916, now bank cashier, Bellevue, Idaho. Two chil.: (1) Elizabeth C. b. Alhambra, Cal., Apr. 26, 1912; (2) John Cummings b. Alhambra Apr. 11, 1915.

2. CHARLES L. CUMMINGS⁹ (Geo. S.⁸, Caleb⁷, Elisha⁶, Elisha⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², Isaac¹) born Woodsville Sept. 22, 1858; married Oct. 28, 1886, Jennie L., only daughter of Orville and Caroline (Blood) Moore. At the age of 15, he entered employ of the railroad as locomotive fireman, and seven years later became an engineer, a position he still holds. Democrat, Protestant Episcopalian, and Odd Fellow. One child:

HAZEL C.¹⁰ b. Hav. Feb. 3, 1892; d. June 28, 1917.

STEPHEN HUSE CUMMINGS⁸ (Joseph⁷, Isaac⁶, Elisha⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², Isaac¹) son of Joseph and Mary (Huse) Cummings, born Rumney, N. H., May 11, 1822.

(Joseph⁷ born New Hampton July 6, 1781; Mary Huse born Sanbornton Aug. 3, 1787. They resided in New Hampton, then Rumney, later removed to Lisbon, where he died Feb. 10, 1864. She died Jan. 29, 1859.) He married Sept. 10, 1846, Maria T. Newcomb of Orford, where they resided several years; removed to Lisbon, where he was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business; postmaster, town clerk, superintendent schools. Later removed to Haverhill, where he was register of deeds, selectman five years, and later register of probate. Democrat. His wife died in Lisbon Sept. 26, 1868. Married, second, Dec. 8, 1870, Salome, widow David Mitchell. He died in Medfield, Mass., Nov. 26, 1901. Four children:

- SAMUEL OSCAR⁹ b. Orford, N. H., Apr. 27, 1848; m. Elizabeth H. Bryant, Enfield, N. H., Mar. 8, 1869; she d. Oct. 26, 1871; m., second, Sept. 9, 1876, Maria Fenn Eckley. Was a physician, M. D. Dartmouth; d. Valdostes, Ga., Feb. 17, 1883. Four chil., three living; resides in California.
2. JOSEPH EUGENE,⁹ b. Orford, N. H., Dec. 1, 1852; m. June 20, 1878, Inez M. McCrea of Portage, Wis. He d. Portage Oct. 28, 1882. Widow resides Des Moines, Ia. Two chil., dau., reside Des Moines, Ia.
3. ADA MARIA⁹ b. Lisbon, N. H., Mar. 23, 1857; m. Geo. S. B. Worthen of Haverhill; child, Oscar J. Worthen b. June 9, 1885, in Haverhill. They reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.
4. GEORGE NEWCOMB b. Apr. 10, 1859, Lisbon; d. New York City Jan. 20, 1883; unm.

WILLIAM HUSE CUMMINGS⁸ (Joseph⁷, Isaac⁶, Elisha⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², Isaac¹) born New Hampton Jan. 1817; married Lisbon Aug. 3, 1843, Harriet Sprague Rand of Middletown, Conn. Was in trade at Haverhill Corner for a time in partnership with John L. Rix, but the store being destroyed by the big fire of 1848, removed to Lisbon, where he became a leading citizen. Member of the legislature in 1856 and 1883; state senator 1877 and 1878; delegate to Democratic National Convention of 1876; president of National Bank of Newbury, Vt., till his death July 15, 1891. His widow died Jan. 20, 1901. Three children born in Lisbon:

1. HARRIET S.⁹ b. Aug. 24, 1844; m. O. P. Newcomb; she d. Oct. 20, 1869.
2. WILLIAM EDWARD⁹ b. Mar. 12, 1846; d. unm. Mar. 1, 1867.
3. MARY RAND⁹ b. Aug. 14, 1858; unm.; lives in Lisbon.

CURRIER

RICHARD CURRIER was one of the first settlers of Enfield, a native of Southampton, Mass. His son, Chellis Currier, born in Enfield, married Susan, daughter of Richard Foster of Hanover, and was a well-to-do farmer in his native town. They were the parents of seven children; James A., George W., John, Sarah Eliza, Harriet E., Franklin P. and Lucy Ann.

FRANKLIN PETTINGIL, son of Chellis and Susan (Foster) Currier, born Enfield July 12, 1830; married Jan. 1, 1862, in Boston, Mass., Missouri E., daughter of David and Eliza Whitman, born St. Louis, Mo. He engaged in farming with his brother until the early sixties, when he came to Haverhill and entered into the tannery business with his brother, James A., who had already established himself at the Brook. When the tannery was destroyed by fire he purchased the farm, where he still (1915) resides, his residence being at the lower end of Main Street, at the Corner. Mr. and Mrs. Currier are attendants of the Congregational Church of which Mrs. Currier has been a long-time member, and he has served as selectman, and member of the School Board. In politics he is a Democrat. Three children:

1. NORMA C. b. July 3, 1863; m. Leslie F. Snow of Rochester.
2. SUSAN E. m. Leslie F. Snow of Rochester. Norma, her elder sister, was the second wife of Mr. Snow. There were two chil. by the first marriage, Conrad E. and Leslie F., both graduates of Dartmouth with high honors.
3. ANZOLETTE A. m. Timothy Blanchard; resides Watsonville, Cal.

DAVIS

NATHAN B. DAVIS², son of Jonathan Davis¹ of Loudon, born 1798; married Abigail, daughter of Moses Batchelder; went to Coventry (Benton) about 1830, as a young man, and lived there, a farmer, till about 1857, when he came to Haverhill, purchasing a farm on the Limekiln road in School District No. 9, where he lived till his death in 1864 at the age of 66. She died in 1891 aged 89. His father, Jonathan, died Jan. 26, 1843, aged 69. Six children born in Loudon and Benton. 1, Darius K²; 2, Abel S. E. B.³; 3, Abigail S³; 4, Sally Ann H.³; 5, Abigail³; 6, Eveline B.³.

DARIUS K. DAVIS³ (Nathan B.², Jonathan¹) born Loudon Nov. 7, 1825; married 1853 Susanna E., daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Eaton) Howe of Benton, born Benton 1833, died Woodsville 1903. He died Vermont Dec. 21, 1904. He came to Haverhill about 1865, and was engaged for many years in buying and selling general merchandise at East Haverhill, Warren Summit and Pike, and later in farming at Pike, until he retired to reside with his daughter in Woodsville. He was an active business man, enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen. Republican, Universalist. One child:

ADDIE DARIAH⁴ b. Nov. 12, 1854; m. Dec. 14, 1882, Dr. O. D. Eastman. (See Eastman.)

DAVIS

ARTHUR E. DAVIS, son of Salmon W. and Lucy A. (Luther) Davis and grandson of Joseph E. and Polly (Kimball) Davis, was born June 6, 1859, on the farm cleared by his great-grandfather, John Davis, one of the pioneer settlers of Marshfield, Vt. He married, first, Feb. 24, 1892, Hattie T., daughter of Solon and Theodora (Hurlburt) Swift of Haverhill; second, Aug. 18, 1913, Mrs. Blanche S. Rinehart, daughter of Nelson S. and Lucinda French Handford of Haverhill. No children.

Mr. Davis after having been engaged in brick manufacture and the lumber business in Corinth and Groton, Vt., came to Woodsville, where has since resided, conducting a first class livery business. He is an active Republican. Has served for some twenty years as deputy sheriff, three terms as sheriff of Grafton County, and was selectman 1895, '96, '97.

DAVISON

ANDREW DAVISON born Feb. 29, 1825, in County Antrim, Ireland; came to Canada with his parents when less than a year old; was married Jan. 2, 1849, to Charlotte M., daughter of Ensign George and Corina (Durkee) Sager. Died July 12, 1900; his wife died Sept. 2, 1911. In his early days he learned the tailor's trade and later engaged in farming in Sutton, Que. Was captain of one of the companies in the 52d Battalion of Canadian Militia, and won a medal from taking part in the Fenian Raid in 1870. In 1892 he came to Woodsville, N. H., where he resided up to the time of his death in July 1900. Children all born in Sutton:

1. FANNIE EMELINE b. Oct. 17, 1849; m. James McNeil, Sutton, Que., Feb. 12, 1872; had one dau. Dora Emeline, b. Oct. 30, 1874, who m. Charles O. Smith of Woodsville, has one child, Margurite Anna.
2. GEORGE A. b. Mar. 3, 1852; d. Feb. 23, 1888; m. Lizzie G., dau. of Langdon and Mary Bailey of N. Hav., May 16, 1877; came to Woodsville, entered employ of railroad, 1874, following that line of business up to time of his death, being station agent at that time. Treasurer of Woodsville Aqueduct Company, Odd Fellow, member and warden of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church.
3. EDGAR b. Sept. 3, 1855; m. Nellie M. Willey of North Monroe Sept. 20, 1881; came to Woodsville Mar. 1876, entering the employ of railroad as ticket agent in 1885; appointed station agent at Lisbon, which he left on Oct. 30, 1912, to spend the winter with his s. in California. Was so taken with the country he decided to

remain there and is now financial secretary of the city Y. M. C. A. in Los Angeles, Cal., the youngest dau. Olive, making her home with him. Had four chil., one s. and three dau.:

EARL B. b. Nov. 15, 1884; not m.; entered 322 Field Signal Battalion, American Expeditionary Force, Apr. 1918-1919, and is now in Los Angeles.

PEARL N. b. May 23, 1888; d. Aug. 1888.

MAUDE E. b. May 23, 1888; m. Earl Barrett Sept. 30, 1907, and have four chil., two s. and two dau.: Hulda P. b. Dec. 23, 1907; Hilda E. b. May 4, 1909; Earl Hall Jr. b. Mar. 19, 1915, and Lorenzo Edgar b. Aug. 19, 1917.

OLIVE F. b. Sept. 1894; grad. from Los Angeles City Hospital 1917.

4. EDWARD b. Sept. 3, 1855; d. Nov. 2, 1880; m. to Minnie M. Carr June 9, 1879; came to Woodsville in 1874 and entered employ of railroad being locomotive fireman at time of his death. Member of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church; had one son., b. after his death, Edward b. Mar. 10, 1881, d. May 2, 1883.

5. WILLIAM H. b. Feb. 1, 1859; d. Dec. 21, 1874, at Sutton.

6. CHARLES N. b. Aug. 25, 1861; m. Sept. 5, 1885, Lizzie M., dau. of John Lyons of Bath; came to Woodsville in 1880, entered employ of railroad as fireman and engineer; owing to poor health gave up railroading and for the past few years has been engaged in the grocery and bakery business. Is a Republican, Episcopalian, and Odd Fellow. Had five chil. b. in Woodsville: Lottie M. b. Sept. 1, 1888; m. Sept. 26, 1907, Walter G. Cotton; reside at Laconia, N. H.; have six chil. Floyd G. b. Dec. 2, 1891; m. May 1916 Florence M., dau. of Walter Burbeck of Woodsville; have two chil.: Harry C. b. Apr. 22, 1895, m. Oct. 26, 1917, Maude A. King; Anna M. b. June 3, 1901. Ruth M. b. Mar. 1904; d. May 27, 1907.

7. JOHN P. b. June 9, 1865; d. Oct. 5, 1865, Sutton.

8. LEWIS E. b. May 21, 1867; m. Sept. 10, 1890, Anna M., dau. of Henry F. and Luvia L. King of Woodsville; m., second, Oct. 16, 1907, Ella G., dau. of Sherman W. and Ruth Chadwick; came to Woodsville Feb. 1886 and entered employ of railroad as clerk at station, worked at all classes of station work and at present is station agent having spent 33 yrs. in the railroad service. Member of the New England Assn. of Railroad Veterans and Order of Railroad Station Agents. Republican and Episcopalian. Chil. all b. at Woodsville, one s. and one dau. by first marriage:

HAROLD K. b. Apr. 12, 1893; graduate of Woodsville High 1911, Dartmouth 1915, entered Harvard Law School 1915; went to Plattsburg Officers' Training School May 1917, commissioned second lieutenant Aug. 1917, sailed for France Sept. 6, second lieutenant company G, 101st Regiment American Expeditionary Force and given Croix de Guerre Mar. 6, 1918, for bravery and meritorious work in the front lines against the enemy; commissioned first lieutenant Aug. 13, 1918.

MILDRED K. b. July 6, 1894; d. Nov. 8, 1904, Woodsville.

Four dau. b. by second marriage:

KATHLEEN C. b. June 25, 1908.

CHARLOTTE E. b. Aug. 29, 1912.

ELIZABETH E. b. Apr. 30, 1914.

HARRIETT L. b. Dec. 10, 1916.

9. DE FOREST b. Sept. 6, 1869; m. Jennie M. Smith, May 7, 1892; one dau. Vivian C. b. Feb. 23, 1901; came to United States in 1887 working for railroad in station at Lisbon, afterwards taking up the train service, passenger conductor, on B. & M. R. R. since 1905; resides at 12 Montrose Street, Somerville, Mass.

DAY

DANIEL W. DAY,² son of Ezekiel Day¹, born Parsonfield, Me., Sept. 18, 1825; married Mar. 19, 1849, Hannah B., daughter of William Gould of Piermont. She was born Oct. 15, 1826. They lived in Haverhill, Warren and Piermont. Six children:

1. ZELINDA M.³ b. Piermont Dec. 1849; m. Robert Bagley of Hav. Two chil. Herbert A.⁴ and Lula.⁴
2. ISALAH A.³ b. Hav. 1852; d. July 18, 1913.
3. SIMON D.³ b. Piermont Jan. 1855; d. Mar. 1855.
4. EMMA³ b. Hav. 1856; m. Charles E. Mudgett of Piermont. She d. Jan. 1910.
5. JOSEPH R.³ b. Hav. 1860; m. Carrie Humphrey; lives in Hav. Two chil.: Guy G.⁴, on railroad, m. dau. of Isaac Pike; Lilly⁴ m. Arthur Dow; lives in Hav.
6. PEABODY K.³ b. Jan. 20, 1866; lives in Hav.

DEARBORN

SELWIN C. DEARBORN¹ and Emma J. (Thurnbold).

KENSON E. DEARBORN² (Selwin C.¹) born Apr. 22, 1844, in Hill; married Mary J. Tibbetts, born Nov. 13, 1846, died Aug. 4, 1882; lived in Hill and Bristol. Lawyer. Children born in Bristol:

DAISY MARY³ b. Apr. 6, 1871; m. Merrill.

LEONA LAURA³ b. May 22, 1872; d. 1884.

GRACE MARION³ b. Apr. 1876; m. Bowen; d. 1908.

SELWYN K.³

SELWYN K. DEARBORN³ (Kenson E.², Selwin C.¹) born Sept. 10, 1879, in Bristol; prepared for college at New Hampton; graduated Dartmouth 1901, Dartmouth Medical 1905; married, first, Sept. 1901, Eda F. Mann, daughter G. Henry Mann, born Jan. 1, 1879, died Woodsville Jan. 7, 1907; married, second, Oct. 29, 1910, Maude E. Johnson, born Apr. 1897. Is a member of all the medical societies, county, state, and American Medical. Is a Mason and Republican. Three children born in Woodsville:

MIRWAY⁴ b. Nov. 15, 1911. One day.

GRACE MARION⁴ b. Apr. 15, 1913. One day.

MAY LOUISA⁴ b. Oct. 19, 1914.

DEARTH

FRED P. DEARTH, son of Enoch C. and Hannah C. (Willey) Dearth and grandson of Asa and Elizabeth (Carr) Dearth, born Bath, Aug. 4, 1860; married May 19, 1886, Maude E., daughter Charles E. and Helen S. Rumsey of Wells River, Vt. (Enoch C. Dearth enlisted in 1862 in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, but died at the age of 31 in New Orleans.) Mr. Dearth was a railroad employee for seven years, then in the bottling business for thirteen years, became postmaster at Woodsville in 1897, serving till 1913, is tax collector, is engaged in the insurance business, and has been selectman, and a member of the New Hampshire legislature. Resides in Woodsville. One child:

DOROTHY b. Jan. 26, 1895; educated at St. Mary's School, Concord.

DICKEY

DAVID DICKEY born Oct. 5, 1806, Epsom; died Lowell, Mass., Oct. 30, 1877; married Mar. 1849 Lois Leverett, daughter John and Lois Burnham Leverett Nelson of Haverhill, born 1824. He graduated at Dartmouth, class of 1835, studied law, was admitted to the bar and came to Haverhill, where he practiced his profession for several years, but devoted himself more to outside matters, real estate and speculative enterprises. He spent his later years in Lowell, Mass., where he died. He had at one time large real estate holdings in Benton, and the farm at Glen Cliff adjoining the State Sanatorium is still known as the Dickey farm. Nine children:

1. EDWARD HUDSON b. Hav. 1851.
2. HELEN b. Hav. 1853; d. Mar. 27, 1904; m. 1875 Joseph Foster, paymaster, U. S. N., b. 1841. Four chil.: (1) Joseph Foster, b. 1880, Harvard; (2) Beatrice Foster b. 1882, d. 1900; (3) Dorothy Foster, b. 1886; d. 1900; (4) Isabel Foster b. 1892.
3. ISABEL McCLARY b. 1854; d. 1890; m. 1879 Theodore Nye, b. 1845. Four chil.: (1) Annie Robie Nye b. 1881; (2) Stuart Nelson Nye b. 1884; (3) Kathleen Nye b. 1886; (4) Lois Leverett Nye b. 1889.
4. THOMAS LEVERETT b. 1856; m. 1886 Emma Augusta Cody.
5. HANOUR b. 1859; d. 1882.
6. JOHN NELSON b. 1860; d. 1861.
7. DAVID STUART b. 1862.
8. LOIS LEVERETT b. 1865; d. 1888.
9. ELIZABETH NELSON b. 1867.

DOUGLASS

ALONZO S. DOUGLASS born July 25, 1853, at Greenbush, Me., son of William and Catherine (Page) Douglass; married Nov. 24, 1904, Bertha E., daughter of Alonzo W. and Fannie T. (Merrill) Smith of East Haverhill. Resides at East Haverhill. Contractor. Democrat. One child:

VIRGINIA S. b. E. Hav. Apr. 8, 1909.

DOW

GEN. MOSES DOW, who was the first lawyer settling in Haverhill and for the latter quarter of the eighteenth century one of the three or four citizens who exercised a moulding influence in the development of the affairs of the town, came and established himself as a lawyer in Plymouth in 1774, and five years later removed to Haverhill, where he lived till his death in 1811. He was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1769; and Dartmouth made him an honorary son by bestowal of the degree of A. M. in 1785. A brief sketch of his notable career will be found in the chapter on the Courts and the Bar.

THOMAS DOW¹, his eminent ancestor, was an early settler in Newbury, Mass., removing to Haverhill, where he died May 31, 1664.

STEPHEN DOW² (Thomas¹) born Newbury, Mar. 29, 1642; married Sept. 16, 1663, Ann Storie of Salem, who died Feb. 3, 1714. He married Feb. 7, 1715, Joanna Hutchins, who died Oct. 29, 1734. He died Haverhill July 3, 1717.

JOHN DOW³ (Stephen², Thomas¹) born Haverhill, Mass., July 13, 1675; married May 23, 1696, Sarah, daughter Abraham and Elizabeth (Sheperd) Brown, born Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 25, 1676 7.

JOHN DOW⁴ (John³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 19, 1707; married June 3, 1728, Mehitable Haynes, born Jan. 25, 1709. The Dow homestead was in the northern part of Haverhill, but became New Hampshire territory in the town of Atkinson after the establishment of the province line in 1741. He died Jan. 20, 1786. She died Oct. 24, 1783. The house he built in Atkinson, the oldest in town, is owned and occupied by a descendant, George P. Dow.

GEN. MOSES DOW⁵ (John⁴, John³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Atkinson Feb. 17, 1746-47; graduated Harvard 1769; removed to Plymouth 1774; to Haverhill 1779. His official preferments were frequent and substantial. He, like John Hurd and a few other officials under the Crown, espoused the patriot cause when the Revolution came. (See Courts and Bar, Vol. I.) He married Phebe Emerson. He died Haverhill Mar. 31, 1811. She died July 11, 1842, aged 91 years and 4 months. Nine children:

1. MEHITABLE⁶ b. Atkinson Nov. 15, 1769; m. Dec. 29, 1793, John Hazeltine. She d. May 22, 1823. Of her chil. one, a dau., Phebe, m. Hanes Johnson of Newbury, Vt.
2. PHEBE⁶ b. Atkinson Feb. 17, 1772; m. Sept. 11, 1790, Moses Johnson, b. Feb. 29, 1768, s. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lowell) Johnson of Newbury, Vt. They lived in Newbury, where she d. Aug. 16, 1836. Seven chil.
3. KATEE⁶ b. Jan. 22, 1774; d. Hav. Aug. 16, 1779.
4. MOSES⁶ b. Plymouth Nov. 6, 1775.
5. JOSEPH EMERSON⁶ b. Plymouth Dec. 28, 1777.
6. LUCY⁶ b. Hav. May 12, 1780; m. May 5, 1803, Hon. James Elliott, b. Gloucester, Mass., 1775, s. of James and Martha (Day) Elliott. He was a prominent lawyer of Brattleboro, Vt., and representative to Congress three terms. He d. Nov. 10, 1839. She d. about 1867.
7. MARY⁶ b. Hav. Oct. 13, 1784; d. unm. Feb. 8, 1840.
8. NANCY⁶ b. Hav. July 19, 1787; d. Feb. 3, 1802.
9. HANNAH⁶ b. July 29, 1789; d. unm. Dec. 8, 1853.

The farm known for so many years as the Dow farm, and now owned and occupied as a residence by Gov. Henry W. Keyes, was purchased by Gen. Dow in 1785, and remained

in his possession and that of his family till 1848, when it was sold to Hon. Henry Keyes, the father of Governor Keyes of New Hampshire. Gen. Dow resided here, building the fine colonial mansion farmhouse, burned in 1899, until his official duties required his presence at the Corner where he lived in what was later known as the Milo Bailey house, west of the Common and next to Towles tavern. Gov. Keyes built his present fine and commodious brick residence on the site of the original Dow mansion, which at the time of its erection was on the regular laid out highway. In the spring of 1810, however, the selectmen laid out a new road across the plain, belonging to the farm, discontinuing the road which passed by the residence and awarded Gen. Dow damages amounting to \$20. From this award he appealed to the Court of Sessions, on the ground that the new road made necessary from 500 to 600 rods of entirely new fence, that it cut off some 80 acres of pasture land from water, and that all travel was diverted to a distance of about 80 rods from his dwelling, thus preventing him from opening it as a much needed public house and a store for merchandise which he had contemplated. His residence which had been delightful, pleasant and agreeable, had been rendered by the substitution of the new for the old road, lonesome, unpleasant and gloomy. The Court appointed as commissioners to consider his petition Samuel Wetherbee, Benjamin Barron and John Kimball, and after a hearing they awarded him Oct. 16, 1810, damages in the sum of \$575 and \$24 costs.

The gloom and seclusion of which Gen. Dow complained was later welcomed by at least one member of his family. After the death of Gen. Dow, when Joseph Bell was establishing himself as a lawyer at the Corner, he became a boarder at the home of Mrs. Dow and her daughters, Mary and Hannah. His relations with the family were such as to lead unfortunately to expectations on the part of Miss Mary Dow, which were shared by her mother and sister, and which were doomed to disappointment.

*"It is not necessary to believe that Mr. Bell willingly caused or knew of the existence of these expectations. During a few days absence at court, the ladies heard of his engagement to a granddaughter of their old neighbor, Col. Porter, charged him with it on his return, and expelled him from the house, hurling his boxes into the road, and giving publicity to grief in every possible manner. I use the terms of plurality, because I did not learn that the lady to whom the alleged wrong had been done, was particularly active in these demonstrations. She very soon retired to the place of her father's former residence, and there remained during her life (a period of twenty years) in absolute seclusion. By reason of the shortening of the road the house had been thrown into obscurity behind a dense growth of trees and underwood, and to the traveller who with difficulty gained a view of it, seemed the fit abode of gloom and despondency. Her sister, a more strenuous character, gave expression to opinion not fully warranted by the evidence, and induced her sister to consent to a suit at law. That unfortunate measure was attended in the first place with a trial at Haverhill in which the jury failed to agree, and later at Plymouth where a verdict was rendered for the defendant."

Mr. Bell was married to Miss Catherine Olcott of Hanover in 1821.

Allusion has been made to the declination by Gen. Dow of an election to Congress, on the ground of inability to properly perform the duties of the office. His letter of declination addressed to Pres. Meshech Weare must be regarded as one of the curiosities of political literature. Under date of "Haverhill, Oct. 4, 1784," he wrote:

†"Having lately received from your Secretary a copy of the vote of the General Court, appointing the Hon'ble Abiel Foster, Jona Blanchard, & John Landgon Esquires, with myself delegates to represent this state in the Congress of the United States the ensuing year, I take this opportunity to make my sincere and hearty thanks to your Excellency

* *Livermore's Reminiscences*, pp. 10-11.

† *State Papers*, Vol. 12, p. 182.

& the Court for the honor done me in this appointment. I feel the most agreeable sensations, when I find, that I possess so much of the confidence of my fellow citizens, as leads them to such an election and as I have always made it my principal design uprightly to endeavor the promotion of the public good, my ambition is highly gratified, while I thus experience the public approbation.

"I acknowledge the appointment, to be honorable, & very respectable, and conceive, the tour & employment would be exceeding pleasant and agreeable—and that all the unhappiness I should find in the pursuit, would arise from a consciousness of my inability to render that service to the State my inclination would dictate. As I have had no apprehension, but some two of the three worthy gentlemen, at the same time elected, who are experienced, & much better qualified for the purpose at this important and critical junction, when matters of the last consequence are before Congress, which require the greatest wisdom and perseverance, would have undertaken the representation of the State, I have entirely neglected every necessary preparation.

"The present infirm state of my health, the real conviction of my inequality to the business of the mission, and many other circumstances, unnecessary to be mentioned, render it extremely difficult, or rather impossible for me to engage in a trust so arduous & interesting! And I doubt not but the candor of your Excellency, and of the worthy members of the General Court will readily apologize for and excuse me, while I say I cannot conceive it to be my duty, or by any means, see my way clear, at this time to undertake an appointment of such weight and importance.

"With the highest sentiments of esteem, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your Excellency's most obedient & most humble Servant
MOSES DOW"

The editor of the State Papers fitly remarks that "it is difficult to believe in these times that any man would decline to accept an election as member of the United States Congress, on the plea of a lack of ability to fill the position." Elections to Congress are not declined in these modern days.

MOSES DOW⁶ (Moses⁵, John⁴, John³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Plymouth Nov. 6, 1775; married Sarah Young of Rumney Mar. 18, 1825. He died Nov. 27, 1839. She died July 6, 1866. After the death of her husband she married, second, Voranus B. Keith of Laconia. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1800. He lacked the force of character of his father, took no important part in town affairs, and his professional practice was inconsiderable. He succeeded his father as register of probate in 1808 and held that office till 1838, about a year before his death. He was postmaster for several years, but was removed by President Jackson. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. ANNA CATHERINE⁷ m. Cogswell Eastman.
2. SARAH⁷ m. Carl Ansorge.
3. MOSES FRANKLIN⁷ engaged in teaching in the South and d. unm.
4. JAMES E.⁷ d. young Aug. 3, 1832.

Arthur Livermore in his Reminiscences says of him:

"He was a man of remarkable quietude of manner, and, on sitting down, unconsciously assumed all the appearance of being fast asleep. He testified in a certain case concerning an incident noticed by him about 8 o'clock in the evening. Counsel in his argument to the jury in commenting on this testimony said: 'Eight o'clock in the evening? Impossible gentlemen! My word for it, he was at that hour asleep. Do you doubt it? Then look at him, for there he sits the very image of profound repose.' I never heard a syllable in disparagement of his character or conduct in office."

JOSEPH EMERSON DOW⁶ (Moses⁵, John⁴, John³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Plymouth Dec. 28, 1777; married, first, Mar. 10, 1803, Abigail B., daughter of Dr. Jonathan and Polly (Burr) Arnold of St. Johnsbury, Vt., born Mar. 12, 1780, died Mar. 23, 1824; second, Nancy Bagley of Thornton. He died Franconia Aug. 25, 1857. He graduated at Dartmouth 1799, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1802, removed

to Littleton in 1807 and became the pioneer lawyer in that town. After 1811 he lived in Franconia and Thornton, engaged more in teaching than in the practice of his profession. Six children:

1. CATHERINE⁷ d. young.
2. JAMES B.⁷ b. May 5, 1807; m. Mary McVarney; printer and publisher in Boston; d. 1877.
3. MOSES A.⁷ b. Littleton May 20, 1810; m. Oct. 20, 1836, Elizabeth Tayler Houghten, b. July 7, 1811. He d. June 22, 1886. She d. Nov. 14, 1901. At the age of fourteen he came from Franconia to Hav. to learn the printer's trade and attend the academy. Four years later he went to Boston and in a short time started in the publishing business for himself. Before he was thirty years of age he had started the publication of nine different periodicals all of which were failures. He worked for some months as compositor on the *Boston Traveller* and in 1850 started the *Waverly Magazine*, with less than five dollars capital of his own. Published at first at a heavy loss, he persevered, increasing its circulation until at its best, it paid a net income of \$150,000 a year. He remembered his home town of Franconia and was the founder and liberal benefactor of Dow Academy. He had two chil.: (1) Mary Elizabeth⁸ b. Dec. 22, 1844; m. Sept. 29, 1869, Rev. Geo. R. W. Scott, D. D., the able pastor of Congregational churches in Newport and Fitchburg, Mass. He d. Berlin, Germany, Sept. 13, 1902. Their s., Geo. D. Scott, is a physician in New York; another s., Arnold Scott, a lawyer in Boston, Mass., and a dau., Mary Elizabeth Scott, d. in infancy. (2) Emma Jane⁸ b. Oct. 15, 1846; m. Oct. 7, 1876, Leonard F. Cutter of Boston and their five chil. are: Lillian Arnold, Lucy Elizabeth, Leonard Francis, Charles Winthrop and Irving Tayler.
4. GEORGE BARKER⁷ b. July 5, 1912; m. Hannah Emerson; d. Charlestown, Mass., 1880. Two chil.: (1) Abigail Arnold⁸, (2) James Charles⁸.
5. CHARLES MARSH⁷ b. June 6, 1816; d. Boston, Mass., 1841, unm.
6. JOSEPH⁷, only child of second wife, Nancy Bagley, d. in youth.

DOW

BENJAMIN Dow of Woodsville traced his ancestry to the emigrant THOMAS¹, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1640.

STEPHEN² (Thomas¹).

STEPHEN³ (Stephen², Thomas¹) born 1760 Haverhill, Mass.; married 1697 Mary, daughter of Joseph and Johanna (Corlis) Hutchins; carpenter; died 1743.

RICHARD⁴ (Stephen³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Haverhill, Mass., 1706; married 1728 Phebe Heath, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Bradley) Heath. In 1741 lived in Salem, N. H., where he was leading citizen. Took part in expedition to Ticonderoga and Crown Point; was captain of militia company in 1777; died 1780.

ASA⁵ (Richard⁴, Stephen³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Salem 1743; married Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Wheeler of Salem. He lived in that part of Salem which became Windham in 1785; died 1825.

CYRUS⁶ (Asa⁵, Richard⁴, Stephen³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Salem (Windham) 1772. Removed to Bath with brother, Caleb, 1795; married, first, Mary Tullock; second, Abigail Millen; died 1851. Eight children.

ALDEN⁷ (Cyrus⁶, Asa⁵, Richard⁴, Stephen³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Bath 1804; married 1826 Laodicea, daughter of John and Mary (Stanford) Cobleigh of Littleton; died 1849.

BENJAMIN Dow⁸ (Alden⁷, Cyrus⁶, Asa⁵, Richard⁴, Stephen³, Stephen² Thomas¹) born Bath 1830; married 1862 Sarah E., daughter of James M. and Betsey (Titus) Moulton of Lyman; died Woodsville Dec. 5, 1909. In 1848 he went to Boston, where he remained in business as master teamster until 1860 when he returned to New Hampshire, buying a farm in Lyman and engaging in stockraising until 1879, representing the town in the legislature of 1874 and 1875 and holding various town offices. In 1879 removed to Woodsville and as a dealer in horses and cattle became widely known in Haverhill and

surrounding towns. He was county commissioner 1879-82, was member of Board of Education and treasurer of the Union School District for several years; active member and liberal supporter of Woodsville Methodist Episcopal Church. Two children.

GILBERT M. Dow⁹ (Benjamin⁸, Alden⁷, Cyrus⁶, Asa⁵, Richard⁴, Stephen³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Lyman 1865; married Dec. 5, 1888, Cynthia R. (Cheney) Page, daughter of Joseph Y. and Juliette (McNab) Cheney; railroad conductor; lived in Woodsville; died Apr. 11, 1894. (See Cheney.) Two children:

1. SHIRLEY C. Dow¹⁰ b. Feb. 25, 1890; teacher in Lisbon schools.
2. NORMA Dow¹⁰ b. Apr. 13, 1892; stenographer.

EUGENE MADISON Dow⁹ (Benjamin⁸, Alden⁷, Cyrus⁶, Asa⁵, Richard⁴, Stephen³, Stephen², Thomas¹) born Lyman Aug. 28, 1878; married Frances W. Burdett of Middleton, N. S.; prepared for college Woodsville High School, graduated Dartmouth 1901, Rufus Choate grade in scholarship, Phi Beta Kappa, A. M. Harvard 1904; member American Association Advanced Science; teaching in College Preparatory Schools, Boston. Two children:

1. ALLYN M.¹⁰ b. 1909; d. 1910.
2. VIRGINIA¹⁰ b. 1911.

DOW

JAMES DOW¹ born Barnet, Vt., Sept. 23, 1780. Two sons: Samuel², Amos H.²

SAMUEL DOW² (James¹) born Barnet, Vt., Aug. 27, 1803; married Oct. 1, 1829, Jennette Kingsley, born Dec. 9, 1803, died Dec. 12, 1846. He died Greensboro, Vt., Apr. 1, 1871.

WILLIAM KINGSLEY DOW³ (Samuel², James¹) born Barnet, Vt., Oct. 13, 1830; married Huldah Maria, daughter of Alden Farnsworth, born May 6, 1828; died Clinton, Wis., Nov. 7, 1875. He died Lincoln, Neb., May 17, 1877. Travelling salesman; Democrat. Three children: 1, William K.; 2, Dexter D.; 3, Jennie A.

DEXTER D. DOW⁴ (William Kingsley³, Samuel², James¹) born Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1863; unmarried. Prepared for college at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy; graduated Dartmouth class of 1889; read law with Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor; admitted to bar 1892. In Jan. 1893 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court for Grafton County and on the reorganization of the courts was appointed clerk of Supreme Court. Has resided in Woodsville since 1893, maintaining, however, his legal domicile in Littleton. He is trustee of several estates, and of several trust funds, is frequently appointed administrator, and guardian; is justice of the Haverhill Police Court; director of the Woodsville National Bank; vice-president and clerk, Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank, and clerk and trustee of the Woodsville Free Library; Democrat; K. P.; A. F. and A. M., Burns Lodge; K. T., St. Gerard Com.; A. A. S. R. 32d.

DROWN

CHESTER CROUCH DROWN, son of Amos and Olive (Crouch) Drown, born about 1832 or 1834 in Haverhill, N. H.; died in Colorado. Lived for a time in Danbury, N. H.; married Mar. 24, 1871, to Alice B. Carleton, who was born in Haverhill, N. H., Oct. 19, 1848, and died in Danbury, N. H., Jan. 16, 1887; she was the daughter of Isaac Carleton and his second wife, Ruth B. Clough. One child:

AMOS B. DROWN b. Apr. 1, 1872.

DUTTON

REV. JOHN DUTTON died May 18, 1848, aged 71 years. Betsey, wife of Rev. John Dutton, died Jan. 19, 1842, aged 57 years. Jacob B. Dutton died Feb. 14, 1847, aged 34.

EASTMAN

1. ROGER EASTMAN born 1611; came to America in 1638 and settled in Salisbury, Mass.; married Mary Smith, born 1621, died Mar. 11, 1694. He died Dec. 6, 1794. Of their ten children, two, Philip and Thomas, had numerous descendants who have lived in Haverhill and adjacent towns.

2. PHILIP.

3. EBENEZER.

4. OBADIAH.

5. OBADIAH born Salem, N. H., May 7, 1747; married Nov. 19, 1767, Mehitabel, daughter of Peter Merrill, born Apr. 27, 1747, died Coventry, now Benton, Dec. 27, 1815. He died Coventry Jan. 10, 1812. He was one of the first settlers of Coventry, having previously served in the War of the Revolution; was in Capt. Jesse Page's Company, Col. Jacob Gale's Regiment as corporal; joined army in Rhode Island Aug. 1778. Eight children: 1, Jesse born Sept. 13, 1769; 2, Sarah born July 31, 1771; 3, James born Mar. 12, 1774; 4, Obadiah born Oct. 5, 1777; 5, Mehitabel born Feb. 21, 1780; 6, Moses born Dec. 21, 1782; 7, Ruth born July 26, 1785; 8, Peter born June 3, 1788.

1. JESSE EASTMAN, s. of Obadiah and Mehitabel, b. Salem, N. H., Sept. 13, 1769; m. Sally Merrill, b. Jan. 21, 1780, d. Jan. 30, 1863. He d. Hav. Sept. 16, 1858. Chil.: (1) Lavinia b. July 24, 1798; d. July 20, 1870; m. John Lathrop of Chelsea, Vt., b. Jan. 24, 1795, d. Feb. 17, 1864; lived in Benton; four chil.: Horace, Caroline, David, Benjamin. (2) Belinda b. Hav. Aug. 6, 1800; d. Hav. 1875; m. Aug. 6, 1825, Joseph Niles, farmer and teacher; lived in Benton and Hav. (See Niles.) (3) Jesse b. Hav. Feb. 27, 1803; m. Sarah C. Barber of Warren; chil.: Belinda N.; Caroline L.; lived in Benton and Hav. (4) Benjamin b. Hav. Nov. 30, 1807.

3. JAMES EASTMAN, s. of Obadiah and Mehitabel, b. Salem, N. H., Mar. 12, 1774; m. Aug. 28, 1798, Betsey Boynton, b. Oct. 8, 1778. Eight chil.: (1) Jesse b. July 28, 1799; (2) Rosilla b. Sept. 14, 1803; d. Clintonville, N. Y., June 5, 1872; m. Hav. Jan. 5, 1828, Michael, s. Henry and Polly Johnston Burbank, b. Royalton, Vt., June 17, 1799, d. Hav. 1839; (3) Louisa b. June 29, 1805; (4) Nancy b. June 13, 1808; (5) Sylvester b. Aug. 3, 1814; (6) Betsey b. Sept. 22, 1816; (7) Moses b. Dec. 14, 1818; (8) James b. — 1820.

(5) Sylvester Eastman, s. of James and Betsey Boynton, m. Mar. 1, 1841, Louisa, dau. William and Mary (Noyes) Whitcher, b. Benton Dec. 22, 1811, d. May 4, 1889. He d. Jan. 19, 1860. Lived in Benton. Three chil.: George E., Ruth J., William W. George E. Eastman, s. of Sylvester and Louisa, b. Dec. 8, 1841; m., 1st, Mar. 14, 1866, Rebecca W., dau. David and Azubah (Judd) Bronson; two chil.: (a) Louisa Ellen b. June 21, 1868; unm.; resides No. Hav. (b) Mary Elizabeth b. May 20, 1874; m., 1st, William F. Polley of Quebec, P. Q., who d. in New Mexico Sept. 17, 1895; 2d, Walter J. Trafton of Lynn, Mass. George E. m., 2d, Sept. 17, 1906, Mrs. Susan S. Clark, b. 1840. He resided in No. Hav. till 1910, when he removed to Laconia.

4. OBADIAH EASTMAN, s. of Obadiah and Mehitabel, b. Salem, N. H., Oct. 5, 1777; m., 1st, Ruth —, d. Hav.; m., 2d, Jan. 23, 1814, Eunice Eastman, widow of his brother Moses. Lived in Hav., but after his second marriage moved to Broome, Canada, where he lived till his death. Four chil. b. in Hav.: Obadiah b. Nov. 6, 1804, Ezra B., Ebenezer, Ruth.

2. THOMAS.

3. JONATHAN.

4. WILLIAM, son of Jonathan, born Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 3, 1715; married, first, Dec. 14, 1738, Ruth Chase, died Jan. 2, 1742; second, Apr. 19, 1748, Rebecca Jewett. Children born in Hampstead. Removed to Bath 1767 after living a short time in Haverhill; died Nov. 30, 1790. She died Jan. 26, 1806, aged 84 years. Buried in Pettyborough burying ground.

5. JAMES EASTMAN, son of William and Rebecca (Jewett), born Hampstead Sept. 24,

1753; died Haverhill Jan. 7, 1853, aged 99 years, 3 months; married Mar. 7, 1782, Mary Searle of Hollis, born Mar. 18, 1760; died Oct. 23, 1737. Settled in Bath. After birth of their eight children removed to Haverhill in winter of 1833, followed later by his son Moses. Was soldier in War of Revolution. Children:

1. JAMES b. Nov. 1782; d. May 1, 1842.
2. MOSES b. Dec. 16, 1784.
3. AMOS b. Dec. 9, 1786; d. Oct. 15, 1787.
4. SEARLE b. Jan. 24, 1789.
5. MARY b. Jan. 19, 1792; m. Lazarus Sampson; d. Jan. 30, 1879.
6. WILLIAM b. July 9, 1794; d. unm. in Benton Aug. 16, 1879.
7. JOEL b. Aug. 24, 1800; d. 1833 Washington, D. C.
8. EBER b. Aug. 10, 1803.

2. MOSES EASTMAN, son of James and Mary Searle, born Bath Dec. 16, 1784; died Haverhill Mar. 6, 1842, married May 16, 1816, Sally Smith, born Feb. 18, 1796, died Haverhill Dec. 1, 1886. He came to Haverhill Mar. 17, 1834, and purchased the farm originally owned by Maj. Nathaniel Merrill, the farmhouse having been built by the Major. This farm has been in the family ever since. They had ten children all but the youngest born in Bath:

1. MELISSA b. July 25, 1817; m. S. S. Southard. (See Southard.)
2. HUBERT.
3. CELESTA b. Nov. 25, 1820; d. July 30, 1851.
4. SUSAN E. b. Apr. 1822; d. June 28, 1900; unm.
5. WILBUR F. b. Dec. 14, 1823; d. Dec. 22, 1841.
6. CHARLES W. b. May 1825; d. June 29, 1825.
7. LUCIA K. b. July 18, 1826; m. Moses Abbott; d. Apr. 14, 1853.
8. HENRY O. b. Aug. 26, 1829. Went west and resided in Union City, Ind., on the Ohio side; d. Oct. 23, 1919.
9. RUTH E. S. b. Sept. 4, 1832; m. Chas. Chamberlin; one s. living, Henry R. Chamberlin, Concord, city clerk.
10. ABBIE F. b. Hav. Oct. 28, 1834; d. Apr. 3, 1864.

HUBERT EASTMAN, son Moses and Sally (Smith), born Bath Nov. 16, 1818; married Jan. 4, 1847, Esther L. Rice, born Dover, Vt., Dec. 28, 1818, died Haverhill Nov. 20, 1904. He died Nov. 5, 1908. Mrs. Eastman was seventh generation from Edmund Rice who came from England in 1638 and settled in Sudbury, Mass. She was daughter of Amos and Martha (Brown) Rice. Her great grandfather, Ashur, was carried captive by Indians to Canada, and after some years was redeemed by his father. Her grandfather, Benjamin, was wounded at Bunker Hill, and carried the bullet in his body during life. Three children born in Haverhill:

1. MARTHA L. b. July 11, 1848; m. June 20, 1877, John G. Chamberlin of Bath.
2. WILBUR FISK.
3. JOHN ELBRIDGE b. May 19, 1860; d. Oct. 21, 1863.

WILBUR FISK EASTMAN, son Hubert and Esther, born Oct. 26, 1851; died June 27, 1913. Thrice married: first, June 12, 1878, Jennie W., daughter of Timothy and Alice (Lang) Buck of Bath, born May 20, 1852, died Nov. 9, 1881; second, Dec. 25, 1882, Hattie A. Day, daughter of Daniel M. Day of Winchendon, Mass., died Jan. 10, 1886; third, Apr. 30, 1890, Mrs. Annie Miller Holmes, daughter of Edward and Eliza Gates Miller of Ryegate, Vt. Three children:

By 1st marriage: JOHN ELBRIDGE b. Dec. 12, 1880; m. Oct. 6, 1909, Cora May, dau. Cyrus Batchelder, b. Lancaster Sept. 11, 1883.

By 2d marriage: MARTHA ALICE b. Mar. 8, 1884; d. Feb. 26, 1885.

By 3d marriage: Wilbur Fisk b. May 21, 1893; m. May 21, 1914, Hazel, dau. Cyrus Batchelder, b. Sanford, Me., Oct. 5, —.

4. SEARLE EASTMAN, son of James and Mary Searle, born Jan. 24, 1789; lived in Bath. Child:

1. ORRIN EASTMAN, s. of Searle, b. Bath July 4, 1819; d. Dec. 14, 1901; m. Mar. 25, 1848, Hannah Nute, b. Bartlett Mar. 13, 1827, d. Bath May 24, 1893. Lived in Bath, Landaff and Benton. Five chil.: (1) Frank E. b. Landaff Oct. 15, 1850. (2) Mary F. b. May 12, 1852; m. Harry H. Elliott of Benton. (3) Eunice L. b. Nov. 29, 1855; d. Feb. 7, 1864. (4) Kate b. Sept. 23, 1857; d. Dec. 29, 1863. (5) James O. b. Lisbon Dec. 22, 1860; d. May 30, 1910; m. Sarah, dau. of Jesse Mann of Bath, adopted dau. of Moody Mann of Haverhill; resided in Ladd Street. Two chil.: (a) Frank J. b. Hav. Aug. 23, 1889, d. by drowning in Connecticut River July 1, 1906; (b) Leon b. Hav. Dec. 17, 1890, d. by drowning in Connecticut River July 1, 1906.

8. EBER, son of James and Mary (Searle) Eastman, born Aug. 10, 1803; married Apr. 9, 1839, Cynthia Clark of Landaff; died Sept. 26, 1891. She died Nov. 13, 1882. They lived at North Haverhill on the farm now owned by — Keith, and which was originally a part of the farm of his father, James, and his brother, Moses. In his early life he devoted himself to teaching. He was for several years superintendent of schools in Haverhill, and represented Haverhill in the legislature of 1843 and 1844. He published an account of the capture by the Indians, and subsequent rescue of his great grandmother, Hannah Eastman. He was a Democrat in politics, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a most estimable citizen. They had two children both of whom died in infancy.

EMELINE W. EASTMAN, daughter of Moses⁵ (William⁴, Jonathan³, Thomas² Roger¹) born Lyman Oct. 17, 1823; married Samuel T. Ward. (See Ward.)

WILLIAM EASTMAN⁷ (Jonathan⁶, Obadiah⁵, William⁴, Jonathan³, Thomas², Roger¹) born Orford Mar. 4, 1821; died Haverhill Oct. 20, 1865; married May 1, 1844, Ellen Ramsey Davis of Orford. They lived on the Pond road in Haverhill, and their family of five children were born in Haverhill. Mr. Eastman spent his boyhood days in the family of Zebulon Cary, who owned the farm which afterwards came into his possession.

Children:

1. SARAH JANE b. Aug. 31, 1845; m. Sept. 30, 1866, Samuel E. Merrill of Hav. (See Merrill.)
2. STEPHEN ORLANDO b. Feb. 8, 1850; d. Mar. 9, 1854.
3. MARY NETTA b. Aug. 24, 1854; teacher in public schools, Haverhill, Mass.
4. EVA SOPHIA b. Apr. 15, 1857.
5. SUSAN A. b. Oct. 23, 1860, teacher in public schools, Haverhill, Mass.

EASTMAN

OLIVER DAVIS EASTMAN, M. D., born July 8, 1808, Senora, Cal.; married Dec. 14, 1882, Addie, only daughter of Darius K. and Susannah Howe Davis. His parents who had gone to California from the East, died when he was quite young; he came East to make his home with his grandfather in Newbury, Vt. He graduated from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1882, and after practicing his profession a short time in Piermont settled in Woodsville in 1884, where he has built up a large and successful practice. Democrat; Odd Fellow; Mason; K. of P.; Universalist. Has served several years on the School Board. Five children, sons born in Piermont and Haverhill:

1. D. K. b. Piermont Jan. 8, 1884. Graduate Cornell. Now in government service as veterinary.
2. OLIVER NEWELL b. Woodsville Aug. 13, 1885. Graduated as M. D. at Burlington; m. 1910 Ethel Southwick of Burlington; two chil., Oliver N. b. Nov. 20, 1910; Winnie S. b. Apr. 22, 1916.
3. BURNS RUSH b. Woodsville Aug. 22, 1887. m. 1913 Francis Scrivner of Montreal; one child, Francis S., b. Oct. 14, 1917.
4. ABEL EARL b. Woodsville May 15, 1890; d. Oct. 6, 1891.
5. MILO DONALD b. Woodsville Feb. 2, 1892.

EATON

REV. CHARLES EDWARD EATON born Sutton, Mass., Dec. 23, 1847, married Jan. 28, 1871, Mary A., daughter Erastus and Laura (Lawrence) of Broome, P. Q., born Oct. 2, 1850. Educated in high school Lodi, Wis. Worked as a mechanic till 1881 when he joined the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued in the pastorate until 1915, when he purchased a home in North Haverhill nearly opposite the town hall and retired from active work. He was pastor of the Methodist Church in that village from 1899 to 1912, and at the close of this pastorate he had broken the record for length of continuous Methodist pastorate in New England. One daughter:

EDITH AMELIA b. June 26, 1877; m. Oct. 16, 1900, J. Ray Sargent of Franklin, s. of Johnson and Nettie Bruce Sargent. He d. Dec. 1900 and since his death his widow has resided with her parents.

EDSON

TIMOTHY A. EDSON born 1770, came to Haverhill from Charleston, purchasing the John Hazen farm of Nathaniel Merrill Mar. 31, 1803, and was a leading citizen of the town till his removal to Littleton in 1824. He married Betsey, daughter of Samuel Wetherbee of Concord, Vt., born 1781, died in Littleton 1856. He died 1854. He was selectman in Haverhill in 1807, and held various other town offices. He was sheriff of Grafton County five years, 1813 to 1818. Two children:

1. SAMUEL A. b. Hav. Oct. 5, 1815; m. Nov. 5, 1844, Hannah M. Varney. He lived in Littleton till his death in July 1878. Representative 1869-70. Two chil.: (1) Susan Carolina b. Dec. 16, 1849; m. Charles G. Morrison. (2) George A. b. Sept. 15, 1851; m. Oct. 11, 1876, Clara M. Longley; two chil.: (a) Bessie May; (b) Harold Alden.
2. CAROLINA BETSEY b. Littleton Sept. 13, 1824; m. Joseph L. Gibbs, hotelkeeper, Littleton.

ELKINS

JONATHAN ELKINS, son of Jonathan and Joanna Roby Elkins, was born in Hampton Aug. 3, 1734, and married Elizabeth Rowell of Chester. He came with his wife to Haverhill in 1764. He purchased of John Hazen two full grantees rights drawn to Reuben Mills and James White, for the sum of £1350 old tenor, and later from Abraham Davis of Amesbury for the sum of £500 the original right of Robert Peaslee. He settled at the Corner near the Piermont line, and the controversy that arose later over the Haverhill-Piermont boundary line may have had much to do with his removal after some ten years' residence in Haverhill to Peacham, Vt. He was influential and prominent both in Haverhill and Peacham, and was regarded as the father or founder of the latter town. His son, Harvey, was the first white child born in Peacham. He was active in the formation of the Congregational Church in Peacham, and was its first deacon. He was one of the selectmen of Haverhill in 1765 and 1766, the first two years of which there are town meeting records. Of his large family eight children were born in Hampton and Haverhill. The record of those born in Peacham has been obtained.

1. JONATHAN b. Hampton Oct. 23, 1761; m., 1st, Sally Philbrook of Hampton Feb. 1793.
2. MOSES b. Hampton Sept. 15, 1763.
3. JOSIAH b. Hav. Nov. 5, 1766; m. Nancy Shirley; lived in Piermont.
4. SABRA b. Hav. May 19, 1768.
5. DAVID b. Hav. Aug. 1, 1769.
6. SALMON b. Hav. Apr. 11, 1771.
7. CURTIS b. Hav. Nov. 4, 1772.
8. SAMUEL b. Hav. Aug. 17, 1774.

During the War of the Revolution he rendered valuable service as a pilot for Col. Bedel's regiment on its way to Canada. During this war Peacham was one of the extreme frontier towns, and Mr. Elkins was compelled to move his family back to Haverhill for a temporary sojourn on two occasions when the town was threatened.

His eldest son, Jonathan, was a scout in Col. Hazen's regiment which was stationed along the road from Haverhill to Peacham. He was captured in 1781 in an attack by the British and Indians on Peacham, and was carried to Quebec and thence to England, where he was imprisoned till near the close of the war when he was exchanged and returned to Peacham where he lived till 1836, when he removed to Albion, N. Y. He was twice married, his second wife being the widow of Alden Sprague, a leading Grafton County lawyer, a woman of brilliant mind and great force of character. Ephraim S., a son by this marriage, married a daughter of Obadiah Swasey of Haverhill (see Swasey), a successful lumber dealer of Chicago.

EMERY

JOHN EMERY¹ born 1781; died Mar. 19, 1848; married Sally —, born 1786, died 1858.

JAMES K. R. EMERY² (John¹) born Dec. 18, 1828; died Feb. 22, 1893; married Caroline H. Goodwin, born June 21, 1835, died Oct. 15, 1899. Lived in Newton Lower Falls, Mass. Four children:

CHARLES W.³ d. Mar. 15, 1856.

GEORGE E.³

FRANK S.³

NETTIE B.³

GEORGE E. EMERY³ (James K. R.², John¹) born Feb. 4, 1855, Newton Lower Falls; died May 17, 1919; married Sarah Glines Bickford, daughter Charles R. Bickford, born May 30, 1850, died Sept. 9, 1918, Plymouth Normal School; have lived in Holderness, Plymouth and Woodsville. In last place about 43 years. Clerk, plumber, Democrat, Mason. One child:

CHARLES S. EMERY⁴ (George E.³, James K. R.², John¹) b. Dec. 21, 1879; m. Dec. 18, 1901, Blanche, dau. James W. and Mary (Weeks) Foster of Bath. Child: George James⁵ b. Oct. 26, 1915.

EVANS

ELI L. EVANS¹, a brother-in-law of Russel King, came to Haverhill from — and settled in Woodsville. He married Betsey King who died Mar. 19, 1887, aged 77 years and 11 months. He died Mar. 4, 1880, at the age of 73 years, 6 months. Children:

SOLOM S. m. Oct. 13, 1858, Mary W. Gale of Bath; educated in Hav. Academy; postmaster, Woodsville, 1889-97. He d. —. She d. 1900.

ELIZA A. m. May 7, 1857, Jason G. Spaulding of Concord. She d. Aug. 11, 1862. He d. Nov. 12, 1876, ae. 45 yrs., 8 mos.

FARMAN

CHESTER FARMAN¹ came to Haverhill with his wife and three children from Strafford, Conn., in 1810 and settled at North Haverhill near Pool Brook, engaging in lumbering and mill building. Quiet and unassuming in his manners, he was a man of devoted piety, of the strictest integrity, and excellence of character. He became deacon of the Congregational Church at Ladd Street in 1815 and continued in that office till his death Dec. 29, 1847. He was twice married, his second wife being Lucy Stearns, married Aug. 9, 1842; died July 20, 1861. In his address at the centennial anniversary of the

church Mr. J. H. Pearson of Chicago in describing how the congregation were seated in the 30's said: "Deacon Chester Farman had a front pew in the next row of seats. He lived farthest away from the church, and yet you would always find him and his family in their seats before any others. He was a very substantial and good Christian man, and every one knew where to find Deacon Farman." He had three children, two daughters and one son:

1. MIRIAM SARGENT² m. Nov. 29, 1821, Austin Ladd. (See Ladd.)
2. ANNE WATSON² m. Aug. 31, 1825, Henry Morse of Lyme.
3. JEREMIAH GORDON² m. 1823 or 24, Cynthia Hastings Ladd. (See Ladd.)

JEREMIAH G. FARMAN² (Dea. Chester¹) born Strafford, Conn.; came to Haverhill in 1810 with his parents; married 1823 or 24 Cynthia Hastings, daughter of Samuel and Cynthia Hastings (Arnold) Ladd, born Haverhill May 11, 1796. He lived in Haverhill until 1852, when he removed to Hartland, Vt., and afterwards to Claremont, where he resided with his son, Samuel. Five children born in Haverhill:

1. ANNE WATSON³ b. Oct. 13, 1824; m. Dec. 1, 1864, Theron Howard, a lawyer of St. Johnsbury, Vt.
2. SAMUEL LADD³ b. Sept. 12, 1829; m. Sept. 12, 1858, Alma A. Carr; d. W. Lebanon May 15, 1914. Five chil. He was connected with the Claremont Paper Co. and later lived at White River Junction, Vt. He was the last of Dea. Farman's descendants bearing the family name.
3. CYNTHIA HASTINGS³ b. Sept. 13, 1831; m. May 1866 Carlos Fulton of Bradford, Vt.
4. MIRIAM ELIZA³ b. June 10, 1836; d. Mar. 26, 1841.
5. ELEANOR LOUISA³ b. Mar. 10, 1841; m. Apr. 1879 Leonard Cady of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FARNHAM

STEPHEN FARNHAM¹ came from Ohio to Haverhill. He married Apr. 26, 1827, Hannah, eldest daughter of Dea. John Carr, born Aug. 30, 1801, and who died Sept. 10, 1851. He died Jan. 10, 1844, at the age of 59. Children:

1. GEORGE² b. Mar. 24, 1829; m. and d. in Dunstable, Mass.
2. JOHN C.² b. Nov. 24, 1830.
3. ELIZA ANN² b. Nov. 11, 1833; m. Lyman Buck; d. soon after.
4. STEPHEN JR.² b. Dec. 18, 1839; d. Apr. 13, 1862, ae. 23 yrs.

JOHN C. FARNHAM² born Haverhill 1838; married Nov. 29, 1865, Laura Ann Howe, daughter of Jotham Howe, born Oct. 3, 1843, died June 15, 1866, married, second, Apr. 28, 1868, Mary Jane Howe, daughter of Jotham Howe, born Mar. 27, 1849. He died Jan. 29, 1897. Republican. Methodist. Children:

- ARTHUR STEPHEN³ b. June 2, 1869; m. Apr. 28, 1891, Emma Jane Gale. One child: John Leon⁴ b. Hav. Apr. 21, 1896.
- BERTHA LAURA³ b. Apr. 21, 1874; d. Nov. 15, 1905.
- MILO GEORGE³ b. Dec. 31, 1877; m. Oct. 1, 1901, Belle Rinehart; d. in 1906; m., 2d, in 1907 Mary E. Keith. One child: Flossie; Mary⁴ b. Mar. 6, 1901; lives Townsend Harbor, Mass.

FARNSWORTH

STEPHEN FARNSWORTH born Dec. 22, 1788; married Jan. 27 in Haverhill Anna Martin. Came to Haverhill from Hebron and settled on the Oliverian, between East Haverhill and Pike, about 1817. He died Dec. 26, 1831. She died February 1, 1838. Ten children, the two eldest born in Hebron, the others in Haverhill:

1. CYRUS b. Oct. 25, 1814; d. in Hav. Apr. 17, 1832.
2. STEPHEN b. Sept. 1, 1816.
3. CALVIN b. Sept. 12, 1818.
4. LYDIA b. Aug. 9, 1820; m. Dec. 24, 1840, Robert W. Carr. Both became Mormons and went to Utah, when they remained till their death.

5. LAURA b. Mar. 19, 1822; m. Thomas Pillsbury of Boston; d. there.
6. ESTHER b. Mar. 1, 1824; m. — Dutton; d. in Boston. Two chil.: Lydia C. b. Oct. 26, 1848; Elmer C. b. Aug. 21, 1850.
7. JOEL b. Feb. 18, 1826. He was last seen taking a steamboat on Lake Michigan; was never heard from subsequently.
8. ANNA b. Jan. 29, 1828; d. June 19, 1828.
9. DAVID b. June 19, 1829; mysteriously disappeared in New York State when a young man.
10. ORRIN b. May 16, 1831; enlisted in 3d Vt. Vols.; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863.

2. STEPHEN FARNSWORTH, son of Stephen and Anna (Martin) born Sept. 1, 1816; married, first, Dec. 7, 1837, Mary Ann Locke, died Aug. 29, 1848, aged 32 years; married, second, July 18, 1849, Ann Sylvester, died Feb. 23, 1854, aged 29 years, 5 months, 23 days; married, third, Oct. 15, 1854, Jane C. Smith, died Barnet, Vt., Aug. 17, 1872, aged 59 years, 1 month, 16 days; married, fourth, in California, Amanda Mason. She died in California. Stephen Farnsworth lived in East Haverhill in what was known as the mill house near the present railroad crossing, and later until he moved to Barnet, Vt., about 1865, on what is known as the Farnsworth homestead, opposite the East Haverhill Pike Cemetery. After the death of his third wife he removed to California, where he lived until his death. He was a Republican in politics, a Methodist, an upright, industrious, substantial citizen. Five children by first marriage all born in Haverhill:

1. DAVID L. b. Nov. 15, 1838; m. Fannie Clough; went to California when a young man and engaged in the trucking business in which he was very successful. Held important official positions in the San Francisco city government; d. in 1900, leaving a property of more than half a million. Two chil.: Silas B. and Lottie P.; both living (1915) in San Francisco.
2. MARY ANN b. Feb. 8, 1840; m. Samuel Magoon of Corinth, Vt.
3. ELBRIDGE G. b. Mar. 13, 1842; m. Louise Somers; lives E. Barnet, Vt.; three chil., one living; m., 2d, Frances G. Carr.
4. FLORINDA L. b. Mar. 25, 1844; m. Job C. Bartlett; lives in California.
5. ORRIN E. b. Nov. 29, 1846; lives in Oregon; m. June 18, 1873, Catherine M. Pray.

Five children by third marriage, all born in Haverhill:

6. ABBIE JANE b. Oct. 17, 1855; m.; lives (1915) Waterbury, Vt.
7. ALICE ORINDA b. Oct. 17, 1855; deceased.
8. STEPHEN b. June 23, 1857; lives in San Francisco.
9. WILLIS STEBBINS b. Jan. 29, 1859; manufacturer of letter boxes, parcel post boxes, etc.; lives in Chicago.
10. LIZZIE B. b. Mar. 22, 1861; m. — Dixon; lives in Barnet, Vt.

3. CALVIN FARNSWORTH, son of Stephen and Anna (Martin), born Haverhill Sept. 2, 1818; married —. He died Northfield, Vt., Jan. 9, 1891. She died —. They lived in Haverhill and Lyman and Lyndon and Northfield, Vt. Five children:

1. RUSSELL b. Hav. Aug. 12, 1839; m., 1st, Oct. 30, 1867, Ellen Fairbrother of E. Burke, Vt. Two chil.: (1) Josie, living (1915) Pasadena, Cal.; (2) Herbert, d. by drowning. M., 2d, Belle — of Richland, Kan. Two chil.: Jennie and Mabel, both m. and living in Kansas. He d. Topeka, Kan., Jan. 31, 1897.
2. SILAS b. Hav. 1842; enlisted in 3d Vt. Vols.; killed in Battle of the Wilderness May 12, 1864.
3. REV. ROBERT W. CARR b. Hav. Feb. 20, 1844; m. Aug. 10, 1871, Emma S. George of Newbury, Vt.; enlisted 10th Vt. Vols. 1862, commissioned captain Co. F, 32d U. S. Colored Infantry; severely wounded and discharged 1865. Grad. Wesleyan University 1871; studied theology Boston University 1872-74; joined Providence Conference 1874; pastorates in New England eight years, Fall River, New Bedford and West Dennis, Mass., and Davidsonville, Conn. Transferred to southern California Conference; pastorates in Pasadena, San Gabriel, presiding elder Los Angeles district. Dean Maday School Theology. Died San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 3, 1888.

4. REV. CHARLES H. b. Jan. 19, 1846; m. Aug. 27, 1868, Amelia A., dau. Reuben and Olive (Martin) Hatch; educated Newbury, Vt., Seminary and School of Theology, Boston University. Joined Vermont Conference 1881. Has held pastorates in Marshfield, Groton, Plainfield, White River Junction, Bellows Falls and Proctorsville, Vt.; transferred to New Hampshire Conference; pastorates in Hudson, N. H., Haverhill and Lawrence, Mass., Manchester, Woodsville and Penacook, N. H. Resides (1915) Concord, N. H.
5. ELLEN J. b. Lyndon, Vt., Apr. 7, 1854; m. 1873 Rev. Orville Dwight Clapp of the Vermont Methodist Episcopal Conference. Three chil.: (1) Florence d. Burlington, Vt., Jan. 1, 1899; (2) Ernest, living (1915) Warsaw, Wis.; (3) Robert, clerk in Santa Fé Railroad office, Chicago.

FARNSWORTH

MATHIAS FARNSWORTH¹ born 1612 probably in or near Farnsworth, Lancashire, England; married Mary Farr of Lynn, Mass.; sixth son, tenth child. Eleven children.

JONATHAN FARNSWORTH² born June 1, 1675; married 1698 Ruth Shattuck of Watertown; lived in Groton, Mass.; died June 16, 1748.

SIMEON FARNSWORTH³, seventh son, twelfth of 15 children of Jonathan; married, first, Martha Hale; second, Lucy Atherton; lived in Harvard till 1781, then removed to Washington, N. H.; died Mar. 21, 1805.

SIMEON FARNSWORTH JR.⁴, eldest son, second child of 17 children; born Harvard Sept. 24, 1746; lived in Washington; married Esther or Ellen Ellenwood; died Jan. 27, 1791.

STEPHEN FARNSWORTH⁵, fourth son, seventh of 8 children; born Dec. 21, 1788; married Anna Martin; resided Haverhill, N. H.; died Dec. 26, 1831.

STEPHEN FARNSWORTH⁶, second son, Stephen; born Sept. 1, 1816, Haverhill; married twice; went to California; returned to Haverhill.

CALVIN FARNSWORTH⁶, third son, third of 10 children of Stephen Farnsworth; born Sept. 18, 1818; married Mary J. Underwood; resided Northfield, Vt., Haverhill, N. H.

R. W. C. FARNSWORTH⁷, third son, third child of 5 children of Calvin Farnsworth; born Haverhill Feb. 20, 1844; graduated Wesleyan 1871; married Emma George; M. E. Ministry North Church, Fall River; Forth Street, New Bedford; Davidsonville, Conn.; 1880 transferred to Southern California Conference; presiding elder; dean of School History, University Southern California; delegate to General Conference 1884; elected in 1888, did not serve; died Los Angeles Jan. 3, 1888.

CHARLES H. FARNSWORTH⁷ fourth son of Stephen.

ALBERT FARNSWORTH published to Betsey Danforth, both of Haverhill, Dec. 25, 1814.

FELTON

NATHANIEL FELTON¹, the emigrant, born about 1615; came from England to Salem, Mass., 1633, where he lived till his death about 1705; married Mary, daughter Rev. Samuel Skelton, first minister of Salem, who died July 30, 1705, aged 90 years.

NATHANIEL FELTON² (Nathaniel¹) born Salem Aug. 15, 1655; seventh child; married Ann, daughter Dea. John Horn; lived Salem; died Jan. 1733-34, aged 78 years.

SKELTON FELTON³ (Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹) eldest child born about 1680; married 1712 Hepsibah, daughter William Sheldon; lived Salem 65 years; moved to Rutland, Mass., 1744; died there 1749.

JOSEPH FELTON⁴ (Skelton³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹), eldest son, third child; baptized Aug. 14, 1715; married Mary Trask of Salem; moved to Rutland, Mass., 1744; died Feb. 14, 1803. Eleven children.

BENJAMIN FELTON⁵ (Joseph⁴, Skelton³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹), eldest son, second child; born Salem Mar. 12, 1739; married, first, Dec. 24, 1867, Jennie Dorrety; married, second, Ruth Hamilton; lived in Sturbridge and Brookfield, Mass.; died Jan. 26, 1820.

BENJAMIN FELTON⁶ (Benjamin⁵, Joseph⁴, Skelton³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹), eldest son, second child of 13 children; born July 20, 1771; married Sept. 1794 Nancy Ellis; lived East Pelham (incorporated 1722, Prescott), Mass.; moved 1810 Wardsborough, Vt., and later to Jamaica, where he died Oct. 18, 1858.

NATHAN B. FELTON⁷ (Benjamin⁶, Benjamin⁵, Joseph⁴, Skelton³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹), eldest son, second child of 8 children; born East Pelham, Mass., Nov. 12, 1798; married Haverhill May 22, 1836, Ann, daughter of John Reding of Portsmouth; born Feb. 20, 1809; died Haverhill June 30, 1900. (See Reding.) Graduated Middlebury College 1821 with high honors; read law with Morton Field of Newfane, Vt., and with Jonathan Hunt of Brattleboro; admitted to bar 1825; began practice of his profession in Lebanon; postmaster 1825-35; clerk Supreme Court, Grafton County, 1835-47; register of probate 1852-56; town clerk 1837, 1843; representative 1842, 1853; practiced profession in Haverhill till his death Dec. 22, 1876. Funeral services in Congregational Church on Christmas Day. Addresses by Evarts W. Farr of Littleton, and W. H. Duncan of Hanover. No children (See chapter on Courts and Bar.)

FILLEY

MARY ANN POWERS, daughter of Jonathan and Anne Kendall Powers, born Dec. 12, 1821, in Bristol, and died in Haverhill May 6, 1910. She married Sept. 1, 1859, Edward R. Filley in Lansingburg, N. Y. After the death of Mr. Powers they moved to his homestead. She died May 6, 1910. Four children:

1. AURELIA FILLEY KITTREDGE b. Aug. 4, 1852.
2. CHLOE FILLEY b. Feb. 24, 1856; d. July 5, 1858.
3. AUGUSTUS FILLEY b. July 26, 1858; d. Apr. 2, 1904.
4. ANNE K. FILLEY b. Aug. 22, 1861.

FLANDERS

STEPHEN FLANDERS¹ with his wife, Jane, came to America and settled in Salisbury, Mass., about 1640-46. He died June 27, 1684; she died Nov. 19, 1683. Six children.

STEPHEN FLANDERS² (Stephen¹), eldest child, born Mar. 8, 1646; married Dec. 28, 1670, Abigail Carter; lived in Salisbury, Mass. Eleven children.

PHILIP FLANDERS³ (Stephen², Stephen¹), eighth child and seventh son; born Jan. 8, 1681; married Joanna Smith. Seven children.

PHILIP FLANDERS⁴ (Philip³, Stephen², Stephen¹), second child and eldest son; born South Hampton Mar. 13, 1710; married Hannah Morrill 1734; resided in Kingston; died 1754. Eight children.

EZRA FLANDERS⁵ (Philip⁴, Philip³, Stephen², Stephen¹), fifth child, fourth son; born 1743; married Sarah Blaisdell. Resided in Hawke, now Danville. Seven children.

JOHN FLANDERS⁶ (Ezra⁵, Philip⁴, Philip³, Stephen², Stephen¹), eldest child, born Hawke Jan. 24, 1769; married Feb. 24, 1794, Rebecca, daughter of Andrew (a Revolutionary soldier) and Abigail (Greeley) Pettingill of Salisbury; died May 7, 1848. Came to Bradford, Vt., in 1796. Eight children, the first born in Warner, the others in Bradford.

PETER FLANDERS⁷ (John⁶, Ezra⁵, Philip⁴, Philip³, Stephen², Stephen¹), seventh child, fifth son; born Jan. 14, 1813; married Apr. 4, 1844, Mary E., daughter Jacob and Abigail (Parks) Cass, born Mar. 30, 1821. He died Haverhill June 24, 1890; she died Oct. 5, 1877. Lived in Bradford until 1854, when the family went to Piermont for two years then to Haverhill in 1856, living on the farm east of the Haverhill Cemetery till his death. Congregationalist, Republican. Three children born in Bradford, Vt.:

1. CHARLES NELSON⁸.
2. MARY ELLEN⁸.
3. ABBIE REBECCA⁸.

REV. CHARLES NELSON FLANDERS⁸ born Bradford, Vt., Aug. 24, 1845; married Jan. 1, 1875, Emily, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Swasey) Page, born Haverhill June 6, 1846. Graduated at Dartmouth 1871, Andover Theological Seminary 1874. Pastor of Congregational churches in Westmoreland, Wapping, Conn., Newport, and in California. Is now (1916) retired and resides Porterville, Cal. Has been a highly successful and esteemed minister and pastor. Three children:

1. AUSTIN PHILPS⁹ b. Westmoreland Apr. 24, 1878; m. May 1903 Mabel Howard; resides Berkeley, Cal.; two chil.: (1) Charles Nelson¹⁰ b. Oct. 14, 1905; (2) Howard Barrett¹⁰ b. Mar. 2, 1909.
2. LOUISE BABCOCK⁹ b. Wapping, Conn., Dec. 8, 1881; m. Jan. 1, 1908, William G. Davis, who d. May 1915; one chil.: Charlotte Helen¹⁰ b. Boise, Idaho, Feb. 4, 1909.
3. CHARLOTTE E.⁹ b. Wapping, Conn., Mar. 3, 1884; d. Nov. 11, 1888.

MARY ELLEN FLANDERS⁸ born Bradford, Vt., Dec. 30, 1848; resides in Haverhill; clerk of Congregational Church; librarian Haverhill Free Library. Miss Flanders has kindly contributed the foregoing data concerning the Flanders family.

ABBIE REBECCA FLANDERS⁸ born Bradford, Vt., May 5, 1852; married Feb. 26, 1876, James Knapp of Haverhill, son of James and Esther Knapp, born 1840, died Mar. 10, 1881. She died June 16, 1884. No children.

In the Haverhill Cemetery are also found the following tombstone inscriptions:

EZRA FLANDERS d. Mar. 13, 1835, ae. 65 yrs.

LUCY FLANDERS, wife of Ezra Flanders, d. Jan. 23, 1822, ae. 48 yrs.

CHARLOTTE T., dau. of Ezra and Lucy Flanders, d. Jan. 21, 1820, ae. 22 yrs.

FLANDERS

JOSEPH FLANDERS², son of Onesiphorus¹ and Sally Flanders, was born 1782; married Oct. 16, 1803, Abigail Mead of Coventry, now Benton, born 1785. They resided in Coventry in the neighborhood called High Street, until late in life they removed to East Haverhill. He died Sept. 29, 1822. She died Mar. 18, 1873.

WALTER P. FLANDERS³ (Joseph², Onesiphorus¹) born 1808; published *Mehitable Marston* of Coventry Sept. 30, 1832. He died July 24, 1882. She died Nov. 7, 1902. They lived at East Haverhill in a large two-story house near the church building. Two children:

1. HOSEA BAKER FLANDERS⁴ b. Nov. 16, 1837; m. Mar. 20, 1865, Ella Augusta, dau. William and Sarah N. (Butler) McDole of Plymouth, b. Nov. 28, 1840, d. Aug. 18, 1869; m., 2d, June 24, 1870, Anna Mary McDole, a sister of first wife, b. Dec. 21, 1852. He studied medicine, practiced eight years in Corinth, Vt., and later in Fairlee, Vt. He was in Plymouth in 1873 and 1874.
2. ALICE B. FLANDERS⁴ b. Aug. 8, 1842; pub. Aug. 23, 1867.

FLANDERS

LAFAYETTE WELLS FLANDERS, son of Israel and Polly (Wells) Flanders, was born in Coventry, now Benton, Sept. 18, 1830. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Russell and Hannah (Cilley) Wright of Haverhill, who died Oct. 30, 1861, at the age of 30. He married, second, Marietta, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Brown) Hutchins, born Oct. 22, 1840. He died May 4, 1840. He lived with his parents in what is known as the East District till about 1870 when he purchased a farm on Brier Hill near the schoolhouse where he resided till his death. His widow and son still reside there. Three children:

1. DELLA M. b. Benton 1864; m. June 4, 1889, Chas. F. Cotton of Hav., b. Strafford, Vt., 1859.
2. INA G. b. Hav. 1873; m. Dec. 28, 1893, Henry E., s. of Edwin W. Hildreth of Hav.
3. GUY.

FLANDERS

Other marriages where one of the contracting parties was FLANDERS are found in the town records as follows:

- Almira Flanders to Roswell Elliott, Dec. 27, 1825.
- Mary Flanders to Arthur L. Pike, May 15, 1830.
- Sally Flanders to Ira Martin of Bradford, Vt., pub. Dec. 5, 1801.
- Joseph Flanders to Hannah Colby, pub. Sept. 3, 1810
- Sukey Flanders to David Quimby, pub. May 18, 1817.
- Mehitable Flanders to James Pike, pub. Aug. 5, 1815.
- Joseph Flanders to Hannah Johnston, pub. Aug. 17, 1818.
- Naomi Flanders to Benj. Page, pub. Nov. 11, 1812.

FOSTER

REUBEN FOSTER was in Newbury, Vt., previous to the Revolutionary War, in which he saw service, and was prominent in town affairs. In 1777 with Gen. Jacob Bayley he represented Newbury in the first Windsor Convention, and was chosen the next year with Col. Jacob Kent to the second convention. He married Hannah Bayley and after the war lived for some time in Haverhill, and later removed to Landaff, settling on what has been known as Foster Hill, and numerous descendants have been residents of that town. His seven children were born in Newbury, Vt.:

1. EDWARD b. May 14, 1768.
2. LYDIA b. Sept. 21, 1770.
3. CYRUS b. July 10, 1772.
4. MARY b. June 19, 1774; d. Aug. 11, 1776.
5. EBENEZER b. June 25, 1776.
6. NATHANIEL b. May 25, 1778.
7. DORCAS b. Jan. 4, 1782; m. May 18, 1809, Samuel Royce, s. of Rev. Stephen Royce. They lived in Landaff and Hav. where she d. June 30, 1842. (See Royce.)

FOSTER

DAVID FOSTER born Aug. 26, 1834; died May 8, 1906. Louisa J., wife of David Foster, born Mar. 22, 1808; died Dec. 22, 1876. Louisa M. Foster born Dec. 4, 1839; died Nov. 10, 1864. Lavinia L. Foster, wife of David Foster, born June 16, 1839; died Feb. 2, 1903. Mary Jane, wife of David Foster, Jr., died Dec. 25, 1861, aged 18 years, 10 months.

FRENCH

RICHARDSON FRENCH¹ born Epping Mar. 15, 1775; married (published Oct. 16, 1800) Sarah, daughter John and Sarah (Marston) Whitcher of Warren, born Oct. 1779; died Apr. 5, 1858. He died Sept. 5, 1858. He came to Haverhill 1796 or 97 and settled on Brier Hill, near the pond which bears his name. He was a farmer and also gained fame as a trapper, doing much to rid the town and surrounding country of bears. Eleven children born in Haverhill:

1. BETSEY² b. Sept. 20, 1801; m. Fairbanks Willoughby. (See Willoughby.)
2. DANIEL² d. in infancy.
3. MOSES² d. in infancy.
4. DANIEL² b. May 20, 1807.
5. LUCINDA² b. May 8, 1809; m. David Hibbard of Bath.
6. MOSES S.² b. Mar. 10, 1811.
7. MARGARET² b. Jan. 3, 1814; m., 1st, Lorenzo D. Warren; 2d, Albert Martin. two chil. by first marriage: (1) Jane Dow³ b. Dec. 22, 1836; m. May 10, 1867, Amos Brewster French, d. May 2, 1910. (2) Hannah Dow³ b. July 30, 1839; m. Nov. 24, 1863, John H. French; one child by second marriage: Horace Martin³ d. Sept. 1885.

8. SALLY² b. Mar. 10, 1816; m. Horace Willoughby. (See Willoughby.)
9. JOSEPH W.² b. Mar. 28, 1818.
10. BURTON² b. Aug. 23, 1820.
11. MAHALA² b. Mar. 15, 1824; m. McConnell. She d. Apr. 8, 1891.

DANIEL FRENCH² (Richardson¹) born Haverhill May 20, 1807; married Emily Willoughby. Lived Brier Hill; farmer; died Aug. 16, 1884. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. ANDREW JACKSON³ b. July 31, 1838.
2. ARDELLE³ b. May 19, 1849; m. Wooster B. Titus. (See Titus.)
3. ADELAIDE³ b. July 25, 1852; d. Feb. 15, 1809; m. Alfred Hardy. Two chil.
4. LUCINDA³ b. 1839; m. Nelson Handford. (See Handford.)

MOSES S. FRENCH² (Richardson¹) born Jan. 23, 1811; married Chestina Wheeler; lived in Haverhill, Benton and Warren; died Nov. 25, 1883. She died Aug. 3, 1885, aged 72 years. Five children:

1. WHEELER³ went to Canadian Northwest in 1866.
2. EMERENZA³ m. George Libbey of Warren.
3. LUELLA³ m., 1st, Sulden Taylor of Laconia; 2d, John Elliot.
4. LOUISA³ m. George Knight of Warren; one child, Annie Knight, b. Nov. 8, 1871.
5. CALEB³ b. Apr. 1849; d. 1904; m. Alice Dubois, Canada. Two chil.: (1) Reuben, (2) Walter.

JOSEPH W. FRENCH² (Richardson¹) born Mar. 28, 1818; married Eliza, daughter Jonathan Wilson, born Aug. 29, 1821, died July 22, 1887. Farmer; lived North Haverhill. He died May 15, 1893. Six children born in Haverhill:

1. JANE B.³ b. 1850; d. Jan. 1, 1865.
2. GEORGE W.³ b. 1853; d. May 9, 1863.
3. NAHUM W.³ b. Nov. 7, 1854.
4. SARAH³ b. July 9, 1857; m. Feb. 28, 1884, Joseph M. Nutter of Bath; no chil.
5. MARY³ b. 1861; d. Sept. 26, 1862.
6. ELLA A.³ b. 1864; d. Sept. 13, 1867.

BURTON FRENCH² (Richardson¹) born Aug. 23, 1820; married Mar. 30, 1858, Eliza C., daughter of Jeremiah B. and Susan (Tyler) Davis of Benton; died Apr. 11, 1891. He died Mar. 5, 1896. Farmer, lived on Pond road. Seven children born in Haverhill:

1. SUSAN MAY³ b. 1862; d. Mar. 30, 1863.
2. ROSE N.³ b. Feb. 25, 1864; d. Nov. 3, 1864.
3. MAY³ b. Dec. 7, 1866; m. Geo. Welch of Benton; d. Dec. 10, 1906.
4. ROSE³.
5. MAHALA³ m. Fred Nelson, Barton, Vt.
6. RICHARD³ b. 1875; m. July 17, 1915, [Eva B., dau. Nathaniel and Eliza Rowe Aldrich of Lakeport.
7. SALLY³ m. Charles Weeks of Warren.

NAHUM WILSON FRENCH³ (Joseph W.², Richardson¹) born Nov. 7, 1854; married May 18, 1892, Mrs. Lena E. Brooks, daughter Charles and Sarah (Pike) Collins, born Benton Feb. 1, 1869, died Mar. 16, 1908. He succeeded his father on the homestead farm on the road from North Haverhill to Brier Hill, and also engaged in the lumber business. In Mar. 1913, he sold his farm and removed to Thornton's Ferry to secure school privileges for his children, and where he now lives "a retired farmer naturalist." Has published several monographs on the subject of taxation. In 1913 he published "Discussion of General Property Tax Principles and Principals." Republished and extended in 1915 as "The Progress of Nature—or Equality, Liberty and Nature." Supplemented and republished in 1916 "The Progress of Nature, or Discipline of the Sciences." Six children born in Haverhill:

1. ELIZA ALTA⁴ b. Mar. 22, 1893; m. July 4, 1912, Clarence E. Leazer.
2. ALICE BARBARA⁴ b. July 6, 1894.

3. MARY ELLEN⁴ b. Sept. 14, 1895; d. June 7, 1904.
4. JOSEPH WILSON⁴ b. Aug. 18, 1897.
5. MABEL LENA⁴ b. July 8, 1901.
6. MARION EDITH⁴ b. July 29, 1906.

ANDREW JACKSON FRENCH³ (Daniel², Richardson¹) born Haverhill July 2, 1838; married Jan. 16, 1862, Mary Frances, daughter Jeremy and Cynthia (Ward) Titus, born Bath Sept. 2, 1844. He died May 26, 1909. Farmer; lived on Brier Hill; Democrat. Three children born in Haverhill:

1. ELMER WALTON⁴ b. May 28, 1863.
2. JULIUS ROSCOE⁴ b. June 16, 1874; unm.; farmer; Democrat.
3. ALICE CYNTHIA⁴ b. Feb. 19, 1877; d. Oct. 12, 1879.

ELMER WALTON FRENCH⁴ (Andrew J.³, Daniel², Richardson¹) born May 28, 1863; married Feb. 9, 1886, Georgianna, daughter of George Amos and Helen Clough Dexter, born Haverhill Oct. 8, 1862. Farmer; Democrat; lives off the River road, Horse Meadow—on the Southard-Porter farm. Three children born in Haverhill:

1. ERROLL LEROY⁵.
2. ANDREW WILLOUGHBY⁵ b. June 5, 1891; d. Jan. 28, 1892.
3. RAY MALCOM⁵ b. Sept. 7, 1895; died in service at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., Feb. 5, 1917.

ERROLL LEROY FRENCH⁵ born Feb. 15, 1887; married Sept. 6, 1911, Flora Belle, daughter Ellery Eugene and Roaney Lindsey Downer, born Landaff Feb. 13, 1885.

FRENCH

BENJAMIN FRENCH died Apr. 25, 1843, aged 76 years. Ruth Doll, wife of Benjamin French, died Dec. 11, 1850, aged 70 years. Maria B. French born 1815; died 1887.

NATHANIEL W. FRENCH died Aug. 30, 1891, aged 74 years, 9 months, 11 days. Sarah K. French, wife of Nathaniel French, died Apr. 12, 1845, aged 22 years. Maria Hatch, daughter Nathaniel French, died Oct. 20, 1906, aged 96 years, 5 months, 13 days.

GALE

CHARLES ALBERT GALE¹ born Gilmanton, in what is now Belmont, 1816, the son of Daniel and Abigail (Robinson) Gale. He came to Haverhill about 1848, and engaged in farming near North Haverhill village. He married May 28, 1850, Laura G., daughter of Charles and Abigail (Woodward) Wetherbee, born Haverhill 1833, died Feb. 28, 1912. In his religious belief he was a Baptist; member Grafton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. In politics a Democrat. Represented Haverhill in the legislature 1875-76; died Dec. 3, 1888. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. CHARLES ALBION² b. Aug. 25, 1853. Farmer.
2. HERBERT CLINTON² b. Nov. 22, 1858.
3. GEORGE M.² b. May 15, 1863.
4. FRANK P.² b. May 15, 1863.

CHARLES ALBION GALE² born Aug. 25, 1853; married Nov. 23, 1882, Mrs. Minnie L. Davison, daughter of Hiram Samuel Carr, born Haverhill Jan. 20, 1860; farmer; Republican; lives North Haverhill. Three children:

1. WINNIE M.³ b. Apr. 26, 1885; m. Feb. 10, 1917, Ralph A. Gove of Wentworth. Previous to her marriage was a very successful teacher in public schools.
2. ELMER H.³ b. Sept. 5, 1888; m. Oct. 1, 1913, Ruby M. Lawrence of Hooksett; automobile salesman; resides in Manchester; Republican.
3. NELLIE GRACE³ d. in infancy.

HERBERT CLINTON GALE² born Nov. 22, 1858; married June 23, 1886, Minnie M., daughter Simeon T. and Mary (Richardson) Merrill of East Haverhill. In 1880 he

went west in the employ of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad, but four years later returned to Haverhill and was until his death, July 14, 1915, in the employ of the Concord and Montreal and its successor the Boston and Maine railroad, freight conductor; Odd Fellow; Methodist. Five children born in Haverhill:

1. MORRIS M.³ b. May 19, 1888.
2. LINN A.³ b. Aug. 12, 1890.
3. ERROLL C.³ b. Feb. 21, 1895.
4. MARION³ b. June 8, 1901.
5. MURIEL³ b. Jan. 23, 1909.

GEORGE M. GALE² (Charles A.¹) born May 15, 1863; married Nov. 21, 1891, Effie E., daughter Pardon W. and Dorcas (Howe) Allen. Was railroad conductor; killed in railroad accident Oct. 12, 1896. Two children born Haverhill:

1. BERTHA A.³ b. Apr. 13, 1893; m. Oct. 25, 1910, Charles Field. Two chil.: (1) Martha E. b. Sept. 17, 1911; (2) Ruth J. b. Aug. 24, 1913.
2. BEULAH D.³ b. Feb. 3, 1895.

FRANK P. GALE² (Charles A.¹) born May 15, 1863; married May 15, 1863, Laura E. Rowden; railroad conductor; Democrat; lives Woodsville. One child:

GLADYS M.³ b. Jan. 26, 1900.

GALE

FRANK BLOOD GALE,¹ son of Stephen and Margaret (Sanborn) Gale, born Alexandria Oct. 29, 1819; married, first, Jan. 7, 1845, Abigail, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Merrell) Carleton of Haverhill, who died at North Haverhill Sept. 9, 1853. (See Carleton.) Married, second, June 13, 1855, Susan M. Carter, born May 22, 1828, died Jan. 9, 1905. He died May 31, 1877. He came to Haverhill in 1840, and established himself at his trade, that of blacksmith, first in District No. 10, later at North Haverhill. Republican. Methodist. Five children by first marriage, born in Haverhill:

1. EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS² b. Oct. 16, 1845; prepared for college at Newbury Seminary; graduated Dartmouth College, class of 1868; entered Columbia Law School in 1870. After admission to bar engaged in practice in St. Louis, Mo., till health failed. Returned to No. Hav. and d. Mar. 13, 1875.
2. GEORGE CARLETON² b. June 25, 1847; m. Hav. Mar. 27, 1872, Roselle Eva, dau. Joshua Chase and Mary (Carey) Carr. (See Carr.) They were both active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, No. Hav.; farmer, Brier Hill; Republican. She d. Sept. 2, 1911. He d. Jan. 7, 1917. No chil.
3. MARY AUGUSTA² b. May 26, 1849; m. Apr. 14, 1870, Stephen Dustin; lived in Hebron and E. Concord; farmer. She d. Apr. 8, 1880. Three chil.: (1) Frank B. Dustin b. July 26, 1871; m. Mary A. Clement. (2) Eugene Gale Dustin b. Mar. 22, 1873; d. July 3, 1878. (3) Florence Ethel Dustin b. June 21, 1875; m. Bernard E. Adams.
4. ABBIE FRANCES² b. Sept. 12, 1851; m. Feb. 8, 1872, William Farris Shattuck, b. Dedham, Mass., July 27, 1847, d. June 25, 1909. Residence Wellesley, Mass. Eight chil.: (1) Grace C. b. Dec. 29, 1872, d. Aug. 10, 1873; (2) Carl b. June 12, 1874, m. Hilda Ericson; (3) Arthur Farris b. Oct. 9, 1877, d. Dec. 20, 1878; (4) Frank Eugene b. Oct. 9, 1877, m. Sadie McDonald; (5) William Hale b. Oct. 20, 1882; (6) Walton Gale b. Oct. 20, 1882, d. Aug. 2, 1883; (7) Maxwell C. b. Sept. 16, 1885; (8) Edward W. b. Mar. 10, 1887.
5. CHARLES FRANK² b. Sept. 8, 1853.

Six children by second marriage, born in North Haverhill:

6. DAUGHTER b. Feb. 1856; d. in infancy.
7. FERNANDO C.² b. May 26, 1858.
8. HARRY L.² b. Aug. 25, 1860; d. Sept. 29, 1864.
9. FRED G.² b. Aug. 25, 1862; d. Apr. 16, 1863.
10. ORA EVA² b. Mar. 1, 1864; m. William S. Clough, Mar. 1, 1891.
11. EMMA J.² b. June 9, 1869; m. Apr. 2, 1891, Arthur S. Farnham.

CHARLES FRANK GALE² (Frank B.¹) born Sept. 8, 1853; married Haverhill Jan. 8, 1890, Mary Elizabeth, daughter Solomon and Mary Alida (Swift) Blumley, born North Haverhill Dec. 20, 1866. Farmer; Republican; lives North Haverhill. Three children born Haverhill:

1. MAX VAN³ b. Feb. 8, 1891.
2. LOIS ABIGAIL³ b. Aug. 12, 1896.
3. MILAN CARLETON³ b. Nov. 19, 1899.

FERNANDO C. GALE² (Frank B.¹) born May 26, 1858; married Nov. 25, 1880, Mary M., daughter Charles F. and Kate Mason Carr; she died Dec. 1, 1914, aged 55 years. Lives in Woodsville; locomotive engineer; Republican; Methodist. One child:

LEROY S. GALE³ b. Nov. 12, 1882; m. Sept. 26, 1918, Lilian Hill; d. Oct. 12, 1918. Was freight transfer clerk, B. & M.; lived in Woodsville.

GEORGE

ALVAH SAWYER GEORGE was born in Topsham, Vt., Nov. 29, 1851, the son of William Thompson and Harriet B. (Weed) George. W. T. George was a farmer, auctioneer, constable, sheriff of Orange County, town representative, state senator and collector of internal revenue. While holding the latter office he captured no fewer than fifteen illicit stills for making whiskey and brandy. Alvah S. George married, first, Mar. 31, 1877, Rosa B., daughter of Albert Smith of Corinth, Vt.; married, second, Abbie M., daughter of John and Susan (Quint) Park of Ryegate, Vt., born Jan. 10, 1861. After his second marriage he came to Woodsville and was clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, Edgar Miller, for several years. Has been clerk in other stores and is now (1917) in the employ of the Hotel Wentworth. No children.

GEORGE

1. LEVI GEORGE born in Canaan; married Eunice Walworth.

2. ISAAC K. married Cyrena —.

3. ISAAC K., JR., born Sutton Dec. 21, 1837; married, Mar. 8, 1857, Belle A., daughter of William and Mary (Pattee) Simonds of Alexandria, born Carlisle, Mass., Jan. 1836. Mrs. Simonds died Nov. 18, 1905, at the home of her daughter in Woodsville at the advanced age of 101 years and 11 months. Mr. George lived in Alexandria until 1873 when he became superintendent of the Grafton County farm and almshouse for a period of twelve years. He came to Woodsville where he has since resided, engaged in hotel and boarding-house business. His home is on the corner of Ammonoosuc Street near the Bath bridge, the building since changed, having been built by John L. Woods as a store, the first in Woodsville. They have four children born in Alexandria:

1. CHARLES E. b. Dec. 20, 1857; attorney and editor.
2. MARY W. b. Aug. 1, 1861; m. S. D. Tilton.
3. LEWIS C. b. May 31, 1861; m. June 14, 1893, Nellie Louise, dau. Amos C. and Abigail Noyes of Landaff. Three chil.: (1) Mary Louise b. Apr. 24, 1894; (2) Beatrice Isabel b. Dec. 16, 1899; (3) Harry Lewis b. Nov. 6, 1896; d. Aug. 14, 1897; lives in Woodsville.
4. RENA ISABEL b. 1868; d. 1870.

GETCHELL

ZEBULON GETCHELL of Corinth, Vt., died June 13, 1833, at the age of 77; Hannah Getchell, his wife, died Oct. 22, 1832, aged 72 years. Of their nine children, two, Ebenezer and Silas P. became residents of Haverhill.

EBENEZER GETCHELL born Corinth, Vt., Dec. 13, 1796; married, first (published), Jan. 26, 1824, Sally Johnston; died Nov. 27, 1842, aged 40 years; married, second,

Sophia S. —, died Dec. 1, 1880, aged 79. He died Jan. 1, 1873. Children (Ebenezer and Sally):

1. ZADOC b. Dec. 1, 1832; d. Apr. 2, 1833.
2. AMOS M. b. Jan. 1840; d. Jan. 10, 1843.
3. ALONZO A. b. Mar. 1841; d. Feb. 5, 1842.
4. BENJAMIN b. Oct. 1835; d. Oct. 29, 1856.
5. CALVIN b. 1828; adopted s. of Ebenezer and Sally; m. Mar. 9, 1862, Ellen G. Coagley, b. 1840, d. Feb. 14, 1895. He d. May 31, 1892. Of their chil.: James b. 1862, d. Feb. 9, 1872; Nellie L. b. 1863, m. James A. Larkin; Eben C. lives in Montpelier, Vt.

SILAS P. GETCHELL born Corinth, Vt., Feb. 19, 1804; married Abigail Q. McConnell; came to Haverhill where they afterwards lived subsequent to 1831. He was farmer; died June 22, 1869; she died Nov. 29, 1869, aged 62. Four children:

1. ELVIRA A. b. Pittsburg Feb. 3, 1830; m. Sept. 18, 1853, David E. Bliffin.
2. GEORGE A. b. No. Hav. Apr. 8, 1838; d. Feb. 5, 1842.
3. JOHN M. b. No. Hav. Aug. 28, 1841.
4. EMMA A. b. No. Hav. July 6, 1847; d. June 19, 1848.

JOHN M. GETCHELL born North Haverhill Aug. 28, 1841; married Dec. 31, 1865, Roselle E., daughter William C. and Lucy S. (Frary) Marston, born June 2, 1845, died Feb. 23, 1897; married, second, Dec. 15, 1897, Lula, daughter John W. and Victoria (Cady) Bemis, born Mar. 26, 1877. Two children born North Haverhill:

1. CARL E. b. May 5, 1901.
2. LEON A. b. Jan. 24, 1907.

Mr. Getchell is a carpenter and builder; has patented several useful inventions. Odd Fellow, Democrat.

GIBSON

CHARLES R. GIBSON, M. D., born Alstead May 12, 1853; married, first, Jan. 21, 1880, S. Jennie, daughter of William R. Park of Plymouth, born Mar. 3, 1850, died Mar. 21, 1911; married, second, in New York in 1913, Mrs. Jennie L. Quimby. He died Oct. 2, 1914. No children.

Dr. Gibson was educated in the schools of his native town and at New Ipswich Academy, and in the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, graduating in 1875. After spending some two years in the Maine General Hospital at Portland, he settled in Woodsville in 1877, building up a successful practice in which he continued until stricken with fatal disease. He was an Odd Fellow, a prominent member of St. Luke's Church, Episcopal, trustee and president of the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank. He was a Republican in politics and was member of the legislature from Haverhill in 1897.

GLAZIER

1. AARON GLAZIER¹, whose ancestors came to New England previous to 1700, served as a soldier blacksmith the entire eight years of the Revolutionary War, lived in Weathersfield, Vt. His anvil, made in England in 1714, is in possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He married Orpha Belknap. He died May 5, 1833. She died May 11, 1833, aged 77 years.

2. JANES GLAZIER² (Aaron¹) born in Weathersfield; married Sally Parker, a native of Irasburg, Vt. He was also a blacksmith, and served as such in the War of 1812, using the same anvil. He came to Haverhill in 1825, purchasing the farm on the County road, just east of Number Nine schoolhouse. Aside from his farming, he followed his blacksmith's trade, till his death June 6, 1860, at the age of 76. She died Dec. 8, 1856. Eight children:

1. ZENAS³ b. Apr. 16, 1806; lived and d. in Delaware.
2. ORPHA³ b. Sept. 22, 1807; m. ——— Newton; came to Hav. about 1824; later went west when she d. Two chil. in Hav. Centre Cemetery.
3. AARON P.³ b. July 12, 1810.
4. NATHANIEL P.³ b. Sept. 29, 1812; lived and d. in Cleveland, O.
5. SARAH B.³ b. Nov. 22, 1815; m. Geo. W. Bisbee. (See Bisbee.)
6. LUKE C.³ b. Dec. 19, 1818.
7. JANE³ b. July 13, 1823.
8. MARY C.³ b. Aug. 19, 1827.

AARON P. GLAZIER³ (Janes², Aaron¹) born Troy, Vt., July 12, 1810; married Aug. 19, 1832, Hannah, daughter Samuel and Dorcas (Foster) Royce. He died Haverhill Oct. 6, 1878; she died Nov. 1, 1873. With the exception of two years 1835-37 spent in Alabama Mr. Glazier always resided in Haverhill. He was in the lumber business at North Haverhill 1833-35. On his return from the South he purchased a farm in the northeast part of the town, and remained there and on one adjoining until his death. In religious belief he was a Universalist, and in politics an uncompromising Democrat. He took a deep interest in the affairs of his town, and was thoroughly informed on current events. He married, second, Feb. 21, 1874, Emma E. Lake, who died Apr. 30, 1916. Children by first marriage, all born in Haverhill:

1. PARKER⁴ b. June 10, 1835; d. Sept. 21, 1838.
2. HENRY A.⁴ b. May 10, 1837; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Benj. Tyrrell; lived in Benton, Hav. and Barton, Vt., where he d. 1913. One s.
3. SARAH B.⁴ b. Dec. 10, 1839; m. Marcus B. Jackson; d. Mar. 17, 1865. (See Jackson.)
4. VAN BUREN⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1842.
5. RUTH F.⁴ b. Feb. 4, 1845; m. Elisha B. Hibbard; d. Dec. 8, 1864.
6. MARY⁴ b. May 1, 1847; d. unm. Jan. 1908.
7. LIZZIE S.⁴ b. July 22, 1856; d. Jan. 2, 1867.

Children by second marriage:

8. JESSIE N. b. Hav. Oct. 19, 1875; m. June 7, 1899, Frederick E. Rowell, b. May 10, 1876; resides Lynn, Mass.
9. BLANCHE b. Mar. 14, 1877; m. Nov. 14, 1914, William A. Kenney.

REV. LUKE C. GLAZIER³ (Janes², Aaron¹) born Derby, Vt., Dec. 19, 1818; married Apr. 7, 1842, Mary Ann Phelps, born Aug. 18, 1823. Farmer and Adventist minister. Resided on Brushwood road, near the "Four Corners." He died Oct. 30, 1867; she died July 28, 1900. Nine children born in Haverhill:

1. SALLY ANN⁴ b. Mar. 4, 1843; m., 1st, May 7, 1866, G. Frank Locke at Weare, who d. 1868; m., 2d, Oct. 24, 1872, Nathaniel W. Davis of Lynn, Mass. She d. Apr. 9, 1908. Two chil.: (1) Susan Maud⁵ b. June 24, 1874; (2) Merwin N.⁵ b. July 10, 1876; m. Oct. 4, 1904, Grace J. McLellan; lives in Berlin.
2. MARY ELLA⁴ b. Dec. 4, 1846; m. July 27, 1878, Henry Wadley. Resides Haverhill, Mass.
3. LUCY JANE⁴ b. May 19, 1849; d. Jan. 14, 1890.
4. ZENAS⁴ b. Mar. 16, 1851; d. Aug. 23, 1852.
5. LIZZIE MELLINDA⁴ b. Dec. 17, 1852; m. Jan. 21, 1871, William V. Johnson. Resides Hartford, Conn. One child: Anna L. Johnson⁵ b. Mar. 13, 1875; m. July 18, 1902, Louis F. Colton, Hartford. One child: Beulah Louise Colton⁶ b. Apr. 24, 1903.
6. ARZELIA CLAY⁴ b. June 5, 1855; m. July 3, 1872, Edward M. Staples of Hav., Mass., d. Sept. 24, 1889. Three chil.: (1) Alice Ethel⁵ b. May 8, 1874; m. May 25, 1898, Rev. John Stott Blair (Baptist), Worcester, Mass.; one child: John Edward Blair⁶ b. May 30, 1899. (2) Edith May⁵ b. Aug. 12, 1876; m. June 3, 1914, James Southerland Davidson, Hav., Mass. (3) Urdix Lloyd⁵ b. Feb. 12, 1883; m. Oct. 17, 1905, Myrtle Marie Hayes; reside Hav., Mass. Two chil.: (a) Robert Saltmarsh Staples b. Oct. 18, 1906; (b) Dorothy Hayes Staples b. Jan. 14, 1911.
7. ANNA FLORA⁴ b. July 22; d. Nov. 24, 1893.

8. LUKE ELWYN⁴ b. July 10, 1860; m. Sept. 6, 1910, Alice O'Hara of Rhode Island. An adopted dau. Frances b. Jan. 1, 1902. Farmer; resides on homestead farm.
9. MERWIN P.⁴ b. May 24, 1863.

JANES GLAZIER³ (Janes², Aaron¹) born Weathersfield, Vt., July 13, 1823; married June 5, 1845, Almira, daughter David and Mary Mead Elliott, born Coventry (Benton) July 11, 1824. He died Haverhill Nov. 11, 1899; she died Haverhill Feb. 20, 1915. He lived on the homestead at Haverhill Centre until 1854, when he removed to Benton, engaging in carriage making and carpentering. He spent a year in Concord, six years in Warren, fourteen in Lowell, Mass., following his trade, and in 1883 returned to his farm where, except for a few years previously spent in Suncook he lived till his death. Democrat, Adventist. Four children:

1. ALMA J.⁴ b. Feb. 26, 1847; m., 1st, Sept. 16, 1865, Ira C. Swain of Warren; four chil.: (1) Charles I. Swain⁵ b. Feb. 5, 1868; m. Oct. 4, 1893, Grace Little; one child. (2) Alice M.⁵ b. Oct. 17, 1869; m. Milton Young; 2 chil. (3) Della G.⁵ b. Aug. 3, 1871; m. Mar. 27, 1895, Milan Jeffers of Hav.; one child. (4) Elsie⁵ b. Jan. 17, 1874; m. Sept. 1, 1904, Henry Little of Plymouth. Alma J.⁴, m., 2d, Feb. 26, 1879, Charles Clark, s. of Jeremiah A. of Hav. She d. June 9, 1910; one child Myra E. Clark⁵ b. July 25, 1886; m. Earl Young of Hav. One child. (See Young.)
2. ALICE M.⁴ b. Hav. July 23, 1850; m. Nov. 28, 1866, Thomas E. Taylor of Lowell, Mass. (See Taylor.)
3. WINNIE B.⁴ b. Benton May 27, 1856; m. Dec. 21, 1892, Fred S. Aldrich. One child.
4. BERT JANES⁴ b. June 20, 1866.

REV. BERT JANES GLAZIER⁴ (Janes³, Janes², Aaron¹) born June 20, 1866; married Dec. 9, 1892, Lettie C., daughter Henry and Mary Little, born Warren Sept. 26, 1874; Adventist minister; has been pastor in Franconia, Haverhill Centre, North Carver, Mass., and (1917) Northwood Narrows. Two children:

1. ELMER DAVID⁵ b. Hav. Apr. 25, 1894; m. Aug. 7, 1915, Verdrie F. Brown of Northwood Narrows.
2. IRAS CHRISTINE⁵ b. Franconia Feb. 1, 1898; m. Earl Quimby of Northwood Narrows. One child.

VAN BUREN GLAZIER⁴ (Aaron P.³, Janes², Aaron¹) born Haverhill Feb. 9, 1842; married Aug. 27, 1865, Lavinia, daughter of Archimides Young of Landaff; he died Mar. 14, 1915; she died Aug. 1919 in Los Angeles, Cal. He was among the first to respond to the initial call for soldiers in Apr. 1861, and was one of those enlisting for three months under the call for 75,000. More than the number called for having responded, he immediately re-enlisted for three years and served in Company G, Second New Hampshire Volunteers from Apr. 24, 1861, to Feb. 9, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. After his marriage he engaged in farming, for a time in Haverhill, but in 1870 purchased a farm in Landaff which he operated until failing health compelled him to seek lighter employment under better climatic conditions, and the last six years of his life was spent in Southern California. He was a Methodist, a Republican, an active member of the G. A. R. serving as Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the National Commander in 1896. Three children, Julia E.⁵ and Hattie E.⁵, both holding fine positions in the profession of teaching, and Murray R.⁵, farmer and teacher, who died in Landaff 191-.

GLOVER

SETH GLOVER born Plymouth May 1, 1821, with Elmira Pike born Dec. 24, 1819, came to Haverhill about 1872 to accept the superintendency of the County farm. He became an efficient superintendent. They were married Nov. 30, 1843. He died in Newbury, Vt., Jan. 28, 1883, and she died May 23, 1895. Seven children:

1. VIOLA JANE b. Hebron Mar. 23, 1845; m. Dec. 4, 1878, Austin G. Olney of Woodsville; d. at Lisbon Aug. 23, 1914.

2. AUSTIN SETH b. Hebron Sept. 3, 1846; d. Hav. Aug. 16, 1872.
3. LYDIA HADLEY b. Hebron Aug. 26, 1848; m. Apr. 9, 1873, George J. Woodward. They live in Lisbon. One s., Julius Seth, b. Hav. Feb. 1, 1882; m. Dec. 25, 1906, Grace B. Clifford. Now living at Malden, Mass. One dau. Doris Josephine, b. Malden July 3, 1909.
4. MARY ORETT b. Hebron Oct. 4, 1850; d. Lisbon June 10, 1914.
5. WESLEY POWERS b. Hebron Jan. 23, 1853; m. at Hav. Aug. 18, 1874, Esther A. Merrill. Now live in Santa Cruz, Cal. Two s., one dau.: Carl Wesley b. Hav. Nov. 20, 1882; m. July 28, 1910, Catherine Anna Olney, one dau., now living in Claremont. Seth Roy b. Hav. May 21, 1885; m. at Santa Clara, Cal., Oct. 11, 1910, to Olive R. Dickinson; a s. and dau. now living in Oakland, Cal. Grace May b. Hav. Oct. 15, 1892; m. at Santa Cruz, Cal., George Hudson of Oakland, where they now reside. One s.
6. TRUMAN WEST, b. Plymouth May 23, 1859; m. Dec. 25, 1890, Alice Mabel Williams of Woodsville; now lives in Lisbon; livery business. One s., Paul Williams Glover b. Woodsville Mar. 13, 1902; m. June 14, 1919, Katherine E., dau. Amos N. and Katherine (Woods) Blandin; lieutenant in A. E. F., France.
7. OLIVE ELMIRA b. Plymouth Feb. 25, 1862; d. at Newbury, Vt., Mar. 11, 1881.

GLYNN

JOHN GLYNN¹ was born in Lynn, Mass., Apr. 6, 1730, nine days after his emigrant parents arrived in America from Ireland. He married Thankful Adams, born 1729, and they were the parents of eight children: Joseph, James, William, Isaac, Phebe, Betsey, Polly and Sally. Protestants in religion, they were members of the Congregational Church.

ISAAC GLYNN² (John¹) born Westford, Mass., 1751; married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Reed) Nutting. He died Springfield, Vt., Dec. 30, 1835. She died North Haverhill Oct. 27, 1852. Isaac Glynn enlisted in the Revolutionary Army in 1775, and by re-enlistments served continuously during the entire war. He was at Bunker Hill in 1775, and at Yorktown six years later on the surrender of Cornwallis. During the latter part of his service he held the rank of sergeant. He was with Sullivan in his famous expedition through the wilderness into Central New York, where he destroyed the power of the Indians. After his army service ended, he learned the trade of cooper and moved to Springfield, Vt., when later he purchased a farm which he occupied till his death. Fifteen children all born in Springfield, Vt.:

1. BENJAMIN b. Sept. 22, 1786; d. Mar. 3, 1863.
2. SALLY b. July 6, 1788.
3. LUCINDA b. Jan. 17, 1791.
4. POLLY b. Nov. 26, 1793.
5. THOMAS b. Apr. 5, 1795.
6. SAMUEL A. b. Apr. 29, 1797.
7. JOSEPH b. Jan. 24, 1799.
8. ISAAC b. Nov. 24, 1800.
9. SOPHRONIA b. July 17, 1803.
10. JAMES b. Aug. 1, 1804.
11. SOPHRONIA b. June 15, 1806.
12. JOHN b. Nov. 10, 1810.

There were three others who d. in early infancy.

SAMUEL ADAMS GLYNN³ (Isaac², John¹) born Westboro, Mass., Apr. 29, 1797; married 1816, Hannah Lockwood, born Springfield, Vt., May 3, 1796, died May 12, 1878. He died Aug. 15, 1894. Came to North Haverhill from Springfield, Vt., in the summer of 1833. Lived there till their death, except for a few years spent in Peacham, Vt. Ten children:

1. LUCIUS H.⁴ b. Springfield, Vt., Nov. 13, 1819; d. unm. No. Hav., Aug. 14, 1896.
2. SARAH F.⁴ b. Springfield, Vt., May 17, 1821; unm.; d. July 3, 1915, New Haven, Conn.

3. THANKFUL⁴ b. Springfield, Vt., Feb. 23, 1823; m. — Home, d. Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26, 1870.
4. LAFAYETTE⁴ b. Springfield, Vt., Feb. 23, 1825; m. Mary Perry; d. Minneota, Lyon County, Minn., Apr. 29, 1906.
5. CHARLES B.⁴ b. Springfield, Vt., Oct. 6, 1827; d. Minneota, Minn., July 19, 1906.
6. CLEMONTINA⁴ b. Springfield, Vt., Oct. 6, 1829; m., 1st, Morris Clark of Groton, Vt.; 2d, Nelson I. Parker of Salisbury, N. Y. Lives (1915) New Haven, Conn.
7. CHRISTINA⁴ b. Springfield, Vt., Jan. 13, 1832; m. Joseph M. Eustis. Lives Minneapolis, Minn.
8. LOUISA P.⁴ b. No. Hav. Aug. 29, 1833; m. John Wilcox; d. No. Hav., Sept. 9, 1894.
9. CHARLOTTE⁴ b. No. Hav. May 12, 1837; m. Charles Griffin; d. Manchester Oct. 12, 1870.
10. JAMES⁴ b. Peacham, Vt., Mar. 14, 1841; served in Union Army; when last heard from 1895 was living in Des Moines, Ia.

JAMES GLYNN³ (Isaac², John¹) born Aug. 1, 1804, Springfield, Vt.; married Nov. 18, 1823, Olive, daughter of Silas and Beulah (Sartwell) Bemis. He died Lisbon Mar. 9, 1891. She died Lisbon June 12, 1890. He learned the trade of shoemaker, later that of blacksmith which he followed for a number of years in Moriah, N. Y. He came to North Haverhill about 1835, worked at his trade for a time when he engaged in the lumber business. Later he purchased a farm on the road from North Haverhill Station to the Union Meetinghouse which he carried on successfully until 1873 when he removed to Lisbon and retired from active business. He was a Whig and later a Republican, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was postmaster in 1849. Eight children:

1. CORDELIA J. b. Jan. 25, 1825; m. B. C. Durgin of Limerick, Me.; d. Sept. 10, 1855.
2. GRATIA A. b. Aug. 31, 1827; m., 1st, O. A. Emerson of Thetford, Vt.; 2d, Daniel Morse of Hav. (See Morse.)
3. HORACE H. b. Mar. 16, 1829; d. Hav. July 12, 1840.
4. ELLEN P. b. Jan. 8, 1832; m. Calvin Pennoch. (See Pennoch.)
5. RUTH M. b. June 17, 1834; d. Jan. 4, 1852.
6. EMILY L. b. Sept. 5, 1836; d. Apr. 1, 1839.
7. EMILY L. b. May 24, 1839.
8. VERONA A. b. Mar. 30, 1845; m. Mar. 18, 1868, Geo. W. Pennoch. (See Pennoch).

ISAAC GLYNN³ (Isaac², John¹) born Nov. 24, 1800; married Sarah Bacon; came to Haverhill about 1833; was blind; a musician and showman; died Haverhill. After death of her husband she went to Wentworth and died there. Eight children:

1. MARY A. m. Isaac Morse. (See Morse.)
2. MARIA m. — Page; lived and d. at Hav. Corner.
3. EMERSON m. Susannah, dau. of Hiram Morse of Morse Hill. (See Morse.) Went to California in the 50's, where he became successful in the trucking business. After the San Francisco earthquake, spent some time East.
4. CLESTA m. Edward Hackett and lived in Manchester.
5. EDWIN.
6. ISAAC was wood and coal dealer in Lancaster.
7. SARAH.
8. JOHN.

GOOKIN

The Gookin family was for a time a prominent one in Haverhill. Samuel was born in 1742 and lived in Dedham and Boston, and later in Haverhill. His son, Richard, was born in Boston in 1769, and with his brother, Samuel, was the first person, it is said, who manufactured watch and hair springs in America. He and a party by the name of Sandvin introduced from England the wool-carding machines and on these he obtained several patents. Previous to this all wool was carded by hand. He came to Haverhill in 1799 and manufactured wool-carding machines which were sold in all parts of the United States and in Canada. He was interested in woolen factories in Bath and other

places and lived on Ladd Street. He was the owner with Obadiah Swasey of the "Fisher farm." There is a tradition that on account of the carding machines being brought from England an attempt was made on the lives of Mr. Gookin and his partner. A hat was sent the former armed with a secret deadly spring, but was discovered before the hat was worn. It was put on a dog and instantly killed the animal. To Mr. Sandvin was sent a trunk that was to explode when unlocking.

His wife's name was Rebecca Denman. One of his daughters married John Lee Bunce. Mr. Gookin was a marked man in Haverhill, but no trace of the family is left in town, outside the graveyard.

SAMUEL GOOKIN died Dec. 8, 1824, aged 82 years.

REBECCA, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Gookin.

SAMUEL GOOKIN, JR. died June 18, 1818, aged 18 years and 4 months.

RICHARD GOOKIN died May 20, 1826, aged 57 years.

REBECCA D., wife of Richard Gookin, died June 14, 1838, in her 70th year.

LUCINDA, daughter Richard and Rebecca Gookin, died Nov. 19, 1814, aged 15 years, 9 months.

RICHARD GOOKIN died Savannah, Ga., 1831, aged 30 years.

JOHN F. GOOKIN died Sept. 27, 1828, in his 22d year.

SARAH GOOKIN died Jan. 14, 1828, in her 23d year.

MRS. REBECCA GOOKIN, wife of Rev. Walter Tileston, died Apr. 27, 1827, aged 32 years.

LOUISA, wife of John L. Bunce, died Apr. 19, 1837, aged 34 years.

Warren D. Gookin died June 27, 1874, aged 74 years. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1830. He spent the early part of his life on a sugar plantation in Cuba and spent some time in travel. He finally went to New York where he won large success as a shipping merchant. A scholarship at Dartmouth was founded by him. A daughter married Edwin S. Waterman.

GORDON

JAMES GORDON, son of John and Rhoda Pope Gordon, was born in Shipton, P. Q., Dec. 24, 1844; d. Oct. 4, 1917. He married, first, at the age of 24, Sept. 18, 1873, Eva Burt of Wells River, Vt. She died in 1876. In 1877 he married, second, Jennie, daughter of Samuel and Gracia (Eames) Hancock. Lived in Woodsville since 1880. Carpenter and farmer; Democrat. Three children: Leslie J., Nina, and Harold.

GREEN

FREDERIC W. GREEN, the son of Orrin and Sarah Green, born in Topsham, Vt., Oct. 3, 1869. Was married Christmas Eve, 1891, to Miss Florence Alice Nims, born Rutland, Vt., Dec. 25, 1872. Has been hotel clerk at the Wentworth for nearly nineteen years. Two children:

1. WALTER FREDERICK b. Dec. 28, 1893.
2. ROBERT KINGSLEY b. Dec. 28, 1901.

HAINES

SAMUEL HAINES¹ born in England 1611; came to New England 1635; settled in Portsmouth.

SAMUEL HAINES² (Samuel¹) born 1646; married Jan. 9, 1673, Mary Fifield of Hampton; died 1688-89.

WILLIAM HAINES³ (Samuel², Samuel¹) born Jan. 6, 1679; married Jan. 4, 1705, Mary Louis of Casco Bay; died 1760.

DAVID HAINES⁴ (William³, Samuel², Samuel¹) born June 27, 1717; married Lydia Cate; settled in Epping. Ten children.

SIMEON HAINES⁵ (David⁴, William³, Samuel², Samuel¹) born May 9, 1752; married Eunice Gilman; died Haverhill 1829, aged 77. Twelve children born in Sanbornton.

SIMEON HAINES (Simeon⁵, David⁴, William³, Samuel², Samuel¹) born Sanbornton July 17, 1791; learned the trade of tanner and currier, and settled first in Plainfield, coming to Haverhill about 1824. His farm was at the Centre near the Union Meetinghouse. He returned to his native town about 1870, and resided with his son in Northfield till his death Oct. 7, 1879. Married, first, 1814, Sarah Flanders of Wilmot, who died Haverhill May 19, 1833, aged 36; second, 1834, Mrs. Mary (Mason) Pearsons of New Hampton, who died Feb. 13, 1843, aged 40; third, 1843, Sarah J. Clark of Sanbornton, who died (child birth) Haverhill Mar. 25, 1845, aged 38 years, 3 months; married, fourth, Sept. 21, 1845, Betsey Eliza Clark, sister of third wife, born Sanbornton Nov. 11, 1800, died July 2, 1850; married fifth, Mrs. Phebe (Acherton) Merrill of Vermont, who died Feb. 3, 1861, aged 55. His second, third, fourth, and fifth wives are buried in the Centre Haverhill Cemetery. Six children:

1. CHARLES TIMOTHY⁷ b. Plainfield Aug. 2, 1815; was farmer in Illinois.
2. BETSEY⁷ b. Plainfield June 19, 1817; m. David Merrill of Hav. (See Merrill.)
3. SIMEON⁷ b. Hav. July 16, 1824; lived in California.
4. MOSES⁷ b. Hav. Nov. 4, 1827, lost at the age of 21 on one of the Western lakes.
5. MARY ANN⁷ b. Hav. July 20, 1829; m. Marcellus J. Morse, s. of Jacob; lived in Fitchburg, Mass. (See Morse.)
6. CHARLES CLARK⁷ b. Hav. Mar. 25, 1845, at death of mother, 3d wife; farmer in Northfield till he moved west in 1880. He m. Oct. 25, 1871, Fannie Maria Stevens of Bangor, Me. One son Alvin Stevens Haines⁸ b. Northfield July 21, 1872.

HALE

DAVID H. HALE died Aug. 28, 1884, aged 84 years. Sybil J. F., wife David H. Hale died Apr. 17, 1877, aged 72 years, 6 months. Elvira C. Page born Sept. 10, 1811; died Mar. 27, 1892.

JAKEY H. HALE died Feb. 22, 1892, aged 85 years, 5 months. Prudence H., wife of Jakey H. Hale, died July 2, 1862, aged 58 years. Betsey S., wife of J. H. Hale, died Sept. 10, 1899, aged 80 years, 3 months, 23 days. Lucinda B., daughter of J. H. Hale, died Feb. 19, 1871, aged 25 years.

HALE

1. THOMAS HALE and Thomasine, his wife, came from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., between 1635 and 1638. Four children.

2. THOMAS born in England 1635, came with parents to America; married May 26, 1657, Mary, daughter Richard and Alice Bosworth Hutchinson. Nine children.

3. SAMUEL, youngest son of Thomas, born June 6, 1674; married, first, Martha Palmer; second, Sarah, widow of Edward Hazen. Six children by first wife.

4. JONATHAN born Bradford, Mass., in what is now Groveland, Jan. 9, 1701-2; married Susanna Tuttle, Ipswich Nov. 10, 1729. Probably removed to Worcester after 1747. Six children, one daughter who married Rev. Peter Powers.

5. JONATHAN born Bradford, Mass., 1752; married, first, Silence, daughter Elisha and Anna (Haven) Goddard of Sutton, Mass., born Nov. 18, 1752, died Jan. 15, 1800; married, second May 6, 1800, Mary Parker of Exeter. He died 1837 in Coventry (New Benton). He lived in Bradford and Sutton, Mass., in Haverhill, Concord, Framingham, Mass., and Coventry, N. H. He was in Haverhill during the Revolutionary struggle in which he took an active part. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, and had charge

of the scouting parties sent out from town. In 1779 and 1780 he was a resident of Concord. He was a delegate in Sept. 1779 with Col. Timothy Walker to a convention called for "appreciating currency by regulating prices" and in Dec. 1780 he was elected a representative from Concord to the General Court. From Concord he went to Framingham, Mass., where he was engaged in the manufacture of wool cards. He was selectman of the town in 1788, '89 and '90 and in 1795 represented Framingham in the General Court. After the death of his wife he removed to Coventry where he owned a large farm of a thousand acres on what were known as Coventry Meadows. The first town meeting of that town for the purpose of organizing a town government was held at the house of Maj. Jonathan Hale Dec. 30, 1801, and that town, except for drill periods spent in Haverhill, was his home till his death in 1837. He was one of the prominent men of the section. His six children were born probably in Framingham:

1. NATHAN HAVEN d. unm.
2. MARY m. William Coolidge of Coventry.
3. SUSANNA b. Nov. 1784; m. Nathan Dewey.
4. JOHN b. June 16, 1789.
5. MEHITABLE m. — Kent.
6. ANNA.

HARDY

JOSEPH HARDY¹ born Haverhill, Mass., 1781; came to Haverhill, from Weathersfield, Vt., about 1830; married Lucy Jeffers, born Haverhill, Mass., 1794; settled at foot of Little Black Hill off the Limekiln road, where he built his log house and cleared his farm. He died July 21, 1858; she died Apr. 3, 1850. Eight children:

1. JOHN² b. Weathersfield, Vt.
2. JOSEPH² b. Weathersfield, Vt., May 21, 1822.
3. ABRAHAM² b. Feb. 7, 1825 (?); m., 1st, Nancy E. Bailey; 2d, Sarah Dow Hobbs; lived in Plymouth.
4. EBEN² b. Weathersfield, Vt., 1827.
5. SUMNER² b. Weathersfield, Vt., 1829; enlisted Sept. 1861, 6th Regt. N. H. Vols., discharge for disability May 1863.
6. JOSIAH² b. Hav. July 18, 1831.
7. MARY A.² b. Hav.; m. (pub. Apr. 13, 1857) James R. Battis. (See Battis.)
8. LUCY.²

JOSEPH HARDY² (Joseph¹) born Weathersfield, Vt., May 21, 1822; married, Sept. 2, 1852, Alzina E. Glynn of Chester, Vt. Farmer, Democrat. Lived on the Limekiln road and later in East Haverhill; died May 21, 1900. Seven children born Haverhill:

1. WILLIAM J.³ b. 1854; farmer; lives Jeffers Hill road.
2. CHARLES LOWELL³ b. 1856; m. (pub. Jan. 8, 1874) Eliza Adams, b. Canada; farmer; lives on the Knight's road above Pike. One child, Charles.⁴
3. FRANK S.³ b. 1858.
4. LUELLA³ b. 1860; m. (pub. Dec. 8, 1882) Chas. E. Barrett, Weymouth, Mass., b. 1857.
5. FRED S.³ b. 1863.
6. GEORGE J. b. 1865; m. — Wren; lives in Auburn, Me. Three chil.: Beatrix,⁴ Gwendolin,⁴ Ella.
7. BERTHA m. Fred Noyes.
8. BLANCHE m. Walter Arnold.

EBEN HARDY² (Joseph¹) born Weathersfield, Vt., 1827; married Adeline Bowen; lived at North Haverhill, Woodsville, and Webster; died Webster June 20, 1894. Two sons, who lived till manhood: Albert³ and Eben.³

JOSIAH HARDY² (Joseph¹) born Haverhill July 18, 1831; married Aug. 20, 1856, Dorothy Ann, daughter of John H. and Ann D. (Ladd) Bailey, born Alexandria Feb. 17, 1834. They lived in Haverhill, where he was employed as section boss on the Boston,

Concord and Montreal Railroad, until 1882 when he purchased a farm in East Piermont where he resided till his death Mar. 3, 1912. Two children born Haverhill:

1. ERNEST A. b. Apr. 9, 1859; d. Apr. 8, 1860.
2. ARABELLA G. b. Mar. 4, 1861; m. Mar. 3, 1881, George A. Clarke; farmer and Advent minister; who d. May 19, 1905. After his death, at the age of 45, she taught her first district school in East Piermont, teaching for eight terms; lives in East Piermont; m., 2d, James Leonard. One child, Ernest G. Clarke, machinist, m. Mary J. Noyes of Bradford, Vt. Resides Weymouth, Mass.; employee in Fore River Shipbuilding Yard, Quincy, Mass.

FRANK S. HARDY³ (Joseph², Joseph¹) born 1859; married (published Oct. 9, 1879), Helen E. Smalley, born Rockingham, Vt., 1861. Two children, 1, Mary⁴ m. Fred A. Sleeper; 2, Joseph⁴ m. Dec. 12, 1907, Lillian Wright, lives at Fred A. Sleeper's, East Haverhill.

FRED S. HARDY³ (Joseph², Joseph¹) born 1863; married Nov. 10, 1883, Cora A., daughter Alvin and Ellen Blake, born Haverhill 1865; farmer lives Number Six Schoolhouse road. Two children born Haverhill:

1. LUCY⁴ b. May 30, 1886; m. Arthur Blake.
2. LAWRENCE A.⁴ b. Jan. 15, 1897.

Another family by the name of Hardy has lived in Haverhill of which there is probably now no representative living.

HENRY HARDY died Apr. 15, 1855.

SARAH HARDY married Samuel Hardy of Piermont Feb. 23, 1843.

In the Haverhill Cemetery there is a lot containing four graves with inscriptions on headstones: Mary Rogers, wife of William H. Hardy, died Feb. 16, 1881, aged 75 years. Joel R. Hardy, 1841-1904. Alfred T. Hardy, 1843-1904. Rodney M. Hardy, 1847-1905.

Another inscription: Sarah Hardy, July 6, 1816-Aug. 18, 1893.

HARRIMAN

1. LEONARD HARRIMAN¹ of Rowley, Mass.
2. MATTHEW HARRIMAN² born June 16, 1652; married Elizabeth Swan.
3. ABNER HARRIMAN³ married Sarah Merrill, one of the first settlers of Hampstead.
4. JASIEL HARRIMAN⁴ (Abner³, Matthew², Leonard¹) born Hampstead Mar. 11, 1726-7; died Aug. 17, 1802, in Sandwich; married Mar. 19, 1752, Mary, daughter Nathaniel and Mary (Lowell) Davis, born May 19, 1733, died 1819. He was a grantee of Haverhill, Bath and Newbury, Vt., and was one of the party that came up in the spring of 1762 to assist John Hazen in putting up his mill and begin settlement. With Joshua Howard and Simeon Stevens he made the journey from Hampstead in four days coming up direct, by the Baker's River route, and over what is now Warren Summit, instead of taking the usual course as did Hazen and the others by way of North Haverhill. They were the first of the settlers to take the shorter direct route. He remained but a little time in Haverhill, went to Bath where he became the first settler, and later went to Chester, and still later to Sandwich. Before coming to Coös he lived for a time in Gilmanton. He was the first blacksmith in Coös, hence a person of first importance. Ten children:

1. MOLLY⁵ b. Hampstead July 26, 1752-3.
2. SARAH⁵ b. July 21, 1755; m. Robert McKinley.
3. MERCY⁵ b. 1757; d. 1847; m. David Carr of Corinth, Vt.
4. JOAB⁵ b. Gilmanton July 4, 1760; m. Hannah Beede.
5. PEABODY⁵ b. Aug. 22, 1762.
6. JAMES⁵ b. 1764; d. young.

7. MARY⁵ b. Bath 1766; m. Simeon Smith of Campton, and d. there near the close of 1854 ae. 88 yrs. She was the first white child in b. Bath.
8. JAMES CHESTER⁵ b. in Bath, June 14, 1767; d. Wiscasset, Me., Jan. 9, 1848; m. Oct. 13, 1790, Sarah Eaton.
9. JANE m. Hohn McKinley; moved to the "Western Reservation" about 1810.
10. NANCY b. June 12, 1772, in Chester; m. Jesse Carleton. (See Carleton.)

HAWKINS

DEXTER LORENZO HAWKINS,² son of Dexter¹ and Martha (Weare) Hawkins, was born Pomfret, Vt., July 27, 1835; died Oct. 5, 1918; married June 11, 1855, Rhoda A., daughter of Wayne and Olive Armstrong, born Norwich, Vt., Aug. 7, 1832. They lived in Sharon, Vt., and Norwich till 1860, when they moved to Bath, where he was agent for D. K. Jackman and for his estate after his death until he came to Woodsville in 1884; was clerk at the Mount Gardner House; joint manager of the Parker House with Eugene Nutting until the completion of the Opera block in 1890, when he entered the employ of E. B. Mann where he remained for twenty-seven years. While a resident of Bath he was selectman for four years, and in 1887 was elected selectman of Haverhill, and reelected twenty-one times, a service of twenty-two years, breaking all previous records for length of service. A life-long Democrat, the larger number of his elections were given him when his party was in the minority; was clerk in the Mann drug store, and janitor of the Opera block; Mason; Christian Scientist. Nine children:

1. IDA JANE³ b. Norwich, Vt., 1856; d. 1864.
2. OLIVE ALBINA³ b. Norwich, Vt., 1858; m., 1st, John Gale; 2d, Frank Chamberlin of Bath; d. 1900.
3. MARTHA³ b. Norwich, Vt., 1860; m. Warren H. Whitcomb of Bath.
4. ELLEN F.³ b. Bath 1862; m. Arthur Carr; d. 1902.
5. DEXTER L.³ b. Bath 1864; d. 1865.
6. CLIMENA³ b. Bath 1866; m. Odell Wilson; lives in Portland, Me.
7. RHODA ANN³ b. Bath, 1868; m. 1890 Walter H. Stickney.
8. MAX³ b. Bath 1870; m. Alice Moseley of Lyme; lives in Manchester.
9. MAUDE³ b. 1871; d. 1872.

HAYWARD

In the early history of the town the names of Joshua and Jonathan Hayward frequently appear in the records, Joshua was selectman in 1779, was surveyor of highways as early as 1765, and was one of the jurors at the first term of the Grafton County Court in 1773. He rendered honorable service in the War of the Revolution and later was major of the twelfth regiment New Hampshire Militia. Jonathan Hayward was one of the "committee of inspection," during the Revolutionary struggle. The names of neither appear in the town clerks records subsequent to 1780. Joshua married Susanna —. They had five children born in Haverhill:

1. JOHN b. June 20, 1766.
2. SUSANNA b. May 22, 1768.
3. JOSHUA b. Sept. 28, 1770.
4. RIX or RISE b. Sept. 1, 1772.
5. AMOS b. Apr. 9, 1775.

HAYWOOD

NATHANIEL HAYWOOD born Winchendon, Mass., Apr. 14, 1792; married Mary Durant of Springfield, Vt., born Keene Dec. 20, 1795; died Haverhill Mar. 23, 1829. She died Haverhill 1862. They came to East Haverhill where he purchased a farm about 1818. Seven children:

1. ALVAH E. b. May 4, 1813.
2. CLARK b. Nov. 20, 1815.

3. MARY A. b. Oct. 1, 1817; m. John J. Jeffers. (See Jeffers.)
4. SARAH D. b. May 4, 1820; m. Daniel Dunkley. (See Dunkley.)
5. BENJAMIN F. b. Nov. 24, 1822.
6. MARTHA A. b. Aug. 13, 1826; m. James Bisbee. (See Bisbee.)
7. PARTHENA E. b. Feb. 28, 1829; m. Jan. 12, 1853, Joseph A. Davis of Bath.

1. ALVAH E. HAYWOOD, son Nathaniel and Mary Durant, born East Haverhill Apr. 12, 1814, married Lucretia Jeffers, published June 5, 1834, died Nov. 4, 1859. She married, second, Dec. 25, 1863, Daniel Batchelder. She died Oct. 21, 1874. Alvah E. Haywood was a farmer; lived on the road leading from near the old town house, Center Haverhill, over the hill to Number Six schoolhouse. Was prominent in town affairs; served as selectman, was several years deputy sheriff; a Democrat, was active in the councils of his party. They had seven children all born in Haverhill:

1. JAMES E. b. May 23, 1836.
2. SYBIL M. b. May 30, 1839; m. Nov. 20, 1855, John Carr of E. Hav.; d. Mar. 1, 1907.
3. CHASTINA L. b. Aug. 5, 1841; m. June 12, 1860, Solon H. Baker. (See Baker.)
4. MARTHA E. b. July 11, 1845; m. William R. Johnson of Bath; living 1914 in Detroit, Mich.
5. NATHANIEL J. b. May 4, 1850; m. Maria E. Vrock of Almont, Mich., living 1914 in New York City.
6. IRA W. b. Nov. 22, 1854; living in Ohio; unm.
7. MARY OLIN b. July 8, 1856; d. unm. Apr. 17, 1872.

JAMES E. HAYWOOD, son Alvah E. and Lucretia Jeffers, born May 23, 1836; married Nov. 16, 1859, Caroline E., daughter of Timothy Read Bacon of Haverhill. He went to Michigan on attaining his majority and entered the employ of the lumber firm of Stafford, Haywood and Jenness, his uncle, Clark Haywood, being a member of the firm. He was a pioneer worker in the unbroken forests of Huron County, and has made his home in Port Huron since, and won notable business success. A Democrat in politics like his father, he has held important official positions; has been two years county treasurer; represented Huron County in the state legislature four years, and was deputy collector, inspector and appraiser of the Huron district during the first Cleveland and part of the Harrison administrations. Resides Port Huron, Mich. Two children:

1. EDWIN REED b. Jan. 13, 1863; m. Nov. 16, 1892, Jennette G. Allan. Engineer Grand Truck Railroad; killed in railroad collision Nov. 4, 1904. Two chil.: Allan E. b. Jan. 2, 1892; Edwin B. b. Feb. 4, 1903. Mrs. Haywood and sons live in Battle Creek, Mich.
2. BLANCHE P. b. Feb. 3, 1870; m. Feb. 20, 1895, Alexander Moore; lives Port Huron, Mich.

2. CLARK HAYWOOD, son Nathaniel and Mary Durant, born Weathersfield, Vt., Nov. 20, 1815; married Feb. 6, 1845, Ellen Noyes, daughter Daniel Clark of Landaff, born Sept. 2, 1820. Soon after reaching his majority he went to Landaff as clerk in a country store, and later opened a store of his own in Swiftwater, Bath, which he successfully conducted till about 1857, where he went to Michigan, engaging successfully in the lumber business at Port Huron in company with two other New Hampshire men, under the firm name of Stafford, Haywood and Jenness. He died Mar. 24, 1896. Seven children: 1, Arthur Henry born in Bath, died in infancy; 2, May Ellen; 3, May Alice married F. J. Haines; 4, Eben Clark born Landaff, went West with his father, lived in Cleveland; 5, Ella Maria born Bath; 6, Martha Alonia born Bath; 7, Charles Durant born Lexington, Mich.

3. BENJAMIN F. HAYWOOD, son Nathaniel and Mary Durant, born Haverhill Nov. 24, 1822; married Aurelia, daughter Gad and Lilly (Litchfield) Bisbee of Haverhill; farmer and lumberman. Lived in Haverhill and Landaff and again in Haverhill at the Centre where he died March 9, 1881. Children:

1. ALVA E. b. 1851; m. Susan M. Wilson, dau. Amos and Sally Whitchee of Benton, pub. Jan. 14, 1873. Lived in Haverhill and later in the West.
2. ELLA m. Orman L. Mann of Benton. (See Mann.)
3. MARY A. b. 1856 (?); m. July 25, 1880, Frank L. Chase of Hav. (See Chase.)
4. MARTHA B. b. 1863; m. Dec. 20, 1881, Frank B., s. of Prescott and Maria Parker of Benton. Live in Lisbon.

HAZEN—HAZZEN

1. EDWARD. The name occurs in the Rowley, Mass. records "Elizabeth, wife of Edward Hazzen, died Sept. 18, 1649." He married, second, Mar. 1650 Hannah, daughter Thomas and Hannah Grant of Rowley. Their ten children were born in Rowley.

2. RICHARD, son Edward and Hannah Grant Hazzen, born Aug. 6, 1669; married Dec. 5, 1694, Mary, daughter Capt. John and Hannah Andrews Peabody. She died Dec. 13, 1731; he died Sept. 25, 1733. Their eleven children were born in Rowley and Haverhill, Mass.

3. MOSES, son Richard and Mary (Peabody) Hazzen, born May 17, 1701; married Mar. 5, 1727-8, Abigail, daughter John and Lydia (Gilman) White. Six children born in Haverhill, Mass.:

1. ABIGAIL b. Jan. 7, 1728-9; m. Moses Moors.
2. JOHN.
3. MOSES.
4. ANNA b. July 30, 1735; m. Robert Peaslee, s. of Moses of Dover. He was one of the grantees of Hav., but did not settle in town. Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, member of Congress from New Hampshire, was their grandson.
5. WILLIAM b. July 17, 1738; d. Mar. 23, 1814. He was a grantee of Hav., but never settled. He went when a young man to New Brunswick, where he became a large landowner, and was prominent in public life, and was for several years a member of the Governor's Council previous to his death. He had a family of sixteen chil.
6. SARAH b. 1741; d. young.

2. JOHN, son of Moses and Abigail (White) Hazen, born Aug. 11, 1731; married, first, Nov. 30, 1752, Anna Swett of Haverhill, Mass. She died after their removal to Haverhill, N. H., Sept. 29, 1765. Their three children were born in Hampstead:

1. SARAH b. Mar. 12, 1753; m. Nathaniel Merrill. (See Merrill.)
2. JOHN b. Nov. 29, 1755. He went, after the death of his mother, with his uncle William to New Brunswick, where he subsequently made his home. In a letter to his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Merrill, in 1797, he speaks of his own family, and in another in 1823 while on a visit to Concord N. H., he announces his intention to spend some time in Hav., before returning home, and alludes to a previous visit he had made fourteen years before.
3. MOSES b. Sept. 1, 1757; d. May 1, 1758.

John Hazen, married second, 1766, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Josiah Cotton. One child:

4. ANNA b. Aug. 1, 1768. After the death of her father, and the second marriage of her mother, she came under the guardianship of her uncle Moses Hazen, Oct. 1, 1779. In 1797 she was living with her brother, John, in New Brunswick. In a letter to Nathaniel Merrill Sept. 2, that year, her brother wrote: "My sister, Nancy, intends going to the states this fall. If she should do so you will hear particularly of us."

John Hazen died in Haverhill, Oct. 1774. The administrators of his estate filed bond Oct. 22, 1774. He was probably buried in the Oxbow Cemetery at Newbury, but this is not certain as his grave is unmarked. His widow, Abigail, married Jan. 23, 1775, Henry Hancock, a native of England and one of the first settlers of Lyman. They resided in Haverhill and Bath, and their son, Thomas and grandson, the late Samuel R. Hancock, lived on what is known as the Hancock farm just over the Bath-Haverhill line.

Before coming to Haverhill, John Hazen was active in the settlement of Hampstead

and had distinguished himself by service in the French and Indian War. In 1757 he was lieutenant in Capt. Jacob Bayley's Company, Col. Meserve's New Hampshire regiment and took part in the Crown Point expedition. In 1758 he was a captain in Col. Hart's regiment, and in 1760 he also commanded a company in Col. Goffe's regiment which was sent out for the invasion of Canada. He gained an enviable reputation for bravery and daring, during these hazardous campaigns. Named first of the grantees of Haverhill he was first on the ground in beginning its settlement, was the largest land-owner, and the leader in its affairs in its early years. He served on the important committees named by the proprietors in the division of the town into lots, the construction of roads and the erection of mills. He was moderator of the first town meeting and served in that capacity the most of the time until his death. He also held the office of town clerk and selectman. He was instrumental in securing a desirable class of settlers, and untiring in his activities for the welfare of the new town in the settlement of which he was so important a factor. Indeed to him more than to any other may be fitly ascribed the title, "Founder of Haverhill."

3. MOSES, son of Moses and Abigail (White) Hazen, born June 1, 1733; died Troy, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1803. Like his brother, John, he distinguished himself in the colonial wars, and served under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham where he was severely wounded. He was retired on half pay, married Charlotte La Sausse, a French lady, and settled at St. John in Canada. They had no children. He had acquired large landed property in Canada when the War of the Revolution broke out. At the sacrifice of his Canadian property, and his half pay for life, he immediately espoused the patriot cause, and raised a regiment of Canadians, known as "Congress' Own" and "Hazen's Own" and which rendered important service. Before the close of the War he was commissioned brigadier-general. He cut a military road in Vermont from Peacham to Montgomery through a notch in the mountains which perpetuates his memory by bearing his name. He was one of the grantees of both Haverhill and Newbury, but was never much identified with the affairs of either town.

HAZEN

GEORGE BOARDMAN HAZEN born Feb. 11, 1834, Glover, Vt., son Charles A. and Martha P. (Hardy) Hazen; married June 12, 1855, Phebe, daughter Asa and Harriet Loveland, born Sept. 1, 1834. Farmer; lived Glover, Vt., later in Bath and Haverhill (Woodsville). Three children born Glover, Vt.:

1. IDA MAY b. May 12, 1856; m. Herbert D. Chamberlin of Bath; reside in New Salem, Mass.
2. ELLEN W. b. May 12, 1857; unm.; lives with parents, Woodsville.
3. CHARLES A. b. Nov. 25, 1860; m. Mar. 1892 Charlotte McKinzie, b. Canada; lives Woodsville.

HEATH

SYLVANUS HEATH came from Sandwich, Mass., and settled in Newbury, Vt., in 1762. He married Sept. 24, 1769, Azubah Sawyer, and died Feb. 26, 1787. They had ten children. His widow survived him 47 years, and died July 26, 1834, aged 81.

NATHAN HEATH, fourth of the ten children of Sylvanus and Azubah (Sawyer), born Newbury, Vt., July 16, 1775; married Louisa Chamberlin of Bath, N. H. Lived in Bath and later in Haverhill on the farm now owned and occupied by his great-grandson, Guy O. Heath. They had six children:

1. BETSEY m. Roswell Wilnot, pub. Sept. 7, 1822.
2. SYLVANUS m. Hannah —,
3. ABIGAIL m. Francis D. Kimball of Hav. (See Kimball.)

4. ISAAC.
5. RACHEL m. Horace Smith. Three chil.: Horace, Nathan, Lyman.
6. SARAH d. young.

ISAAC HEATH, son of Nathan and Louisa (Chamberlin); married Harriet Willis, published Nov. 22, 1826. Lived on the farm on the Brier Hill road known as the Heath farm. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. SARAH b. 1828; m. Joshua Nutter of Bath.
2. HARRIET d. unm.
3. NATHAN.
4. HANNAH D. m. B. F. Hibbard of Bath; died in New York. Two chil.: (1) Hortense, d. Jan. 20, 1920; (2) Adaline. Noted musicians.

NATHAN HEATH, son Isaac and Harriet Willis, born June 7, 1833; married Mar. 31, 1859, Abigail, daughter of John French Foster of Bath, born June 1, 1841; lived on the Heath farm, died Sept. 20, 1913. She died Mar. 20, 1915. One child.

GUY O. HEATH, son of Nathan and Abigail (Foster), born Haverhill Apr. 6, 1873; married Sept. 23, 1900, Della, daughter of Leander Bennett, Unity, Me., born Mar. 1874; lives on the Heath farm. Farmer and proprietor of milk route. Four children:

1. ORA KENDALL b. Sept. 1, 1901.
2. ROY ISAAC b. May 31, 1906.
3. MORRIS NATHAN b. Oct. 6, 1908.
4. HAROLD b. Sept. 23, 1914.

HENRY

JAMES EVERETT HENRY¹, son of Joseph and Mary Calhoun Henry, born in Lyman Apr. 21, 1831; married Apr. 5, 1854, Eliza Ann, daughter Joseph Ide, born in Waterford, Vt., June 30, 1832. He came to Woodsville about 1872, and resided here till about 1880. Was a farmer, but while in Woodsville became interested in the lumber business, owning an extensive tract in the region of Fabyans, Henry, Joy and Baldwin. Went to Lincoln; largest lumber plant in New Hampshire. J. E. Henry¹ sons resided in Lincoln. Republican; representatives 1897, 1901, 1903. He died April 19, 1911. Five children:

1. IDA MARY² b. Littleton Feb. 13, 1855; m. June 3, 1875, Parker A. Putnam of Hav. Resides Glenns Ferry, Idaho.
2. HARRIET SARAH² b. Littleton Feb. 6, 1857; m. June 1, 1881, George W. Nuckolls physician; resides Tintah, Minn.
3. GEORGE EVERETT² b. Littleton Mar. 24, 1862; m. Apr. 21, 1891, Bertha Sarah, dau. George Cowan; Republican; Methodist; resides Winchester, Man. Lumber manufacturer (J. E. Henry & Sons).
4. JOHN HIGGINS² b. Littleton Mar. 4, 1863; m. Marion Cooledge; two chil.; resides in Pasadena, Cal., where he has large real estate interests.
5. CHARLES BUCK² b. Hav. (Woodsville) Feb. 24, 1875; m. Jan. 1, 1900, Katherine Frances, dau. Dr. Thaddeus Ezra and Iantha (Kneeland) Sanger, b. Littleton Apr. 7, 1879; lumber manufacturer (J. E. Henry & Sons). Republican. Resides in Lincoln.

HOBBS

EDWARD G. HOBBS born Wentworth May 25, 1810; married Naomi Quimby; lived in Wentworth and Warren; came to North Haverhill about 1870; died Haverhill Nov. 10, 1901. Farmer and shoemaker. Six children born in Wentworth and Warren.

JOHN L. HOBBS, eldest son Edward G. and Naomi Quimby, born Warren 1849(?); married 1882 Bessie, daughter Samuel Nason of Wentworth. He was employed for some years as a machinist in Exeter and Portsmouth, but came to Haverhill in 1882 and settled on the farm on Brier Hill where he has since resided. They have six children, all born in Haverhill:

1. MAUDE E. b. Sept. 21, 1884; m. Aug. 18, 1904, Kinsley Robinson, b. Lyme, 1877; lives in Hav.; farmer. Chil.: (1) Max b. Aug. 19, 1905; (2) Morris b. Feb. 23, 1908; (3) Alice Louise b. Sept. 6, 1909; (4) Bert.
2. EDWARD G. b. Apr. 1886; m. Oct. 14, 1909, Lois m., dau. John S. and Emma Marcy Rogers of Hav., b. June 1892; butter maker, and farmer; lives Center Hav. Three chil.: (1) Dennis Alfred b. Mar. 1911; (2) Bertha Louise b. Jan. 1, 1913; (3) Arthur b. Jan. 1, 1914.
3. GLADYS b. Sept. 22, 1888; m. May 1913 Roy McQuestion. One child, Clara b. May 1914; lives in Bath.
4. BERTHA b. Mar. 14, 1890; d. Aug. 1892.
5. FLORENCE b. Apr. 2, 1895; d. in infancy.
6. DOROTHY b. June 27, 1897; m. Aug. 30, 1912, Will L. Smith; lives Brier Hill. One child.

HOSFORD

OBADIAH HOSFORD¹ born Hebron, Conn., Mar. 27, 1756; married June 20, 1779, Abigail Carrier, born Hebron Dec. 13, 1760; farmer at Thetford, Vt.; died Nov. 16, 1822; she died Nov. 27, 1740.

CALVIN HOSFORD² (Obadiah¹) born Thetford, Vt., Nov. 17, 1791; married Feb. 27, 1823, Lucy, daughter of Jesse Carpenter of Lyme, born Dec. 19, 1789. Three children.

CALVIN L. HOSFORD³ (Calvin², Obadiah¹) born Thetford, Vt., Apr. 11, 1824; married Dec. 23, 1850, Emily R., daughter Ira W. and Diana Downer Johnson, born June 14, 1824, died Feb. 22, 1884. He died Monroe, Mar. 1, 1890. Two children born Thetford, Vt.: 1, Charles H.; 2, Frank L. born Apr. 4, 1854.

CHARLES H. HOSFORD⁴ (Calvin L.³, Calvin², Obadiah¹) born Thetford, Vt., Apr. 10, 1853; married Jennie L., daughter Noah M. and Sarah (Hadley) Hastings, born Monroe Apr. 9, 1859. Educated at Thetford, Vt., Academy, read law with ex-Gov. Roswell Farnham, Bradford, Vt., and Samuel B. Page, Woodsville. Admitted to bar June 17, 1879. Practiced his profession at McIndoes, Vt., for twenty years, and at Woodsville since Feb. 1899. Became interested in Woodsville real estate of which he has been and is a large owner, and spending almost his entire time in Woodsville he is, though retaining his residence in Monroe, practically a citizen of Haverhill. He was a member of the New Hampshire House from Monroe in 1897, and of the Senate from the second district 1911-12. Three children born Monroe:

1. MAUDE A.⁵ (See Colby.)
2. JEAN W.⁵ b. 1886; m. June 12, 1906, Howard W. Burrill. One s. Guy H. Burrill.
3. LARKIN L.⁵ b. Apr. 5, 1893; m. May 30, 1914, Harriet M. Burns. Lives in Woodsville. Served in Navy.

HOWARD

COL. JOSHUA HOWARD was born in Haverhill, Mass., Apr. 24, 1740. He came with two others, from Salisbury up the Merrimac over the height of land direct to Haverhill, in Apr. 1762 and at once went to work for Capt. Hazen. He was a grantee of Newbury, Vt., but settled on an island just north of the county farm. He brought his wife to his farm later—Susan—who died May 20, 1816, at the age of 73. He lived to the age of 98 years and 9 months, dying Jan. 4, 1839. (See First Settlers.) Little is known of his family.

Joshua Howard, Jr., his eldest son, remained with his father and died Dec. 6, 1848, in his 60th year, while his wife lived till Dec. 27, 1851, dying at the age of 71.

Another son, Benjamin, went to Ohio, and still another, Rice, spent most of his time in the South.

A daughter, Susanna, married in Mar. 1888, Ephraim Knapp.

HOWE

JOHN HOWE¹, emigrant ancestor of the most numerous branch of the Howe families of America, was in Sudbury, Mass., 1638; freeman 1640; selectman 1642; grantee and early settler of Marlborough; his wife, Mary, died 1679. He died 1689.

JOHN HOWE² (John¹) married Jan. 22, 1662, Elizabeth ——. Killed by the Indians Apr. 20, 1676.

JOHN HOWE³ (John², John¹) lived in Marlborough. By his wife, Rebecca, had eleven children; died about 1753.

PETER HOWE⁴ (John³, John², John¹) born Marlborough May 8, 1695; married Dec. 4, 1718, Grace Bush. He died Oct. 18, 1778; she died Dec. 10, 1770.

EZRA HOWE⁵ (Peter⁴, John³, John², John¹) born Marlborough Mar. 12, 1719; married Phebe Bush. Served in French War. Removed to Henniker about 1770; died there Apr. 4, 1789.

MICAH HOWE⁶ (Ezra⁵, Peter⁴, John³, John², John¹) born Sept. 22, 1759; lived in Henniker; married Louisa Amsden, born Mar. 14, 1761. She died 1800; he died July 22, 1842.

LIEUT. JOEL HOWE⁷ (Micah⁶, Ezra⁵, Peter⁴, John³, John², John¹) born Henniker Apr. 4, 1784; married Dec. 4, 1812, Sophia Patterson, born Henniker Jan. 7, 1794; soldier in war of 1812; carpenter and mill owner; had a hotel in Warner. He died Apr. 22, 1850.

JOEL WILLIAM HOWE⁸ (Lieut. Joel⁷, Micah⁶, Ezra⁵, Peter⁴, John³, John², John¹) born Henniker Dec. 19, 1818; married Sept. 22, 1846, Elizabeth B. Woods of Thornton, who died Feb. 9, 1860. He married, second, Jan. 1, 1861, Lucinda F. Gould of Concord. Lived in Warner, where he died.

JOSEPH MILLER HOWE⁹ (Joel William⁸, Lieut. Joel⁷, Micah⁶, Ezra⁵, Peter⁴, John³, John², John¹) born Warner, July 27, 1847; married Oct. 25, 1880, Annie Maria, daughter Damon Young and Maria M. (Morrison) Dearborn, born Oct. 14, 1854. He was merchant clerk in Plymouth 1870–85; town treasurer 1878–79. In business in Windsor, Vt., 1885–92; general store in Woodsville 1892 (Howe & Gordon); manager store of E. B. Mann, 1913, till present (1919); member of Board of Supervisors of check list four years, 1905–08; member Board of Education of Woodsville eight years; director Woodsville National Bank. Republican; Congregationalist; has lived in Woodsville since 1892. Four children:

1. WILLIS DEARBORN¹⁰ b. Plymouth Apr. 21, 1882; grad. Dartmouth B. S. 1906, spent year in Tuck School, M. C. S. 1907. Has since been in employ of International Banking Corp. at Empire, Canal Zone, Panama, Mexico City, San Francisco. At present (1917) in charge of bank at Medellin, Columbia, South America. Married Aug. 16, 1916, Helen Alice Thompson of San Francisco.
2. ALIDA DEARBORN¹⁰ b. Plymouth May 17, 1884; m. Sept. 16, 1908, Raymond A. Pearl. Accountant, Fairbanks Scale Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. Resides St. Johnsbury. One child Margaret Morrison b. July 6, 1916.
3. MARGARET DAMON¹⁰ b. Windsor, Vt., Aug. 26, 1891; d. Oct. 17, 1918. Graduate State Normal School, Plymouth. Taught in Woodsville and Gardner, Mass., schools.
4. LUMAN BURR¹⁰ b. Woodsville July 7, 1896; member class of 1917, Dartmouth College. Enlisted as yeoman, U. S. N., Dec. 1917.

HOWE

JOTHAM HOWE was born in Enfield in 1805 and died in Haverhill Mar. 21, 1872, at the age of 66 years and 5 months. His wife, Anne Childs, was born in Royalton, Vt., in 1806, and died in Haverhill Sept. 1, 1867, aged 61 years and 8 months. They were married Feb. 20, 1837; was a farmer and established himself on the Howe farm a little off the street leading from the Main Street, North Haverhill, up to the Wilson place. A Democrat, attended M. E. church. Children:

ANNE JANE² b. Dec. 31, 1840; d. Feb. 19, 1842.

LAURA ANN² m. John C. Farnham.

MARY JANE² m. John C. Farnham. (See Farnham.)

HUBERT

JOSEPH HUBERT died Apr. 18, 1848, aged 68 years. Susan Hubert, wife, died Mar. 25, 1860, aged 78 years. Henry M. Hubert died Mar. 15, 1856, aged 37 years. Mary Ann, daughter Joseph and Susan Hubert, died June 18, 1828, aged 2 years. Harriet, daughter Joseph and Susan Hubert, died Mar. 16, 1828, aged 3 years.

HUNKINS

JONATHAN HUNKINS, son of Thomas and Clarence Hewes Hunkins of Hill, born June 11, 1799; married Oct. 18, 1826, Betsey, daughter of Joseph Smith of New Chester. He went to Benton in 1844, residing there, owning a farm and sawmill on Tunnell stream until about 1865 when he purchased the Simeon Haines farm near the Union Meeting-house, and resided there till his death Aug. 9, 1866. She died Bradford, Vt., Jan. 12, 1879, in her 75th year. Five children:

1. JOSEPH SMITH b. Apr. 21, 1828; lived in Laconia.
2. HARVEY AUGUSTUS b. Apr. 29, 1830; m. Maria, dau. Daniel Wilson, d. Benton Jan. 12, 1859. (See Wilson.)
3. THOMAS HEWES b. Aug. 3, 1834; m. — Pope; lived in Hav. and Bradford, Vt., till about 1880.
4. OLIVE ANN b. May 30, 1837; m. James Page of Benton. (See Page.)
5. CLARISSA JANE b. July 7, 1840; went to California; d. June 6, 1875.

HUNT

HUNT MONUMENT

CALEB HUNT died June 11, 1861, aged 78 years, 10 months.

REBECCA POOLE, wife of Caleb Hunt, died Nov. 8, 1863, aged 70 years, 11 months.

ELIZABETH POOLE died Apr. 19, 1873, aged 90 years, 17 days.

MARY ANTOINETTE, wife Horace Hunt, died May 21, 1869, aged 42 years, 27 days.

EDWARD MORSE died Aug. 1854, aged 7 months, 8 days.

ANTOINETTE died Aug. 3, 1856, aged 13 months, 13 days.

HENRY TOWLE Oct. 24, 1857, aged one day.

HARRIET July 16, 1864, aged 22 months, 10 days.

CALEB S. HUNT, eldest son of Caleb Hunt; graduated at Dartmouth 1832; read law with Lieut. Gov. Read of Massachusetts, whose daughter he married. Lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he manufactured cotton goods.

HORACE HUNT graduated from Dartmouth in 1847. He returned to Haverhill and purchased Towle farm. Later he went to Boston and engaged in business, but lost largely on account of endorsements.

PRESCOTT HUNT was educated Haverhill Academy and later went to Boston as clerk, then partner in Benton Iron Co. He was president of a national bank, but like his brother he lost heavily.

HELEN HUNT married Hon. Stoddard Colby, prominent lawyer of Montpelier, Vt., and register of the U. S. Treasury. They had two children.

HUTCHINS

JOSEPH HUTCHINS with his wife, Martha, came from Haverhill, Mass., to the New Hampshire Haverhill in 1765. He purchased of Timothy Bedel for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, the original right of John Church, grantee, which embraced Meadow lot Number 43 in Hosmer's Meadow and settled at the Brook. The deed bears the date of July 3, 1765, and he is described as "Yeoman."

From the beginning he was prominent in the affairs of the town, serving on important

committees appointed by the proprietors, and filling also the most important town offices. His name appears as the first of the Board of Selectmen in 1769, and he was again a member of the board in 1788 and in 1791. He was representative to the General Court in 1788 and 1789, and represented the towns of Haverhill, Piermont, Warren and Coventry in the Convention of 1788 that adopted the Federal Constitution. In 1791 he was a member of the Convention called to revise the constitution of the state. During the War of the Revolution he was a member of the Committee of Safety and was in command of a company of volunteers who served in the Eastern Division of the Northern Department in Gen. Jacob Bayley's brigade from Aug. to Oct. 1777. The names of some of the privates of his company indicate the regard in which he must have been held—Timothy Barron, Samuel Ladd, Ebenezer McIntosh, John Page, Jona. Sanders, Jona. Ring, James Woodward, James Bailey, Nathaniel Rix, Joshua Howard. He lived on Ladd Street, and operated a gristmill which the proprietors granted him permission in 1779 "on the south side of Hosmers (Oliverian) brook below the bridge." His name appears frequently in the records with the title of "Colonel," but this must have been a militia title, and not one by right of commanding a regiment during the war. His name disappears from the town records after 1791, and in 1792 or 1793 he removed with his family to Middlesex, Vt. The cause of his removal was perhaps financial embarrassment, as the court records show a large number of executions issued against him. Twelve children all except eldest born in Haverhill:

1. RUTH b. Feb. 6, 1764; m. Nov. 29, 1883, Moody Bedel.
2. MEHITABLE b. May 24, 1766; m. (pub. July 4, 1791) John Clark.
3. JOSEPH b. Apr. 5, 1768.
4. WILLIAM b. July 9, 1770.
5. HANNAH b. Aug. 2, 1772; m. (pub. Nov. 5, 1791) Amos Fish.
6. JEREMIAH b. Dec. 9, 1774; m. Feb. 4, 1798, Hannah Clark of Wentworth.
7. ZERENIAH b. Feb. 27, 1777.
8. ABIGAIL b. June 25, 1779.
9. TIMOTHY b. Sept. 2, 1781; m. Feb. 18, 1805, Deborah Cross.
10. BETSY b. Apr. 13, 1784.
11. SOLOMON b. Feb. 27, 1787.
12. MARTHA b. Sept. 24, 1790; d. Sept. 27, 1790.

HUTCHINS

JOSEPH HUTCHINS², son of Benjamin C. Hutchins¹, born Apr. 1815; married Susan E., daughter John and Olive Brown of Benton born Apr. 17, 1822, died Haverhill Nov. 25, 1881. He died Haverhill Nov. 15, 1872. Farmer, lived in Benton till about 1865, when they came to Haverhill and lived on the road leading from the County road near the old town house to North Haverhill. Five children:

1. MARIETTE³ b. Oct. 22, 1840; m. Lafayette W. Flanders. (See Flanders.)
2. ELLEN A.³ b. Feb. 24, 1843; m. Frank L. Wilmot. (See Wilmot.)
3. JANE B.³ b. Nov. 18, 1846; m. Moses Clough; d. May 7, 1873.
4. SALLY ANN³ b. Oct. 22, 1848; m. Moses P. Bemis. (See Bemis.)
5. CHARLES A.³

CHARLES A. HUTCHINS³ (Joseph², Benj. C.¹) born Benton Sept. 4, 1853; married Emma, daughter of William Harden. He died Nov. 7, 1916. Railroad employee for some years, and later employee of Woodsville Aqueduct Co.; lived in Woodsville; widow resides with her daughter. One child Gladys K. born 1882; married Earl F. Mulliken.

INGALLS

JOHN CALVIN INGALLS¹ had a son, Stephen Raymond², born Acworth; married Sapphira Griswold. Lived in Eden and Montgomery, Vt. They had a son:

WILLIAM INGALLS³ b. Eden, Vt., Sept. 26, 1829; m. Emily J. Lord. Was farmer in Brownington, Vt. Five chil.

WILLIAM HERBERT INGALLS⁴ (William,³ Stephen R.², John C.¹), third child, born Brown-
ington, Vt., June 11, 1856. Came to North Haverhill from Brownington about 1890;
married Londonderry, Vt., May 2, 1900, Eva M., daughter Silas and Maria (Little)
Bartlett. Bought the farm known as the Merrill or town farm. Successful farmer.
Republican. Children born in Haverhill:

1. CARROLL H. b. Feb. 5, 1902.
2. CLARK B. b. Dec. 19, 1909.

JACKSON

ROBERT JACKSON and Mary Ann Jackson removed from Heigh street, Benton (Coven-
try) to Haverhill and settled in North Haverhill. He died in 1843 at the age of 83, and
his wife in 1835. Children:

- MARCUS B. b. Benton Dec. 14, 1808; thrice married, 2d, Sarah B. Glazier who d.
at age of 25; 3d, Widow Elizabeth Chase, b. in Peterboro. He d. Dec. 24, 1876.
DAN YOUNG b. Feb. 11, 1810; d. in 1876.
WILLIAM WITSON b. Mar. 2, 1812.
FLETCHER b. Aug. 25, 1814.
ELIZA b. Mar. 3, 1818.
THOMAS BRANCH d. Feb. 19, 1890, at the age of 70; his wife, Sarah J., d. Sept. 4,
1906, ae. 79.
JOHN WESLEY b. 1822; m. June 9, 1851; Eliza W. Whitman. They had one s., Willis
F., b. in 1852, d. in 1853. He d. in 1890.

JACOBS

CHARLES HODGDON JACOBS, son of Samuel and Sally Tuttle Jacobs, born Barnstead
Aug. 27, 1821; married Jan. 10, 1848, Sarah Jane, daughter of Elisha and Anna (Harris)
Hurlburt of Haverhill. Resided as blacksmith and teamster in Haverhill, Benton and
Warren. Two children both born in Haverhill:

1. GEORGE FRANKLIN b. Mar. 27, 1849.
2. SARAH ANNA b. Dec. 31, 1851.

JOHNSTON

MICHAEL JOHNSTON and Mary Hancock, his wife, came from Londonderry, Ireland, to
Londonderry, N. H., in 1727 or 28, but removed soon after to that part of Haverhill,
Mass., which later after the settlement of the boundary line question became New Hamp-
shire territory, and constituted a part of the town of Hampstead. Here their six children
were born, three of whom, like others from the town, were to become factors in the settle-
ment and development of the Coös country. The children were:

1. MIRIAM b. Hav. (later Hampstead), Aug. 31, 1728; m. Eben Mudgett of Hampstead
and Weare.
2. JOHN b. —; d. Hampstead 1756, and buried in the Hampstead Cemetery beside
his parents, Michael and Mary.
3. MICHAEL b. —; drowned in the Connecticut river in the early summer of 1762,
having spent the previous winter on the Oxbow meadows, in the employ of Capt.
John Hazen. With a co-employee, John Pattie, they brought up, in the summer of
1761 by way of Charlestown, some cattle for Capt. Hazen, which they cared for
during the winter in Coös. On the arrival of the advance guard of settlers the
next year they started to return home, but their canoe was upset in the river at a
point now known as Olcotts Falls, and Johnston lost his life.
4. SARAH b. —; m. Thomson.
5. CHARLES b. May 29, 1737.
6. ROBERT b. Sept. 3, 1738.

The three brothers saw service in the old French war. Michael was a private in the
7th company of Blanchard's regiment, enlisted for service against the French forts, and
served from Apr. 28 to Oct. 1755. Charles and Robert were privates in the 4th company

of Col. Peter Gilman's regiment, of which Jacob Bayley was a lieutenant from Sept. 22, 1755, to the end of the campaign. Michael and Robert were privates in the 11th company of Meserve's regiment in the Crown Point Expedition of 1756 and served seven months. They also served in the same regiment in 1757. Michael was also a private in Capt. John Hazen's company of Goff's regiment from Mar. 5, 1760, to the end of the war in November. Charles was quartermaster in the same regiment. Robert was one of the early settlers of Newbury, building the first two story house in that town in which he kept tavern. He rendered honorable and distinguished service in the Revolutionary War, was in Capt. Thomas Johnson's company of minute men in 1775, in Peter Gilman's regiment in 1776, and in Capt. Thos. Johnson's guarding and scouting 57 days. In Oct. 1778, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment, was recruiting officer, and his house was several times made a rendezvous for troops. In civic affairs he was prominent. He was four times married and had a family of 16 children.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, son Michael and Mary Hancock Johnston, born May 29, 1737; married May 31, 1762, Ruth, daughter Ephraim and Hannah Smith Marsh, born Haverhill, Mass., June 22, 1739. He died Haverhill Mar. 5, 1813. She died Haverhill Aug. 29, 1816. They were admitted to membership in the church at Hampstead Mar. 25, 1764, and were dismissed to be received by the church at Newbury-Coös Feb. 27, 1774.

Bittinger gives the year of Johnston's settlement in Haverhill as 1769, which is probably correct. Previous to this he had purchased land in the town of New Chester (now Hill). In conveyances dated Oct. 5, 1765, Dec. 8, 1868, and Mar. 29, 1769, in which he is named as grantee, he is described as of Hampstead, but at the annual town meeting in Haverhill in Mar. 1770 he was elected as one of the selectmen of the town. It does not appear that he ever lived in New Chester, but probably removed direct from Hampstead to Haverhill. He settled at the Corner, and with marked foresight purchased a large part of the land which later became the prosperous and beautiful village. He had the prudence, thrift, and energy characteristic of the Scotch-Irish combined with the characteristic religious devotion. Notably public spirited, he immediately took a leading part in all the affairs of the town, and was a constant and untiring promoter of all enterprises which he believed would enhance the industrial, social, educational and religious welfare of the town. He gave to the place the two Commons or parks about which the village was built; he also gave the land on which the old Courthouse and the Academy were built and led in the enterprise of founding the Academy and securing the transfer of the jail and Courthouse from their first site on the plain near Horse Meadow to the Corner. He was one of the incorporators of the Social Library, and a leading spirit in securing the incorporation and construction of the old Cohos turnpike. For a period of forty years no names appear more frequently on the records of the town, no man was more prominent in its affairs, and none held more varied public positions of honor and responsibility. He presided at no less than twenty-four town meetings, was twice elected town clerk, was twenty-one times elected selectman, served usually as chairman on all important town committees, was town treasurer and county treasurer for many years, was a member of the Executive Council in 1780-82 and filled the important office of judge of probate for Grafton County for a period of twenty-six years from 1781 until disqualified by age. His military record was a most honorable one. Aside from his service in the old French war he took an active part in the Revolution. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment, Col. Hobart's, Stark's brigade, and was distinguished for special gallant conduct at the Battle of Bennington. He was active in the organization of the Congregational Church in Haverhill, and was its first deacon. Whatever early educational advantages were his were improved, and while not a graduate of college he was deemed qualified to take charge of the Academy for a term when there was a vacancy in the principalship. His handwriting as it appears in the

town and county is a marvel of beauty. Mrs. Johnston, who survived him some three years, was of a quiet retiring disposition but a woman of estimable worth, a helpmate indeed to her husband. They had eight children:

1. MICHAEL b. Hampstead Apr. 19, 1764.
2. MARY b. Hampstead May 13, 1766; m. — Henry Burbank; lived in Enosburg, Vt.
3. RUTH b. Hampstead July 31, 1768; m. Ebenezer Gray, pub. Jan. 29, 1784.
4. CHARLES b. Hav. July 19, 1770; d. July 5, 1775.
5. ABIGAIL b. Hav. Sept. 20, 1772; m. Israel Swan, pub. Aug. 22, 1790. (See Swan.)
6. SARAH b. Hav. May 22, 1775; m. Apr. 12, 1792, Simon Rodiman.
7. ELIZABETH b. Hav. Sept. 26, 1777; m. May 27, 1794, Lawson Drewey.
8. CHARLES b. Hav. Oct. 22, 1779; d. June 24, 1783.

1. MICHAEL, son of Charles and Ruth Johnston, married Sarah Atkinson of Boscawen, published July 19, 1784. She was born May 11, 1764; died Haverhill Apr. 28, 1849. He succeeded his father on the homestead at the Corner. He served for two years in the Revolution, was a captain of militia, was town treasurer in 1799, and a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1800 and 1810. He died Oct. 2, 1842. Their eight children all born in Haverhill:

1. SARAH b. Mar. 1787; m. 1809 Stephen Adams of Hav., pub. July 22, 1809. (See Adams.)
2. CHARLES b. June 3, 1789. Grad. from Dartmouth College in 1813; studied theology with the Rev. Grant Powers, and later with Lyman Beecher and entered the Presbyterian ministry. He labored for a time as an evangelist with the Rev. Dr. Nettleton, and then was settled as pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Otisco, N. Y. He never lived in Hav. after finishing his studies with Mr. Powers.
3. HANNAH b. June 17, 1793; m. June 3, 1821, Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., pastor of the Congregational Church, Bradford, Vt. She was educated at Hav. Academy, was "a woman of devoted Christian character," a devoted wife and mother. She was before her marriage superintendent of the first Sunday school organized in Hav.
4. MICHAEL b. Feb. 13, 1797.
5. HALE A. b. June 19, 1802; grad. at Dartmouth College in 1825; taught in academy Northumberland, Pa.; read law in New York, and then with Joseph Bell, Hav., and was admitted to the bar in 1829, and began the practice of his profession in Hav. He had prospects of a successful career, but d. of consumption Jan. 28, 1831.
6. BETSEY b. May 25, 1804.
7. GEORGE WHITEFIELD⁴ born Aug. 10, 1806.
8. HORACE M.⁴ born Mar. 28, 1809; died Nov. 12, 1816.

MICHAEL JOHNSTON⁴ (Michael³, Charles², Michael¹) born Feb. 13, 1797; married 1838 Ann, daughter Joseph and Anna Atkinson, born Boscawen July 30, 1812, died Apr. 19, 1859. He succeeded to the ownership of the Johnston farm which remained in the Johnston family until some time after his death Sept. 22, 1874. Six children born in Haverhill:

1. EDWARD⁵ b. Dec. 15, 1839; d. Philadelphia May 28, 1907; m. Nellie Conrad June 17 —; lived in the South.
2. MARY P.⁵ b. May 19, 1841; d. Dec. 5, 1870.
3. CHARLES M.⁵ b. Sept. 8, 1844; d. May 3, 1846.
4. KATE M.⁵ b. Apr. 20, 1846.
5. HARRY A.⁵ b. Nov. 6, 1848; d. Nov. 2, 1883; m. (pub. Nov. 1, 1878) Jennie C. and Mary J. (Weeks) Merrill.
6. FRANK P.⁵

6. BETSEY D.⁴ born May 25, 1804; married (published Oct. 8, 1827) Nathaniel Peabody Atkinson of Wheeling, W. Va., born Boscawen Jan. 15, 1785; died Nov. 13, 1868. He was of the Boscawen family which became so intimately connected by marriage with the Haverhill Johnstons. Eight children: 1, Charles Peabody Atkinson⁵ born Oct. 8, 1828; 2, Hale Johnston born Jan. 31, 1830, died Aug. 25, 1832, buried in Haverhill Cemetery; 3, Sarah Johnston born Jan. 26, 1834; 4, Julia Amanda born Nov. 25, 1835; 5, Augusta Hale, born Sept. 25, 1838, died Feb. 13, 1840; 6, Samuel B. born Aug. 24, 1840,

died July 30, 1844; 7, Edward Melanthon born May 3, 1843; 8, Helen Maria born Apr. 14, 1845.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD JOHNSTON⁴ (Michael³, Charles², Michael¹) born Aug. 10, 1806; married Susan, daughter Joseph and Anna Atkinson, born Boscawen Mar. 12, 1808, died Mar. 1, 1887. Four children born Haverhill:

1. HALE ATKINSON⁵ b. Nov. 2, 1830.
2. SARAH⁵ b. Sept. 10, 1832; m. Dr. Tenney; d. Irving, Kan., Feb. 7, 1914.
3. ELLEN H.⁵ b. July 8, 1834; d. Irving Kan., July 31, 1912.
4. GEORGE WASHINGTON⁵ b. June 4, 1836.

HALE ATKINSON JOHNSTON⁵ (George Whitefield⁴, Michael³, Charles², Michael¹) born Haverhill Nov. 2, 1830; married Mar. 30, 1857, at Palaskala, O., Lucy Alward, born Nov. 3, 1834. He died Champaign, Ill., Sept. 22, 1913. Eight children:

1. ANNA C.⁶ b. Apr. 22, 1858; m. Apr. 7, 1881, C. L. Hutchinson. Two chil.: (1) Ella May Hutchinson, b. Sept. 23, 1882. (2) Anna Belle Hutchinson b. May 5, 1884; m. Dec. 27, 1904, Howard Drake; four chil.: (a) Erma Aline Drake b. Nov. 12, 1906; (b) Beula Avis Drake b. June 26, 1910; (c) Geneve Drake, b. May 28, 1913; (d) Marvin Emerson Drake, b. Sept. 24, 1915.
2. CHARLES HENRY.⁵
3. ADA ELLEN⁶ b. Nov. 21, 1863; m. Champaign, Ill., Apr. 8, 1890, Howard E. Ward, b. Howard County, O., Apr. 29, 1866. Seven chil.: (1) Ethel Lucy Ward b. Feb. 20, 1891; m. June 4, 1913, Cecil C. Drennan; two chil. (a) Eleanor J. b. July 20, 1914; (b) Clarence Lyle b. Dec. 16, 1915. (2) Frank Howard Ward b. Dec. 6, 1892. (3) Mabel Sarah Ward b. Mar. 11, 1895; m. Sept. 28, 1916, Archibald Shields, b. Jan. 2, 1893. (4) Helen Marie b. Apr. 20, 1897. (5) Leslie Orlando b. Mar. 31, 1900. (6) Edna Louise, b. Jan. 5, 1902. (7) Ted Johnston b. Apr. 25, 1905.
4. ELMER A.⁶ b. July 16, 1867; grad. Rush Medical College 1897; d. June 3, 1904.
5. ELLA M.⁶ b. July 16, 1867; d. Sept. 15, 1882.
6. FRANK P.⁶ b. Nov. 29, 1869; d. Nov. 25, 1892.
7. GEORGE H.⁶ b. July 10, 1873; d. Mar. 11, 1874.
8. EDNA L. b.⁶ Dec. 9, 1875; d. Jan. 2, 1902.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JOHNSTON⁵ (George Whitefield⁴, Michael³, Charles², Michael¹) born Haverhill June 4, 1836; married Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 20, 1864, Sarah Shearer, born Delhi, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1845, died Nov. 26, 1896. He died Champaign, Ill., Oct. 19, 1905. Four children born in Champaign, Ill.:

1. LEE GEORGE⁶ b. Sept. 13, 1865.
2. JESSIE⁶ b. May 31, 1868; m. Feb. 27, 1888, John West. She d. May 30, 1890. One child Jesse B. West b. May 25, 1890; m. Aug. 26, 1913, Pansy Harriet Bierman.
3. HERBERT⁶ b. Sept. 1, 1870; m. Feb. 7, 1906, Olive Alma Berry; reside Champaign, Ill. No chil.
4. HARLEY TENNEY⁶ b. Sept. 18, 1873.

CHARLES HENRY JOHNSTON⁶ (Hale A.⁵, George Whitefield⁴, Michael³, Charles², Michael¹) born Champaign, Ill., July 24, 1860; married, first, Eva West, died Sept. 20, 1896; married, second, Feb. 3, 1897, Ollie Snyder. Three children born in Champaign:

1. WAYNE ALVIN⁷ b. Jan. 4, 1890.
2. FLORENCE RUBY⁷ b. Oct. 30, 1891.
3. IRVING WEST⁷ b. Mar. 15, 1893; m. Apr. 6, 1916, Rose Ehler.

LEE GEORGE JOHNSTON⁶ (George Washington⁵, George Whitefield⁴, Michael³, Charles², Michael¹) born Sept. 13, 1865; married May 24, 1894, Annie Jervis, born Dec. 16, 1868. Reside Champaign. Two children.

1. LILLIAN RUTH⁷ b. Feb. 2, 1896.
2. CLARENCE LEE⁷ b. Feb. 4, 1898.

HARLEY TENNEY JOHNSTON⁶ (George Washington⁵, George Whitefield⁴, Michael³, Charles², Michael¹) born Sept. 18, 1873; married May 23, 1897, Clara Roe Seeley, born Manchester, O., July 20, 1875. One child, George Seeley⁷ born Champaign May 25, 1903.

JONES

HORACE JONES, born July 17, 1815; married Haverhill Dec. 31, 1841, Roxana W. Page, born Dec. 8, 1824, died Dec. 13, 1904. He died Jan. 17, 1891. He lived at East Haverhill, farmer till about 1860, where he removed to South Landaff, and later to Bath where he resided till his death. Six children born in Haverhill.

1. CHARLES FRANKLIN b. Dec. 26, 1842; d. Dec. 12, 1889.
2. OLIVER DOE b. Nov. 22, 1846; d. Sept. 15, 1848.
3. HORACE EDWIN b. Mar. 13, 1849; d. Sept. 5, 1874.
4. MARY ALICE b. July 27, 1851; m. Ai Willoughby. (See Willoughby.)
5. HARRY HIBBARD b. Apr. 6, 1856; farmer resides in Bath; m., 1st June 3, 1880, Alice Bell. Child b. June 21, 1855, d. Oct. 1, 1884; 2d, Jennie L. Dearth Apr. 25, 1892, b. Sept. 10, 1868. Five chil.: (1) Raymond C. b. Mar. 15, 1881, physician, Fitchburg, Mass.; (2) Helen Maude b. Sept. 20, 1882, resides in Woodsville, unm., clerk in Woodsville postoffice; (3) Alice Bell b. Mar. 15, 1884, d. May 20, 1885; (4) Charles F. b. Aug. 23, 1895; (5) Horace Edwin b. Nov. 3, 1900.
6. NELLIE LOUISE b. Aug. 18, 1859; d. Aug. 4, 1893.

KAY

BRYAN KAY, farmer, born 1736, with his wife, Dorothy, born 1732, and five daughters, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, Anne, and Jane, all from Yorkshire, England, in Mar. 1774 sailed for Fort Cumberland on Bay of Fundy. (See New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., Vol. 36, p. 135.) In landing at Halifax the two elder daughters, Elizabeth born 1758 and Hannah born 1760 were drowned. The remainder of the family came to Haverhill soon after. A special town meeting held Jan. 2, 1776, was at the house of Bryan Kay, and at the regular meeting Mar. 12, 1776, in arranging for meetings for preaching it was voted "that the town of Haverhill meet one half of the first six months at Mr. Kay's lower barn near where Luther Richardson lately lived, and the other six months the town agrees that the selectmen shall provide for as they think proper." Previously the town meetings had been held at John Hazen's and Luther Richardson's, but for the next twenty years when not held at the Courthouse Bryan Kay's appears to have been the favorite meeting place. Dorothy, wife of Bryan, died about 1800 and he married second, July 8, 1801, at Bath the "Widow Elsie McCormack" published at Haverhill July 6. She died previous to 1810, and he married third Mary, widow of David Smith. He died Haverhill 1813. Five children born in England by first marriage, three in Haverhill:

1. ELIZABETH b. 1758; drowned at Halifax in 1774.
2. HANNAH b. 1760; drowned at Halifax in 1774.
3. SARAH b. 1762; m. Stephen Morse. (See Morse.)
4. ANNE b. 1764; m. Moses Porter. (See Porter.)
5. JANE b. 1766; m. John Morse, brother of Stephen.

By 2d marriage:

6. BRYAN J. b. 1803; m. Olive Wheeler; moved to N. Y. state and from there to Sisterville, W. Va., where he d. Apr. 29, 1857.
7. ROBERT b. Apr. 11, 1805; m. Hav. Dec. 20, 1831, Roxalina, dau. Cyrus and Eleanor (Fitch) Allen, b. June 9, 1809, d. at Troy, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1874.
8. HANNAH b. 1806.

KENNEDY

SYLVESTER P. KENNEDY¹ born 1887 (?), son of Patrick and Mary Kennedy, married Nov. 23, 1907, Goldie M. Buckley, daughter of John W. and Alice G. Buckley, born 1887 in Woodsville. Trainman, lives in Concord. Three children:

- BEATRICE ALICE² b. Woodsville Jan. 2, 1909.
 DOROTHY EDNA² b. Woodsville Oct. 11, 1911.
 JOHN BUCKLEY² b. Concord June 14, 1916.

KENT

JACOB KENT born Essex, Mass., June 12, 1726; married, first, Dec. 26, 1752, Abigail, daughter Joseph and Abigail Webster Bailey; second, at Plaistow June 16, 1762, Mary, daughter Nicholas White, born Aug. 14, 1736, died June 17, 1834. He died Dec. 13, 1812. He came from Plaistow to Coös in 1763, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Newbury, Vt. Five children born in Newbury, Vt.

JOSEPH KENT² (Jacob¹), third son of youngest child, born Newbury, Vt., Dec. 29, 1773; married Apr. 3, 1800, Elizabeth, daughter Remembrance Chamberlain, born Dec. 19, 1781, died Feb. 26, 1837. He died July 20, 1859. Eleven children born in Newbury, Vt.

ARAD STEBBINS KENT³ (Joseph², Jacob¹) eldest son, born Mar. 27, 1802; married Boston, Mass., May 3, 1828, Mary Ann Griffin, born Dec. 19, 1806, died Jan. 2, 1885. He died Feb. 1, 1871. Six children born in Newbury, Vt.

JOSEPH FRANK KENT⁴ (Arad S.³, Joseph², Jacob¹) born Feb. 13, 1845; married June 19, 1869, Effie A. Burbank of Haverhill; she died Derby, Vt., Dec. 15, 1882; married, second, July 3, 1883, Eunice Idella, daughter Alonzo R. and Emelia B. Parker of Derby. He was a farmer lived in Derby till 1909, when he came to Woodsville to take charge of the farm of his sister Mrs. William K. (Kent) Wallace. Three children. One by first marriage, two by second.

1. HATTIE M.⁵

2. WILLIAM F.⁵ b. W. Derby, Vt., Apr. 12, 1890; d. Sept. 9, 1898.

3. HARRY FRANK⁵ b. W. Derby, Vt., Dec. 18, 1891. Lives in Woodsville on the Wallace farm.

KEYES

SOLOMON KEIES.¹ The original spelling of this name appears to have been Keies. The marriage of Solomon Keies and Frances Grant Oct. 2, 1653, is found in the Newbury, Mass., records. In 1664, Solomon Keies took up land in Chelmsford and the house he built the next year is still standing in that part of Chelmsford now called Westford. The old town clerks book of Chelmsford has this entry: "Sargent Solomon Keys dyed Mar. 28, 1702." His wife died 1708. Eleven children.

SOLOMON KEIES² or Keys (Solomon¹) born June 24, 1665; twice married; name of first wife Mary, of second Priscilla.

SOLOMON KEYS³ or Keyes (Solomon², Solomon¹), third son of Solomon and Mary, born May 11, 1701, married Sarah ——. He was in Capt. Lovewell's Company on its famous excursion to Pequawket, Me., in Apr. 1725, and was one of the few survivors. He received three bullet wounds and was believed to be dying. He rolled himself down the beach and into a canoe to prevent his body from being mutilated by the Indians. The canoe was blown across the pond at Fryeburg and he escaped. He settled in Warren, Mass., was a soldier in the old French war and was killed at Lake George Sept. 8, 1755. His eldest son was wounded in the same battle. Eight children.

COL. DANFORTH KEYES⁴ (Solomon³, Solomon², Solomon¹) born Warren, Mass., 1740. Was a soldier in the old French war; was in the same battle in which his father was killed, but escaped unharmed; served through the war and was at the surrender of Montreal. Was the first child born in the town of Warren, Mass. He also served in the War of the Revolution beginning with Lexington and Bunker Hill. During the entire war he visited his home but twice. He was a personal friend of Washington. The town of Hardwick, Vt., was granted to him and his Associates. Married Dec. 6, 1764, Sarah Cutler of Warren, Mass., born Apr. 2, 1745; died Aug. 19, 1831. He died Sept. 14, 1826. Eight children.

THOMAS KEYES⁵ (Danforth⁴, Solomon³, Solomon², Solomon¹) born Warren, Mass., Nov. 3, 1774; settled in Vershire, Vt., about 1800, where he was a farmer; married

Margaretta McArthur, born Thornton, died Newbury, Vt., 1853. He died Vershire Mar. 26, 1850. Was state senator several terms.

HENRY KEYES⁶ (Thomas⁵, Danforth⁴, Solomon³, Solomon², Solomon¹) born Vershire, Vt., Jan. 3, 1810; married, first, May 2, 1838, Sarah A. Pierce of Stanstead, P. Q., who died Dec. 8, 1853; no children; married, second, May 6, 1856, Emma F. Pierce, sister of first wife. She died Sept. 1916. He died Sept. 24, 1870, after brief illness. Came to Newbury in 1825; clerk in general store. Was partner with his brother Freeman in the mercantile business till 1854; firm name F. & H. Keyes. Was one of the original promoters of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, and one of its first Board of Directors. In 1854 succeeded Gov. Erastus Fairbanks as president of the road, and devoted himself to pushing the road through to Canada, to a connection with the Grand Trunk. The road was opened to Barton in 1857, to Newport in 1863, to Derby in 1867, and to Lennoxville in 1870. The undertaking seemed at times a hopeless one and shares were as low as \$5.00 each for several years, but Mr. Keyes lived to see the enterprise completed and stock selling at par. He was a large stockholder in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and became its president in 1869. He was also interested in several stage and steamboat lines and in the United States Hotel, Boston. Was a practical farmer having purchased the extensive Dow farm in Haverhill which he conducted; was president of the Vermont State Agricultural Society; town representative in 1855; state senator 1847-48; Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont in 1856, '57 and '58; delegate to several Democratic National Conventions. Was offered the presidency of one of the largest railroads in Massachusetts, but declined, as acceptance would necessitate living in Boston, and he wished to make Newbury his home. In politics was an uncompromising Democrat; was a member and for some years chairman of the First Congregational Society of Newbury. As a business man he had few equals. Five children:

1. ISABELLE F.⁷ b. Newbury, Vt., June 21, 1859; unm.; resides in Boston.
2. HENRY W.⁷ b. Newbury, Vt., May 23, 1862.
3. MARTHA G.⁷ b. Newbury, Vt., Apr. 26, 1864; m. Boston Nov. 16, 1892, Ezra Henry Baker, d. June 16, 1896.
4. GEORGE T.⁷ b. Newbury, Vt., Sept. 1867; grad. Harvard University 1889, and after studying law at Harvard Law School entered the paper manufacturing business. Is president and treasurer of the Nashua River Paper Co., of Pepperell, Mass.
5. CHARLES W.⁷ b. Newton, Mass., Jan. 16, 1870; grad. Harvard 1893, and at once became identified with Nashua River Paper Co., and is its secretary.

HENRY WILDER KEYES⁷ (Henry⁶, Thomas⁵, Danforth⁴, Solomon³, Solomon², Solomon¹) born Newbury, Vt., May 23, 1862; prepared for college in the public schools, and in Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., under the direction of Dr. William Everett and graduated at Harvard in the class of 1887. Was prominent in athletics at Harvard being a member of the track and football squads and a member of the varsity crew four years, its captain in his senior year, and a winner. His popularity in the university was attested by his election as first marshall of his class for Commencement week, an honor regarded the highest in the gift of the student body. After a period of extended travel in Europe, with promising avenues to success in business and professional life open to him, he chose the life of a farmer, and taking the charge and giving himself to the personal management of the Pine Grove farm of more than a thousand acres, which his father had made a model one after its purchase from the Dow family, has won a wide reputation as a successful general farmer, and breeder of blooded cattle, horses, sheep and swine. From the beginning he has taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1891, 1893 and again in 1915 he was one of the representatives from Haverhill in the New Hampshire House, and in 1903 represented District Number 2 in the state senate. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire College at Durham 1893-96. On the enactment of local option license law in 1903, he was appointed by Governor Bachelier license

commissioner, and was clerk and treasurer until the appointment of a new commission by the Democratic administration of 1913. When the excise commission was created by the legislature of 1915, Mr. Keyes was made its chairman, and held the office till 1916 when he resigned to become the Republican candidate for governor. By the friends and apponents of license alike, he is recognized as having rendered the state most valuable service in this important office. He has served his town seventeen terms as one of its selectmen, having several times received an unanimous election, and of all his public service, Mr. Keyes himself takes most pride in this latter which abounds in notable accomplishment in the payment of burdensome town debt; the replacement of two toll bridges over the Connecticut by two up-to-date steel and cement structures free to the traveling public, and in great improvements in the town's highways. Mr. Keyes has been a busy man. Aside from the management of his farm and his public service he has held various and important business connections. He has been vice-president and director of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Corporation, director of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., president of the Woodsville National Bank, trustee of the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank, vice-president of the Nashua River Paper Co. of Pepperell, Mass., president Sullivan County Railroad, director United Life and Accident Insurance Co., director Connecticut River Railroad. Upon becoming a candidate for governor, and in view of the possibility of railroad legislation in 1917, he resigned all official connection with the railroad of which he was the head. For several years his name had been frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and he had been urged to become a candidate, but it was not till 1916 that he accepted the task. At the primaries in August he was nominated receiving 12,724 votes to 9,683 for Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of Londonderry. At the election in November, although the Democratic candidates for electors carried the state, Mr. Keyes received 45,889 to 38,853 for John C. Hutchins of Stratford, and his majority over all other candidates was 5,556. The vote was a personal tribute to Mr. Keyes of which he may well be proud.

In his inaugural message Governor Keyes proposed to the General Court a program of constructive and progressive legislation, but the entrance of New Hampshire into the world-wide war gave the state problems which demanded attention to the exclusion of other matters. Military legislation, suggested by him, was adopted by both branches of the General Court without a word of opposition. It included the raising of one million dollars for war purposes, the establishment of a military Emergency Board, the registration of aliens, providing for new armories, dealing with the keeping and sale of explosives, dealing with state defense and labor laws during the war and authorizing cities and towns to raise money for war purposes. As chief executive he organized the draft machinery throughout the state and personally supervised the carrying into effect of the Selective Service Law during the recent world war. No state has had a better record for accomplishing what has been asked of it than New Hampshire. He is a Mason, a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, by religious affiliation a Protestant Episcopalian. On November 5, 1918, Mr. Keyes was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years by a plurality rising 5,000; it is the first time for nearly a hundred years that a senator has been elected while holding the office of governor.

He married at Newbury, Vt., June 8, 1904, Frances P. Wheeler, daughter of John H. and Louise (Johnson) Wheeler, born July 21, 1885. Professor Wheeler, her father, graduated at Harvard at the age of nineteen with the highest honors of his class, was instructor in Latin and Greek at Harvard and Radcliffe, and professor in the University of Virginia until a few weeks before his death. Mrs. Wheeler was the great granddaughter of Col. Thomas Johnson who as one of the grantees of Haverhill settled there in 1763, but soon afterward acquired land on the Newbury-Oxbow, and fairly divides the honor with Jacob Bayley of being the founder of that town. The residence of Governor Keyes

is one of the finest in the North Country, planned and built by himself on the spot where the Moses Dow colonial mansion had stood and which was burned in 1901. They have three children:

1. HENRY WILDER, Jr.³ b. Hav. Mar. 22, 1905.
2. JOHN PARKINSON³ b. Hav. Mar. 26, 1907.
3. FRANCIS³ b. Boston, Mass., Dec. 4, 1912.

KEZER

DAVID KEZER born May 1, 1811; married Apr. 14, 1844, Mahala French, daughter Elisha and Susan (Smith) Meader, born Warren July 9, 1822, died Haverhill Sept. 2, 1857. He died May 14, 1879. Lived at Center Haverhill. Children:

1. INFANT SON b. Mar. 25, 1845, d. Mar. 31, 1845.
2. FRANCIS STEWART b. Oct. 15, 1850.
3. LUCENE b. Nov. 24, 1852; went to California in the 70's; in 1914, mining in Alaska.
4. RACINE b. Nov. 24, 1852; d. June 25, 1855.
5. INFANT DAUGHTER b. 1855; d. June 25, 1855.

FRANCIS S. KEZER, son David and Mahala (Meader), married Angie Sarah, daughter George W. and Sarah (Glazier) Bisbee, born Nov. 5, 1848. Lived in Woodsville. Was railroad employee. He died Mar. 21, 1891. Children born in Haverhill:

1. GEORGE HARLAN b. Oct. 16, 1876; m. Annie Valdes; no child.
2. ARTHUR LUCENE b. Nov. 4, 1879.
3. BLANCH MAHALA b. Nov. 13, 1881; m. Carl Aldrich of Bath.
4. ANGIE SARAH b. Aug. 12, 1885; m. Nov. 3, 1905, John J. Tracy, b. Dallas, Tex., 1875; div. May term 1916. One child: Myrtle B. b. Aug. 2, 1907; lives in Woodsville.

KIMBALL

The common ancestor of the great majority of the Kimballs in the country was RICHARD KIMBALL¹, who with his family embarked at Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, England Apr. 10, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, master. He settled first in Watertown, Mass., but about 1637 went to Ipswich, where the new settlement was in need of a competent wheelwright. His wife, Ursula, was the daughter of Henry Scott of Rattlesden, England. He married, second, 1661, Margaret, widow of Henry Dow of Hampton, N. H. He died June 22, 1674-5. His wife died Mar. 1, 1676.

BENJAMIN KIMBALL² (Richard¹) born Ipswich 1637; married 1661 Mary, daughter Robert and Ann Hazeltine, lived in Salisbury, Rowley and Bradford, Mass. Eleven children.

EBENEZER KIMBALL³ (Benjamin², Richard¹) born June 20, 1684; married Ruth Eaton; died Jan. 23, 1715; lived in Haverhill and Bradford, Mass. Three children.

ABRAHAM KIMBALL⁴ (Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Jan. 3, 1713-14; married Dec. 13, 1739, Hannah Hazeltine; second, Apr. 16, 1747, Mary Pike. Lived in Bradford and Haverhill, Mass.

AMOS KIMBALL⁵ (Abraham⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Bradford, Mass., Aug. 31, 1750; married Feb. 20, 1774, Abigail Corliss. Lived in Bradford, Mass., till 1772 when he went to Barnet, Vt., and a little later to Haverhill, first at Ladd Street and finally on the farm known as the Ezra S. Kimball farm. He was interested in the development of the northern part of the town, and built one of the early bridges across the Connecticut at Woodsville. He was selectman in 1790 and 1792. He was colonel in the militia, and was enrolled in Capt. Thomas Johnson's company of minute men in 1775, just previous to his removal to Haverhill. Thirteen children born in Haverhill:

1. JOHN⁶ b. Jan. 4, 1775.
2. HANNAH⁶ b. Nov. 3, 1777; m. Joseph Heath of Newbury, Vt.

3. EVERETT⁶ b. Feb. 20, 1780; m. Apr. 23, 1804, Susannah Sanborn.
4. SARAH⁶ b. Apr. 26, 1782; m. Aug. 9, 1796, John Haddock.
5. MOLLY⁶ b. May 1, 1784; m. Feb. 25, 1803, Richard Chamberlin.
6. ABIGAIL⁶ b. July 14, 1786; m. Nov. 6, 1805, Francis Clark.
7. CHARLOTTE⁶ b. June 2, 1788.
8. AMOS⁶ b. Feb. 9, 1791; m. Nov. 23, 1813, Anna Willis; m. 2d, Ruby Moulton of Lyman.
9. CARLETON⁶.
10. FRANCIS⁶.
11. ELIZA⁶.
12. PRISCILLA⁶.
13. PAULINA⁶ b. 1801; d. 1820, in her 20th year.

JOHN KIMBALL⁵ (Amos⁵, Abraham⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Haverhill Jan. 4, 1775; married Mehitable, daughter of Dudley Carleton. He died May 4, 1869; she died Nov. 1, 1839, aged 64 years. He was prominent in town affairs, especially in the North Parish. He represented the town in the legislature of 1813 and 1814; was one of the Board of Selectmen for nineteen years, was a deacon of the North Parish Congregational Church, and a Colonel of militia. His farm was one of the best in town, and was sold by his son, Dudley C., to Grafton County and with subsequent additions is now the valuable county farm. Federalist, Whig, Republican, Congregationalist. Children born in Haverhill:

1. JOHN KIMBALL⁷ b. Sept. 30, 1796; Grad. at Dartmouth 1822; read law with Moses P. Payson of Bath; began practice in Claremont, which town he represented in the legislature; removed in 1839 to Putney, Vt.; once town representative; states attorney for Windham County 1844-46; state senator 1847-49; m. Sept. 7, 1834, Francis Mary, dau. of Phineas White. Lived and d. Putney, Vt.
2. DUDLEY CARLETON⁷.
3. BENJAMIN F.⁷ b. 1810; lived with his nephew, Daniel P. Kimball⁸, Newbury, Vt.
4. ISAAC B.⁷ b. 1817; m. Kate —; lived in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Concord; d. Jan. 22, 1905.
5. HATTIE C.⁷

In the John Kimball plot, Horse Meadow Cemetery, there are three graves with inscriptions on headstones as follows:

"Mehitable, daughter of John and Mehitable Kimball, died Feb. 16, 1834."

"Sally, daughter John and Mehitable Kimball, died" (date illegible).

"Cynthia, daughter John and Mehitable Kimball, died" (date illegible).

FRANCIS D. KIMBALL⁶ (Amos⁵, Abraham⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Haverhill Dec. 9, 1795; died Apr. 12, 1860; married Abigail Heath. Farmer, lived on the Amos Kimball farm. Children born in Haverhill:

1. INFANT SON⁷ d. Sept. 1821.
2. HANNAH⁷ d. 1823.
3. JANE E.⁷ b. 1824; m. Isaac Stevens, Jr., d. 1901. (See Stevens.)
4. RACHEL C.⁷ m. — Smith.
5. FRANCIS D.⁷ b. 1828; m. Sarah R. —; d. 1865.
6. MARTHA E.⁷ b. 1831; m. A. E. Leavitt.
7. EZRA S.⁷ b. Dec. 10, 1834.
8. HARRIET.⁷

DUDLEY CARLETON KIMBALL⁷ (John⁶, Amos⁵, Abraham⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born 1800; married Aug. 27, 1823, Sally, daughter of Daniel Putnam of Newbury, Vt. She died Dec. 8, 1866. Lived on and owned what is now the county farm at Horse Meadow till 1866, when with his son he purchased the Hazen farm in Newbury. Died Sept. 11, 1887. Represented Haverhill in the legislature of 1852; was selectman in 1847, '48, '49, '51, '63, '64, and rendered invaluable service in keeping the town's quota of soldiers filled; was deacon Congregational Church, Wells River, Vt. Republican. Three children born in Haverhill:

1. DANIEL PUTNAM⁸ b. July 1824.

2. JOSEPH PORTER⁸ b. 1826.

3. MEHITABEL C.⁸ b. Feb. 3, 1832; m. Sept. 16, 1857, Lyman M. Southard. (See Southard.)

DANIEL PUTNAM KIMBALL⁸ (Dudley C.⁷ John⁶, Amos⁵, Abraham⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Haverhill 1824; married 1856 Melissa A., daughter Phineas D. Keyes, born 1835. He died Oct. 14, 1895. Lived in Haverhill till 1866 when he removed to Newbury, Vt., with his father, Dudley C. Deacon in First Congregational Church, town representative 1880. Held nearly every town office. Republican; successful farmer. Two children born in Haverhill:

1. CARRIE M.⁹ b. May 1858; m. James B. Hale of Newbury, Vt.

2. FRANK E.⁹ b. Jan. 1861; m. 1887 Emma Clark of Jamesville, Wis.; owned one of the largest and most valuable farms in the state of Vermont; town representative Newbury 1898; member of firm of Kimball & Nutter, dealers in horses, with sales stables at Woodsville; d. Dec. 1916. Republican; Congregationalist. No chil. With his death the male line of the family of Dudley C. became extinct.

JOSEPH PORTER KIMBALL⁸ (Dudley C.⁷ John⁶, Amos⁵, Abraham⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Haverhill 1826; married Mary A. Brock. He died Aug. 12, 1903, aged 78; she died July 15, 1906, aged 86. He lived on the farm south of Woodsville, formerly owned by his father; Republican; deacon in Congregational Church, Wells River, Vt., many years. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. HELEN L. b. 1857 (?); m. (pub. Feb. 21, 1881) Sherburn L. Hibbard of Bath; d. Aug. 7, 1887, ae. 30 yrs.; lived in the West, buried in the family lot, Horse Meadow Cemetery. A son, Joseph, b. Mar. 29, 1887; d. Aug. 1, 1906.

2. ANNA J. d. unm. Aug. 21, 1890, ae. 32 yrs.

3. CHARLES P. d. Apr. 6, 1863, ae. 3 yrs, 6 mos.

4. ARTHUR d. Sept. 29, 1862, ae. 8 mos. 23 days.

EZRA S. KIMBALL⁷ (Francis D.⁶, Amos⁵, Abraham⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Haverhill Dec. 10, 1834; married Mar. 4, 1857, Jane E., daughter Dr. Simeon and Fannie M. (Holton) Colburn born Mar. 23, 1835. Was for some years in railroad employ in Ohio, but receiving serious injuries in a railroad collision returned to Haverhill and became farmer on the old homestead; selectman 1868, 1869. Democrat, but in his later years, Republican. She resides Woodsville. Died Sept. 5, 1899. Four children:

1. ABBIE E.⁸ b. Bath Mar. 16, 1858; m. Dec. 7, 1881, Walter Burbeck. (See Burbeck.)

2. MARTHA L.⁸ b. Lisbon Dec. 24, 1850; m. Jan. 25, 1882, Dr. John W. Staples of Franklin. He d. Dec. 11, 1913. Since his death his widow resides with her son.

3. HARMON REYMER⁸ b. Hav. Aug. 10, 1863.

4. FRANCIS D.⁸ b. Hav. Dec. 2, 1869; d. Hav. Aug. 17, 1870.

HARMON REYMER KIMBALL⁸ (Ezra S.⁷, Francis D.⁶, Amos⁵, Abraham⁴, Ebenezer³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Aug. 10, 1863; married June 5, 1892, Edna F., daughter George W. and Mary J. (Rix) McKean of Landaff; died Mar. 18, 1904. She lives in Lowell, Mass. Three children born in Woodsville:

1. EZRA b. Apr. 18, 1895.

2. MARGUERITTE.

3. ALICE K. R. b. June 4, 1901.

RUSSELL KIMBALL⁸ (Benjamin⁷, Benjamin⁶, Jonathan⁵, Benjamin⁴, Jonathan³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Kingston Dec. 7, 1798; was for many years merchant at the Corner; married Jan. 7, 1834, Louisa Bean of Piermont. He died Jan. 15, 1862; she died Aug. 18, 1866. Four children:

1. PEABODY WEBSTER KIMBALL⁹ b. Oct. 24, 1834.

2. SARAH L.⁹ b. Hav. July 1838; d. Feb. 4, 1842.

3. CHARLES R.⁹ b. Hav. Nov. 1842; d. Hav. Dec. 11, 1842.

4. ELLEN L.⁹ b. Hav. Feb. 1844; d. Hav. Oct. 17, 1848.

PEABODY WEBSTER KIMBALL⁹ (Russell⁸, Benjamin⁷, Benjamin⁶, Jonathan⁵, Benjamin⁴, Jonathan³, Benjamin², Richard¹) born Piermont Oct. 24, 1834; married Dec. 25, 1855, Jane, daughter George and Mary (English) Pearson of Lyme. After the death of his father retired from business, resided at the Corner till his death July 5, 1916. She died Nov. 16, 1916. Their married life of more than sixty years was spent in the same home on the street east of the South common. Mr. Kimball represented Haverhill in the legislature in 1864, and 1865. Republican; deacon Congregationalist church from 1875 till his death; Mason. Two children born in Haverhill:

1. ELLEN LOUISA¹⁰ b. Jan. 5, 1860; m. May 15, 1901, Dr. Henry A. Hildreth of Bethlehem, who d. Mar. 25, 1909; lives with her brother.
2. GEORGE RUSSELL¹⁰ b. Aug. 31, 1866, a retired printer. Mason, belongs to Grafton Lodge No. 46, Franklin Chapter, St. Gerard Commandery, New Hampshire Consistory, Bektash Temple, and are Iona Chapter No. 39, O. E. S. Is a Republican and member of Congregational Church.

KIMBALL

CALEB KIMBALL¹, of Exeter, married Dec. 3, 1761, Sarah Ambrose of Chester. They had a son Thomas² born Chester Nov. 22, 1762, who died Rumney in 1830. He married Mary Willoughby and had a son Caleb³ born July 1791; married Sally Hall; died Providence, R. I., 1827. She died 1858. They had two sons who became residents of Haverhill: Charles Caleb⁴, Russell⁴. Also two daughters: Marinda⁴, Matilda⁴.

CHARLES CALEB KIMBALL⁴ (Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) born Aug. 31, 1817; married Sept. 1841 Hannah, daughter Ebenezer and Alice (Swan) Morris, born Lisbon Dec. 22, 1817, died Feb. 1, 1908. He died Jan. 11, 1899. Farmer, Republican. Five children born in Haverhill:

1. CHARLES M.⁵ b. Aug. 28, 1842.
2. MORRIS E.⁵ b. Oct. 24, 1843.
3. JOHN G.⁵ b. July 20, 1847.
4. GEORGE F.⁵ b. Oct. 12, 1854.
5. ALBERT F.⁵ b. Sept. 13, 1856.

CHARLES MORRIS KIMBALL⁵ (Charles C.⁴, Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) born Aug. 28, 1842; married Nov. 6, 1866, Ann C., daughter Lyman and Betsey (Mason) Marden of Haverhill. She died Feb. 11, 1915. Farmer; lives in North Haverhill. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. JAMES HENRY⁶, b. Sept. 1, 1867; d. Aug. 1868.
2. MABEL⁶ b. Jan. 9, 1870; m. Apr. 11, 1894, Philip D. W. Hildreth.
3. HANNAH BLANCHE⁶ b. Nov. 28, 1873; unm.
4. ANNA ETTA⁶ b. June 7, 1879; m. Oct. 3, 1896, Burt W. Kidder. Two chil.: (1) Marguerite b. July 2, 1897; (2) Alice May b. Nov. 13, 1898. Lives in No. Hav.

MORRIS EBENEZER KIMBALL⁵ (Charles C.⁴, Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) born Oct. 24, 1843; married 1867 Gazilda C., daughter Lawrence and Harriet (Brooks) Moran, born Derby, Vt., May 3, 1844. Educated in public schools; became clerk in general store of Colten & Co. at North Haverhill, succeeding them as proprietor; conducted a successful business till his death July 13, 1903; postmaster several years; representative in legislature of 1903. Republican, Methodist. Five children born in Haverhill, two died in infancy:

1. ADDIE M.⁶ b. May 19, 1870; m. May 16, 1894, Frank N. Keyser.
2. LOUIS M.⁶ b. June 21, 1876; grad. Dartmouth College, class of 1902; with his brother succeeded his father in the store at No. Hav. under the firm name of Kimball Bros. Has been town treasurer since 1910; director Woodsville National Bank. Represented Hav. in legislature of 1911. Mason, Episcopalian, Republican. Unm.
3. ROY⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1877; merchant, Kimball Bros.

JOHN GOODHUE KIMBALL⁵ (Charles C.⁴ Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) born July 20, 1847; died June 10, 1899; married Luella N., daughter Byron G. and Mary (Smith) Howard. Farmer, Republican. Three children born in Haverhill:

1. HELEN M.⁶ b. Apr. 1, —; m. Edward M. Clark.
2. ALICE⁶ d. young.
3. WILLIAM HENRY⁶ m. May 30, 1905, Lena Campbell.

GEORGE FRENCH KIMBALL⁵ (Charles⁴, Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) born Oct. 12, 1851; married Addie M., daughter Horace and Dorothy Fifield Blake. Farmer. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. ARTHUR R.⁶ b. May 23, 1885.
2. ROY HORACE⁶ b. July 6, 1887.
3. JULIE⁶ b. Apr. 11, 1889; m. Apr. 4, 1908, Frank Keeth.
4. HARLAND⁶ Oct. 10, 1896.

ALBERT FROST KIMBALL⁵ (Charles C.⁴, Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) born Sept. 13, 1855; married Greenville, Ill., Mar. 10, 1876, Caroline, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Ferguson) Crocker; Republican, Episcopalian, town clerk since 1896. One child born in Haverhill:

CHARLES SAMUEL⁶ b. Jan. 10, 1879; d. Jan. 14, 1879.

WILLIAM HENRY KIMBALL⁶ (John G.⁵, Charles C.⁴, Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) married May 30, 1905, Lena, daughter Peter and Alvira (Sawyer) Campbell. Painter, lives North Haverhill. Five children all born in Haverhill:

1. DORRIS⁷, b. Dec. 8, 1905.
2. MILDRED⁷ b. Dec. 12, 1906.
3. WILLIAM H.⁷ b. July 21, 1908; d. Aug. 2, 1908.
4. HELEN⁷ b. June 4, 1910.
5. JOHN⁷ b. Sept. 22, 1911.

ARTHUR ROGERS KIMBALL⁶ (George F.⁵, Charles C.⁴, Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) born May 23, 1885, married Oct. 1, 1906, Belle, daughter Charles C. Rinehart. Two children:

1. MERLE CARROLL⁷ b. May 30, 1907.
2. MERIL HELEN⁷ b. May 30, 1907.

RAY HORACE KIMBALL⁶ (George F.⁵, Charles C.⁴, Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) born July 6, 1887; married Aug. 8, 1906, Lottie, daughter Fred H. St. Clair. Farmer. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. ERLAND F.⁷ b. Mar. 4, 1907.
2. LESLIE⁷ b. Nov. 18, 1908.
3. MORRIS BADGER⁷ b. Aug. 10, 1912.
4. HOWARD RAY⁷ b. Feb. 20, 1915.

RUSSELL KIMBALL⁴ (Caleb³, Thomas², Caleb¹) born Nov. 20, 1812; married Sarah Glynn of Chester, Vt. Lived for a few years on what is known as the Glazier place in School District No. 9. They had seven children: 1, Esther⁵ married Curtis Fletcher; 2, Marinda⁵; 3, Martha⁵; 4, Marinda⁵ married Clark Dunkley (see Dunkley); 5, Martha⁵ married Hiram Drew; 6, Nellie⁵ married first, Will Hoyt, second, Will Hadley; 7, Charles⁵.

CALEB KIMBALL³ had two daughters: Marinda⁴ born Jan. 26, 1814; married John Goodhue of Tewksbury, Mass. No children. Matilda⁴ born Jan. 19, 1815; married Geo. W. French; two children: Sarah⁵, William⁵.

KING

RUSSELL KING came to Haverhill from Charlestown in 1835 purchasing of Moses Little his farm, consisting of the four hundred acres of the governor's reservation still undisposed of, and in company with his brother Hiram who was a co-purchaser with

him immediately occupied it. The farmhouse is still standing on the top of the hill, known in recent years as the Cheney house, and is at present occupied by Robert Parks, probably the oldest dwelling house in Woodsville. The farm buildings on the river road now owned and occupied by Mrs. Henry F. King were not erected till some years later. The farm was a little time after the purchase divided between the two brothers, but Hiram King did not become a permanent resident of the town. Disposing of his holdings he removed to Coventry (Benton) near East Haverhill, in what was known as the Page district, on a large farm that later passed into the possession of Governor John Page. Russell King became an active factor in the town, and was a leader in affairs in the northern end of the town. He was a substantial farmer, in politics a Whig and Republican, and in religious preference a Congregationalist. He represented Haverhill in the legislature in 1857 and again in 1858. When he came to Haverhill he was accompanied by his father William King and Sally Walker, sister of his wife. William King born 1772, died 1841; Sally Walker King born 1789, died 1836.

RUSSELL KING born in Langdon Jan. 26, 1801; married Apr. 4, 1827, Ann Walker, born Rockingham, Vt., Mar. 9, 1805. He died Haverhill Mar. 13, 1874; she died Sept. 13, 1873. They had nine children, the four eldest born in Charlestown, the others in Haverhill:

1. SAMUEL RUSSELL b. Jan. 9, 1828; d. Nov. 19, 1832.
2. HERBERT DANA b. Mar. 9, 1830; d. Apr. 17, 1833.
3. SAMUEL DANA b. Oct. 24, 1833; m. Jan. 6, 1856, Amanda Burt. Lived in Pennsylvania, was locomotive engineer. They had three sons, two of whom are still living, and are locomotive engineers on the Pennsylvania railroad.
4. HIRAM HERBERT b. Sept. 23, 1835; d. Nov. 4, 1836.
5. HENRY FRANKLIN b. Feb. 13, 1838; m. Jan. 14, 1863, Luiva S. Weeks, dau. of John C. and Maria P. Weeks of Bath, b. Mar. 12, 1840. He d. Nov. 2, 1905. One child, Anna Maria, b. Feb. 16, 1868; m. Louis E. Davison. (See Davison.) Henry F. King spent nearly two years prior to his marriage in railroad employment in Pennsylvania, but returned about the time of his marriage to Hav. and with his father became the owner of the home farm. He was identified with the growth and development of Woodsville, served as free district commissioner, was selectman of the town, deputy sheriff, and represented the town in the legislature of 1899-01. In politics he was a Republican, and in later life an attendant on the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a successful farmer and one of the most substantial citizens of the town.
6. ALDEN WALKER b. Aug. 1, 1840; d. Dec. 28, 1840.
7. SALLY ANN b. Sept. 30, 1841; d. Mar. 9, 1844.
8. CHARLES RUSSELL b. May 21, 1845; m. Mar. 28, 1871, Margaret J., dau. of Hugh and Rachel Neeley. Two chil.: (1) Russell b. June 1874, d. Aug. 1881; (2) Bessie b. June 1877, m. Charles E. Grubbs, locomotive engineer on Pennsylvania railroad. Charles R. King entered the employ of the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad in 1863, and of the Pennsylvania road in 1866. Became locomotive engineer in 1871 and was honorably retired on pension Feb. 27, 1914, after 48 years continuous service. Resides Pittsburg, Penn., north side.
9. ELIZABETH ANN b. Feb. 5, 1848; m. Frank, s. of Ira and Lucy Royce Whitcher. (See Whitcher.)

JAMES KING was among the early settlers of Haverhill, but the records of his family, except a few obtained from the town records, are fragmentary. There have been no representatives of his family bearing the family name for a period of more than fifty years. He lived as did also his son James King, Jr., on Brier Hill, his farm being at the top of the hill on the road leading from Swiftwater. He married Nov. 23, 1786, Elizabeth Young of Haverhill. His wife, Elizabeth, died Nov. 1825, aged 63. His second wife, Eunice, died Jan. 8, 1846, aged 69. He died Dec. 2, 1850. Children:

- EDWARD m. Nov. 22, 1806, Emma Hibbard of Bath.
 BETSEY m. June 26, 1807, Moses Atwood of Landaff.
 JAMES, JR. m. 1811 Hannah Hackett of Tunbridge, Vt.
 ADALINE E. m. Ashall Wheeler of Bath; d. Nov. 1, 1837, ae. 25.

HANNAH m. Apr. 4, 1818, Leonard Stevens.

MARY m. Dec. 5, 1814, Linis Hale of Tunbridge, Vt.

JAMES KING, JR., lived with his father on the Brier Hill farm and was taxed in Haverhill as late as 1852. About that time he removed to Bath. Children of James King, Jr.:

ALMON m. Dec. 10, 1835, Mary P. Cummings.

EMELINE m. Dec. 25, 1835, Cephas Cummings. Children: Chester b. Hav. Sept. 27, 1837; Adaline b. Hav. June 5, 1839; d. Mar. 31, 1840; Alice b. Hav. May 30, 1841; Cephas H. b. Hav. 1844 (?) He made his home with his uncle L. H. Chase as late as 1871, but soon after went west.

Another daughter m. Lorenzo H. Chase, who occupied the farm as late as 1871.

KNIGHT

NATHAN S. KNIGHT, son of Isaac and Hannah (Holmes) Knight, was born in Jefferson Apr. 20, 1849. He was the third in a family of eight children. Completing his education at the age of eighteen, he spent some ten years in lumber mills, for the most part those of the Brown Lumber Co. at Whitefield. He then entered the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, where he spent some twenty years, retiring as passenger conductor on account of ill health induced by injuries received in an accident. He married Mar. 6, 1871, Vina R., daughter of Silas and Hannah (Ware) Hubbard of Whitefield, born Oct. 28, 1856. Except for a few years spent in Manchester (1907-1916) has resided in Woodsville. Republican, Odd Fellow. Attends Methodist Episcopal Church. One child:

FRED M. KNIGHT b. Nov. 20, 1878; m. 1906, Detroit, Mich., Ethel Eadie. Has been for the past twelve years in the employ of the Borden Condensed Milk Co., beginning as salesman; at present manager, covering a field of six Western states with headquarters in Detroit where he resides. One child, Kenneth Nathan Knight, b. Nov. 10, 1910.

KNIGHT

BENJAMIN KNIGHT¹ married Elvira P. Morton. Three children.

ANDREW J. KNIGHT² born Aug. 27, 1836; married May 16, 1859, Sarah E., daughter Stillman and Jane King Jenne. Seven children.

M. CLARENCE KNIGHT³ born Sept. 24, 1861; married Dec. 26, 1887, Clara A., daughter William H. Silsby. Lives Newbury, Vt. Three children.

HORACE B. KNIGHT⁴ born Newbury, Vt., Sept. 9, 1889; married Oct. 21, 1915, Elizabeth, daughter James and Joan Dalton of Wells River, Vt., born Apr. 11, 1884. Resides in Woodsville. Cashier, Woodsville, and treasurer Woodsville Guaranty Savings Banks. Educated in Newbury public schools, and Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Clerk in Wells River Bank from 1909 to 1914, cashier and treasurer Woodsville banks since May 1, 1914. Two children: Joan E. born Mar. 26, 1917; James S. b. May 21, 1919.

KNIGHT

In 1817 MOSES KNIGHT¹ with his son, Aaron², came from Landaff to Coventry (Benton) and purchased the Coolidge farm, but about 1845 the family removed from Benton to East Haverhill. None of the family are remaining in town.

AARON KNIGHT² and Betsey Currier were married Dec. 23, 1819. Children:

1. LOUISA K.³ b. Sept. 15, 1820; m. Stephen Jeffers.
2. CALEB³ b. Mar. 5, 1822; d. July 5, 1881.
3. MOSES³ b. Nov. 15, 1823; d. July 6, 1884.
4. BETSEY³.
5. JANE³.
6. DUDLEY³.
7. LAURETTA³.

CALEB KNIGHT³ married in 1850 Nancy Blake, who died in 1853. He married, second, in 1854, Della Daudy. Addie J.⁴ ——— was born in 1851, and married Horace E. Noyes in 1870. (See Noyes.) A daughter was born of the second marriage: Jennie⁴ in 1860 who died in 1866.

LADD

DANIEL LADD¹ took the oath of supremacy and allegiance to pass to New England on the "Mary & John of London," Robert Sayles, master, Mar. 24, 1633-4. Settled first in Ipswich, next in Salisbury and later became one of the original settlers in Haverhill, Mass. In 1646 he was taxed on an inventory of £40. He married Ann ———. Eight children, three born in Salisbury, five in Haverhill.

SAMUEL LADD² (Daniel¹), second son fifth child, born Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 1, 1649; married Dec. 1, 1674, Martha, daughter George Corliss. Killed by Indians Feb. 22, 1698. (See Chase's History of Haverhill.)

DANIEL LADD³ (Samuel², Daniel¹), eldest son and child, born Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 19, 1676; married Nov. 17, 1701, Susannah Hartshorn of Rowley. Was captured by Indians at time his father was killed. (See Chase.) He died June 15, 1751. Six children.

DANIEL LADD⁴ (Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Nov. 15, 1710; married Sept. 20, 1833, Mehitable Roberts. Twelve children born in Haverhill, Mass.:

1. SUSANNAH⁵ b. July 7, 1734; m. Stephen Merrill.
2. ASA⁵ b. Mar. 10, 1736; m. Sarah Merrill.
3. EZEKIEL⁵ b. Apr. 10, 1738.
4. DANIEL⁵ b. Apr. 21, 1740; m. Dorothy Foot.
5. MEHITABLE⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1742; m. Samuel Cross.
6. SAMUEL⁵ b. Nov. 9, 1744.
7. JOHN⁵ b. Apr. 17, 1746.
8. DAVID⁵ b. July 8, 1848. Settled in Hav., where his nine chil. were b., but his name does not appear on the tax list after 1903.
9. ABIGAIL⁵ b. July 27, 1750.
10. JAMES⁵ b. Apr. 10, 1752.
11. RUTH⁵ b. Oct. 10, 1757.
12. JONATHAN⁵ b. Dec. 10, 1760.

No less than seven of the twelve children of Daniel⁴ and Mehitable Ladd (six sons—Ezekiel, Samuel, John, David, James and Jonathan—and one daughter), became residents of Haverhill. Ezekiel was one of the first settlers, coming in 1765, and was soon followed by five of his brothers and later by a sister. They settled on what very appropriately was known as Ladd Street, and in the early history of the town, the family was an important factor in its affairs. Ezekiel was a judge of the Court of Sessions, one of the early innholders or tavern keepers, selectman and town treasurer in 1768, and also in several years subsequently. He owned one of the first, if not the very first tannery in town. He lived on the east side of Ladd Street between the schoolhouse and Henry Bailey's. Samuel Ladd lived where the late James Woodward resided for many years. John Ladd built the house now owned by Henry S. Bailey. David Ladd lived in what is known as the Clifford house. James Ladd lived on the same side of the street as Ezekiel, and Jonathan Ladd's house was the old gristmill house. The family was one of the largest in the history of the town, but it has now no representative bearing the family name.

EZEKIEL LADD⁵ (Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Apr. 10, 1738; married 1760 Ruth Hutchins; came to Haverhill 1765; captain of company in War of Revolution; judge Court of Sessions and Court Common Pleas. (See chapter in Revolution, Courts and Bar.) He died July 12, 1818; she died July 8, 1817. Eight children, two eldest born in Haverhill, Mass, six youngest in Haverhill, N. H.:

ABIAH⁶ b. Jan. 21, 1761; m. Joshua Young.

JOSEPH⁶ b. Dec. 15, 1764.

MOLLY⁶ b. Feb. 14, 1766; m. Jacob Bailey, Newbury, Vt.

EZEKIEL⁶ b. May 18, 1768.

HANNAH⁶ b. May 3, 1772; m. John Bailey, Newbury, Vt.

ABIGAIL⁶ b. May 27, 1774; m. Jacob Williams.

MOODY⁶ b. Dec. 15, 1777.

JAMES⁶ b. July 6, 1782.

SAMUEL LADD⁵ (Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Nov. 9, 1744; married, first, June 1769, Martha Hubbert; married, second, Dec. 16, 1794, Mrs. Cynthia Hastings Arnold, widow of Dr. Jonathan Arnold of St. Johnsbury, Vt. In 1791 was keeping tavern just south of the James Woodward house. He died Jan. 9, 1915. The inscriptions on the tombstone of Martha Hubbert Ladd, and on those of four children are obliterated. Five children by first wife:

1. WILLIAM⁶ b. Mar. 8, 1770; m. Abigail Spalding.
2. RUTH⁶ b. June 18, 1771; m. Dr. Martin Phelps. (See Phelps.)
3. ANNA⁶ b. Oct. 30, 1772; d. Mar. 11, 1777.
4. LABUN⁶ b. Feb. 27, 1775; d. Mar. 21, 1777.
5. SAMUEL⁶ b. Apr. 6, 1778; d. May 11, 1778.

Six children by second wife:

6. CYNTHIA A.⁶ b. May 11, 1796; m. Jeremiah G. Farman. Seven chil. (See Farman.)
7. JONATHAN A.⁶ b. Apr. 28, 1798; m. Mary Burbeck.
8. SAMUEL⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1800; m. Mary Ward.
9. MARTHA⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1800; m. Jan. 10, 1826, Rev. B. F. Kimball; 2d, Nov. 16, 1829, Philip Goss.
10. ELIZABETH⁶ b. Aug. 15, 1802; m. Aug. 1825 Charles Swan.
11. HORACE HALL⁶ b. June 4, 1807; m. Jan. 16, 1833, Amanda Juta.

*“CYNTHIA HASTINGS ARNOLD had by her first husband two children, Lemuel Hastings and Freeline, who came with their mother to Haverhill. The son, Lemuel Hastings Arnold, in after life, became prominent in Rhode Island, was governor of the state, and member of Congress. Freeline married Noah Davis of Haverhill and became the mother of the distinguished Judge Noah Davis of New York.” She died Jan. 6, 1858, aged 58 years.

JOHN LADD⁵ (Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Apr. 17, 1746; married Hannah Eastman. (See Eastman.) He built the Henry Bailey house, but probably removed from town about 1800, as his name is not found in the tax list after 1803. It does not appear either that any of his twelve children, who were born in Haverhill, settled in town. Daniel⁶, the eldest, born Oct. 6, 1777, married Elizabeth Huse; Moses⁶, ninth child, married Sarah Luevey in Mt. Desert, Me., about 1801, and settled in Newbury, Vt., where four of his five children were born; soldier in War of 1812 and died in that year at Plattsburg, N. Y., of canker-rash.

JAMES LADD⁵ (Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Apr. 10, 1752; married Dec. 3, 1772, Hannah Lock. He died Piermont Dec. 5, 1836; she died Nov. 7, 1841, aged 86. Both are buried in the Ladd Street Cemetery. He was soldier in War of Revolution. Eleven children born in Haverhill:

1. TRYPHENA⁶ b. June 23, 1774; m. 1st, — Goodwin; 2d, David Heath.
2. PHEBE⁶ b. Feb. 24, 1776; m. William Kelsey.
3. ABIGAIL⁶ b. Dec. 3, 1778; m. Mar. 5, 1800, William Tarleton.
4. SUSANNAH⁶ b. Feb. 1, 1780; m. Sept. 3, 1805, Simeon Olmstead.
5. THEODO⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1782; m. Amos Tarleton.
6. JAMES⁶ b. Apr. 6, 1784; unm.
7. TIMOTHY⁶ b. Sept. 18, 1786; m. Esther Pillsbury.

* Bittinger's Haverhill, p. 67.

8. ETHAN SMITH⁶ b. May 31, 1791; m. Roxana Davis.
9. SAMUEL⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1793; m. Mary Dudley Melvin.
10. HANNAH⁶ b. Jan. 27, 1796; unm.
11. ROXANA⁶ b. Jan. 12, 1800; m. Benj. Martin.

JONATHAN LADD⁵ (Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Dec. 10, 1760; married Sarah, daughter of Elisha Lock. He died Mar. 11, 1833. Seven children born in Haverhill:

1. THEODOSIA⁶ b. Feb. 15, 1786; m. —. Smith.
2. ELISHA LOCK⁶ b. June 14, 1787; m. Jan. 1, 1822, Asenah Batchelder.
3. RUTH⁶ b. July 4, 1789; m. John Boise.
4. ISAAC⁶ b. July 6, 1792; m. Nancy Riggs.
5. WILLIAM WALLACE⁶ b. Nov. 25, 1794.
6. JAMES⁶ b. Feb. 12, 1797.
7. TRYPHENA⁶ b. Mar. 11, 1803.

JOSEPH LADD⁶ (Ezekiel⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 15, 1764; married Sarah Ring of Newburyport, Mass. Merchant in Haverhill for many years. Town clerk 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1816. He died Dec. 31, 1836; she died Mar. 8, 1851, aged 83 years. Thirteen children born in Haverhill:

1. PAMELIA⁷ b. June 27, 1786; d. Nov. 18, 1832; unm.
2. LAVINIA⁷ b. Sept. 18, 1787; m. 1814 Dea. John Buxton of Newbury, Vt. (Second wife) by whom she had seven chil.; d. Sept. 6, 1855.
3. JOSEPH⁷ b. May 20, 1789; d. unm. Nov. 6, 1840.
4. OTIS FREEMAN⁷ b. Feb. 23, 1791; m. Caroline P. Heath.
5. PERSIS⁷ b. Jan. 11, 1793; m. Dea. Daniel Thompson; lived in Fracestown.
6. LEWIS⁷ b. Aug. 13, 1794; m. Catherine Colburn.
7. SALLY⁷ b. June 27, 1796; d. Jan. 25, 1810.
8. AMASA SCOTT⁷ b. Mar. 17, 1799; m. Mary Ann Childs Oct. 31, 1818.
9. WILLIAM HUTCHINS⁷ b. July 4, 1801; d. Valparaiso, S. A., Dec. 1824.
10. LOUISA B.⁷ b. Aug. 4, 1803; m. Warren Ives; d. Feb. 1871.
11. PEABODY WEBSTER⁷ b. Aug. 15, 1805; m. Elizabeth Lowde Johnson.
12. CALVIN P.⁷ b. Aug. 1809; m. Mary Parson Harmon Sept. 1, 1830.
13. CHARLOTTE⁷ b. Aug. 18, 1814; d. Mar. 14, 1815.

EZEKIEL LADD⁶ (Ezekiel⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill May 6, 1768; married 1796 Elizabeth Swan; lived Haverhill; moderator 1822, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1830; selectman 1810–11; treasurer 1810–11; representative 1815. Eight children born in Haverhill:

1. HUSTIN⁷ b. May 22, 1798; m. Miriam Farman.
2. ISAAC⁷ b. May 22, 1800; d. July 10, 1802.
3. HIRAM⁷ b. June 12, —; m. Dec. 16, 1830, Eliza Crouch.
4. GEORGE W.⁷ b. May 9, 1805; d. New Orleans Sept. 20, 1847.
5. HORATIO NELSON⁷ b. Nov. 11, 1807; d. unm.
6. CAROLINE⁷ b. Feb. 9, 1809; d. unm.
7. ELIZA⁷ b. June 10, 1810; d. unm. Nov. 15, 1867.
8. HARRIET⁷ b. July 13, 1813; m. Hiram Tracy, Burlington, Vt.

MOODY LADD⁶ (Ezekiel⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill Dec. 15, 1777; married Olive Williams. Seven children born in Haverhill:

1. JULIA⁷ b. May 5, 1805; d. Nov. 3, 1877; unm.
2. HARVEY WILLIAM⁷ b. Nov. 24, 1810; d. Aug. 30, 1839; unm.
3. FRANKLIN HUTCHINS⁷ b. Nov. 24, 1810; d. Oct. 15, 1842; unm.
4. OLIVER WILLIAM⁷ b. Mar. 9, 1815; d. Aug. 8, 1865.
5. MARTHA⁷ b. Dec. 24, 1817; m. Thos. Anderson. Chil.: Ellen, Frank, Carrie J., Mary, Albert.
6. EMILY⁷ b. Oct. 21, 1820; m. Sept. 5, 1850, J. C. Gile; chil.: Mary Emma, Willie H.
7. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS⁷ b. Apr. 25, 1828; m. 1850 Elizabeth Brown of Hartford, Ct.

JAMES LADD⁶ (Ezekiel⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill July 6, 1782; married Oct. 29, 1807, Lucy Sellors. At age of 20 went to Portsmouth; was in

custom house for some years and in business 20 years. Removed to Boston and then to Salisbury, where he died Sept. 20, 1873. She died June 14, 1865. Children: 1, James Leander Sellers; 2, Sophia Adala; 3, Lucy Amanda; 4, Charles Edwin; 5, Frances Matilda; 6, Cecelia E.; 7, Cecelia E.; 8, Ruth Marie.

WILLIAM LADD⁶ (Samuel⁶, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill Mar. 8, 1770; married Abigail Spaulding. Will proved May 30, 1823. Nine children born in Haverhill:

1. ELVIRA M.⁷ b. June 12, 1799; m. June 25, 1825, Horace Spaulding.
2. ABIGAIL MARIA⁷ b. Apr. 11, 1805.
3. MARTHA PHILLIPS⁷ b. June 17, 1807.
4. MARY ANN⁷ b. May 27, 1809.
5. AZEL PARKHURST⁷ b. Sept. 5, 1811; m. Louisa M. Burrill.
6. CYNTHIA HASTINGS⁷ b. Aug. 3, 1815.
7. WILLIAM⁷.
8. LABEN⁷.
9. LEVI SPAULDING⁷.

JONATHAN A. LADD⁶ (Samuel⁶, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill Apr. 24, 1798; married Mary Burbuk. He died Nov. 9, 1878. Six children born in Haverhill:

1. HASTINGS A.⁷ b. July 15, 1823; m. Rebecca B. Haven.
2. MARTHA⁷ m. H. B. Sherman.
3. MARY⁷.
4. CHARLES L⁷.
5. CYNTHIA HASTINGS⁷ b. 1830; m. Henry Carr.
6. ELIZA SWAN⁷ b. May 28, 1832; m. — Chapman.

SAMUEL LADD⁶ (Samuel⁶, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill Aug. 25, 1800; married Oct. 18, 1822, Mary Ward. He died Apr. 2, 1841. She died May 8, 1872. Three children born in Haverhill:

1. MARIANA⁷ b. July 3, 1829; m. W. A. Lincoln.
2. HENRY B.⁷ b. Aug. 15, 1834; m. 1st, Eliza Lather; 2d, Eliza Graham; no chil.
3. MARY ISABEL⁷ b. Aug. 12, 1838; m. William Hyde. Chil.: (1) James B.⁸ 1864; (2) Martha B.⁸ 1865; (3) William⁸; (4) Lula May⁸; (5) Isabella⁸.

ETHAN SMITH LADD⁶ (James⁶, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill May 31, 1791; married Roxana Davis; soldier in War of 1812. He died Dec. 24, 1879. She died Nov. 3, 1879. Children:

1. ELIZA ANN⁷ b. Sept. 1821; m. James H. Harriman.
2. CATHERINE⁷ b. 1825; m. H. M. Dunbar.
3. HORACE⁷ unm.
4. CHARLES⁷ unm.

AMASA SCOTT LADD⁷ (Joseph⁶, Ezekiel⁶, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill Mar. 17, 1799; married, first, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1818, Mary Ann Childs, died Hartford, Conn., 1828; second, Martha B. Dwight Aug. 30, 1829, died 1863; third, Mary Robbins, Feb. 2, 1868. Lived in Hartford, Conn., till 1830, then Barnet, Vt., till 1840, then in Utica, N. Y., and afterwards in Hume, N. Y.; Belfast, N. Y.; Franklinville, N. Y., and in 1882 in Arcada, N. Y., where he died Feb. 23, 1886.

OTIS FREEMAN LADD⁷ (Joseph⁶, Ezekiel⁶, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill Feb. 23, 1791; married 1828 Caroline R. Heath. He died Apr. 11, 1834. Children:

1. ARTHUR S.⁸ b. July 2, 1830; m. 1870 Ruth Ann Nettleton.
2. CHARLOTTE⁸ b. Mar. 18, 1832.

PEABODY WEBSTER LADD⁷ (Joseph⁶, Ezekiel⁶, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill Aug. 15, 1805; married Aug. 30, 1827, Elizabeth Lowell Johnson of New-

bury, Vt., granddaughter of Col. Thos. Johnson. Lived in Newbury, Vt., and held prominent official and social position.

CALVIN P. LADD⁷ (Joseph⁶, Ezekiel⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill Aug. 1809. Educated in public schools and at Haverhill Academy. Learned trade of iron founder and woolen machinery manufacturer. Was with the Fairbanks' Scale manufacturers at St. Johnsbury, Vt., for several years. Afterwards in business for himself in Montreal, and later with manufacturing concerns in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in New Jersey. Was twice married; died Nov. 12, 1889.

HIRAM LADD⁷ (Ezekiel⁶, Ezekiel⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², Daniel¹) born Haverhill June 12, 1803; married Dec. 16, 1830, Eliza Crouch of Haverhill, born Aug. 1, 1803. He died Freeport, Ill., May 4, 1875. Children:

1. GEORGE A.⁸ b. June 18, 1833.
2. MARY LOUISA⁸ b. Oct. 7, 1836; m. Oliver J. Hardy Aug. 5, 1857. He d. Haynesville, Ala., Feb. 26, 1858; m., 2d, Loyal L. Munn, Sept. 1861; removed to Freeport, Ill., where their four chil. were all b.
3. HIRAM K.⁸ b. May 1, 1842; d. Hav. Apr. 7, 1865; enlisted in the 2d N. H. Vols. 1861, commissioned second lieutenant. He was the last of the Ladd family in Hav.

LANGE

THOMAS LANGE¹ born Oct. 7, 1855; married Yette Lange, born Jan. 27, 1857.

SVEND LANGE² born Copenhagen, Denmark, Mar. 12, 1880; married Ellen Julie, daughter of John Fred, Valdenor Jacobson, born Jan. 9, 1886. Have lived in Copenhagen and Pike. Four children: NELLIE SIGNE³ b. Oct. 26, 1906; ETHEL WILHELMINA³ b. Dec. 4, 1908; WILLIAM SVEND³ b. July 29, 1910; JOHN FRED. VALDEMAR³ b. July 5, 1915.

LARGE

WILLIAM LARGE¹ born in England during the middle of the eighteenth century. He had two brothers John and James. By profession William was a Methodist minister. Married Martha Hamilton, a direct relative of Alexander Hamilton. They had five children: James², John,² William,² Robert,² Betsy.²

JOHN HARMER² (William¹) born in Thelnetham, England, Aug. 14, 1818; came to America in 1836 and settled in Haverhill as a farmer; throughout his life he was an enthusiastic Democrat; died Haverhill Oct. 18, 1899; married Esther B. Keyes May 9, 1844. She was born Jan. 19, 1824, at Newbury, Vt., died Jan. 23, 1852. Second marriage to Emma Sophia Keyes of Haverhill June 8, 1856, born Aug. 3, 1839. They had nine children all born in Haverhill:

1. WILLIAM HARVEY³ b. Mar. 12, 1857; m. Carrie Sarah Wilson of Hav. Nov. 19, 1885, b. July 18, 1859. They adopted one child: Bertha Large Crawford, May 1899, b. June 4, 1897, d. Feb. 9, 1902. William resides on Ladd street in Hav. Occupation, carpenter and painter.
2. ANNETTE SUSAN³ b. Mar. 22, 1859; d. Apr. 23, 1898, at Claremont, N. H.; m. John Melvin Merrill at Hav. Apr. 23, 1876, b. Aug. 6, 1851, d. Sept. 22, 1876, at Woodsville, N. H. Second marriage to John Crawford, a stone cutter at Hav. July 10, 1882, b. Cambridge, Mass., May 23, 1855, d. May 1899 in Boston, Mass. They had five chil.:
 - (1) NETTIE⁴ b. Aug. 5, 1886; d. Feb. 28, 1887, at Hav.
 - (2) EDITH JANET⁴ b. Apr. 17, 1888, at Newbury, Vt.; m. at Hav. June 1, 1915, Frank Williams of Nevada. They have one child: Ruth⁵ b. June 6, 1919, at Woodsville, N. H.
 - (3) ETHEL EVELYN⁴ b. Nov. 21, 1891, at Claremont, N. H. resides at Hav.
 - (4) ARTHUR HAMILTON⁴ b. June 28, 1894, at Claremont, N. H.; m. Pearl Dutton of Hav. June 1, 1919; resides in Hav.; farmer.

- (5) BERTHA LARGE⁴ b. June 4, 1897, at Claremont, N. H.; adopted by William Harvey Large May 1899; d. Feb. 9, 1902, at Hav.
3. EDWARD JOHN³ b. Dec. 24, 1861; m. Hanover, N. H., June 20, 1894, Elizabeth Lyon Haskell of Concord, N. H., by Dr. C. S. Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College. She b. Aug. 10, 1861, at Concord, N. H. Edward lives in Woodsville; B. & M. R. R. freight conductor. They have one child:
- (1) ROBERT HASKELL⁴ b. Dec. 1, 1895, at Woodsville; served in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force during the World War as radio operator, Dec. 13, 1917, to Aug. 14, 1919. Chief time clerk of White Mountain Division, B. & M. R. R. at Woodsville.
4. LICETTA³ b. Mar. 10, 1865; d. Jan. 27, 1866, at Hav.
5. ANNIE AMANDA³ b. Apr. 15, 1867; d. Jan. 1, 1870, at Hav.
6. HATTIE HERBERT³ b. Nov. 21, 1870; m. Kay Cass of Hav. Mar. 6, 1895. He was a B. & M. R. R. telegrapher and d. at North Woodstock, N. H., Jan. 6, 1902. They had one child:
- (1) ROLAND WEST⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1896, at Canterbury Depot, N. H. He is a B. & M. R. R. employee; resides with his mother who runs a boarding house in Woodsville, N. H.
7. HARRY DANA³ b. June 8, 1873; m. Apr. 2, 1901, Alberta Shorey of Rochester, N. H.; lives in Malden, Mass.; supervisor at Boston Navy Yard.
8. ELSIE MARTHA³ b. Aug. 14, 1875; resides with her sister, Hattie Cass, in Woodsville, N. H.; dressmaker.
9. ANNABEL MERRILL³ b. Jan. 9, 1877; m. Frank J. Glines Sept. 21, 1895, at Fairlee, Vt., b. Mar. 26, 1872, at Hav. They live on the old Glines farm in Hav. and have one child: Susan Rebecca⁴ b. Feb. 12, 1898, at Hav., school teacher at Campton, N. H.

LEIGHTON

LAYTON, LATON, LAITON

REUBEN LEIGHTON¹, born in Dover; went to Newbury, Vt., about 1800; bought forest land and cleared a farm on what is known as "Leighton Hill." He died June 28, 1842, aged 72, and his wife, Mary, died Feb. 21, 1862, aged 92 years and 5 months. Nine children:

STEPHEN D. LEIGHTON² (Reuben¹) born Newbury, Vt.; settled in Bath; married Mar. 5, 1829, Sarah, daughter Joel and Louise (Downes) Carbee, born Newbury, Vt., July 15, 1807. He died Feb. 19, 1834, in his 71st year. She died Apr. 11, 1844, aged 83. Twelve children born in Bath:

SARAH LEIGHTON³ (Stephen D.², Reuben¹) married David G. Forsyth. She resides in Woodsville, with her children, Mabel L. and John A.

ANDREW J. LEIGHTON³ (Stephen D.², Reuben¹) born May 28, 1831; married Helen L. Bedell, born Apr. 24, 1836, died Mar. 1, 1909. He died Jan. 3, 1907. Five children:

EMMA C. b. May 11, 1854; d. July 10, 1880; m. Apr. 16, 1871, J. E. Taplin of Corinth, Vt. Two chil.: Frank H., b. May 21, 1879; Helen J., b. July 18, 1877.

FRANK A. b. Dec. 15, 1857; d. unm. Mar. 1, 1891.

FRED M. b. Apr. 25, 1859; m. Dec. 13, 1888, Emma, dau. of William Kimball.

HENRY A. b. May 28, 1865; m. Oct. 19, 1898, Carrie, dau. of R. M. Johnson. Two chil.: Philip H. b. July 1899; Richard A. b. July 1891.

BELLE C. b. 1867; m. Aug. 23, 1887, Lloyd Kimball; 2d, George W. Cauty of Newport, Vt. Two chil.: Ray Kimball b. Oct. 6, 1888; Frank C. Kimball b. July 21, 1890.

ALBERT HENRY LEIGHTON³ (Stephen D.², Reuben¹) born Bath; died Woodsville, Jan. 14, 1917; married Sept. 5, 1872, Ellen C., daughter of Edward and Hannah Lother, born in Benton. Resided in Woodsville most of his life, in business with his brother-in-law, Q. A. Scott, and proprietor many years of the Hotel Wentworth, which he built. Was the efficient superintendent of streets for years. Democrat; Universalist; outspoken in his convictions; a useful citizen. One child:

MARTHA LOUISE b. Feb. 23, 1879; m. Fred L. Sargent. She has been clerk in office of register of deeds, and of probate since 1902.

LEITH

GEORGE W. LEITH¹ born in Quebec, P. Q., May 20, 1820; was of Scotch ancestry, his father being a ship-builder who removed from Leith, Scotland, to the Canadian provinces soon after 1800. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of tailor, and in 1852 after two years in Adams, Mass., came to Haverhill and established himself as merchant tailor; married 1855 Eveline E., daughter Charles S. and Abigail (Haskell) Frary, born Haverhill Oct. 10, 1835, died Dec. 20, 1908. He enlisted Sept. 10, 1862, Company B, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered out Aug. 13, 1863; wounded at Port Hudson, La., just before his discharge; re-enlisted in Company L, First New Hampshire Volunteers, Heavy Artillery, Sept. 27, 1864, and was mustered out June 15, 1865. On account of failing health he retired from business in 1893 and died Aug. 14, 1905. His home at the Corner was in the famous Bliss tavern. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. GEORGE E.² superintendent of Pinkerton detective agency in Boston.
2. WILLIAM H.² b. May 19, 1859.
3. HARRY W.² b. Apr. 4, 1871; d. Hav. June 16, 1911. Physician.
4. WALTER H.²

WILLIAM H. LEITH² (George W.¹) born Haverhill May 19, 1859; educated at Haverhill Academy, Braintree, Mass., High School and Medical College of the University of Vermont, graduating with degree of M. D. in class of 1883. Practicing physician in Lancaster since 1886. Married Oct. 4, 1888, Minnie P., daughter of George Roscoe and Sarah J. (Parker) Eaton of Lancaster. One child, Eaton³.

LEONARD

HENRY BAXTER LEONARD was born in Sharon, Vt., July 8, 1817, the eldest son of Gains and Eunice (Spalding) Leonard. His mother was a daughter of Reuben and Jerusha (Carpenter) Spalding and a sister of Dr. Phineas Spalding, so long in practice of his profession at Haverhill Corner. His early years were spent on the home farm, but he acquired by his own efforts and perseverance an academic education and began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. James Spalding, in Montpelier, Vt., and later graduated from the Woodstock, Vt., Medical College. He began the practice of his profession at North Haverhill and continued with marked fidelity and success until his death Feb. 7, 1869. He was the ideal country doctor. He took an active interest in public affairs, was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and represented Haverhill in the legislature in 1866-67.

Dr. Leonard was twice married: first, Nancy, daughter Obadiah and Nancy (Merrill) Swasey, born Haverhill Apr. 27, 1805, died without issue, Aug. 3, 1867; married, second, Sept. 23, 1867, Lizzie M. Dunkley of Haverhill. One child, Henry B. Leonard, Jr., born Haverhill Sept. 1, 1868.

LEONARD

JAMES FREDERICK LEONARD born Springvale, Me., Oct. 31, 1857, son of William M. (born Taunton, Mass., Sept. 7, 1834) and Avis Gardner (Macy) Leonard (born Nantucket, Mass., May 31, 1836), great grandson of Nathaniel and Sally Leonard and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Richmond) Leonard; married July 17, 1886, at Olathe, Kan., Ada Weimer, daughter Solomon A. Weimer, born Oct. 31, 1857. Came to Woodsville Sept. 1887; was yard master at the freight yards until appointed postmaster by President Wilson, taking office Mar. 2, 1914. Began his railroad work with the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad. Was in railroad employ in the west from 1880 to 1887,

when he returned to Woodsville and entered the employ of the Boston and Maine. Democrat; Episcopalian. Two children born in Woodsville:

1. JAMES MORTIMER b. Jan. 18, 1888; electrical engineer, N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co., Boston, Mass. Lieut., Naval Reserves, 1917-18.
2. MARY BREWER b. May 15, 1892.

LEVERETT

LOIS BURNHAM LEVERETT, wife of John Nelson; Mary Leverett and Abigail B. Leverett, first and second wives of Deacon Abel K. Merrill, and daughters of John Leverett of Windsor, Vt., were each of such influence in their respective families and in the social life of the town that the genealogical record of the Nelson and Merrill families would lack completeness without a sketch of their ancestry. The regard in which this ancestry is held by both families is proven by the frequency of the appearance of the name among the descendants of John Nelson and Deacon Merrill.

ELDER THOMAS LEVERETT¹, emigrant ancestor from Boston, Lincolnshire, England, where the youngest of his sixteen children was baptized, came to America in company with Rev. John Cotton and settled in Boston 1633. Became a member of the First Church. Following the ordination of Mr. Cotton, he was made ruling elder and held this office till his death. He married 1610 Anne Fisher; died Apr. 3, 1650; she died Oct. 16, 1656.

GOVERNOR JOHN LEVERETT² (Thomas¹) born England July 1616; came to America with his father. He was a merchant, but the greater part of his life was devoted to the colony. He was deputy governor 1671 and 1672 and governor from 1673 till his death. In 1676 he received from Charles II the order of Knighthood, but never assumed the title. Married, first, 1639, Hannah, daughter Ralph Hudson, died July 7, 1646; married, second, Sept. 7, 1647, Sarah Sedgwick, who died Nov. 2, 1704. He died Mar. 16, 1678-9.

HUDSON LEVERETT³ (John², Thomas¹) born Boston May 3, 1640; married 1661 Sarah Peyton, born Boston 1643. She died about 1679; married, second, Elizabeth ——. He died 1694; his widow died 1714. Merchant. One son of Hudson and Sarah: John born Aug. 25, 1662, became president of Harvard College.

THOMAS LEVERETT⁴ (Hudson³, John², Thomas¹) born Boston; baptized 1674; married Dec. 11, 1701, Rebecca Winsor, born Nov. 3, 1673. He died 1706.

KNIGHT LEVERETT⁵ (Thomas⁴, Hudson³, John², Thomas¹) born Boston Jan. 1, 1702-3; married Feb. 1, 1725-6, Abigail Buttolph. Merchant; inherited both lands and money. Died Jan. 11, 1753.

JOHN LEVERETT⁶ (Knight⁵, Thomas⁴, Hudson³, John², Thomas¹) born Boston, Jan. 28, 1726-7; married Dec. 19, 1757, Mary Greenleaf, born Nov. 20, 1732, daughter of Stephen and Mary Gould Greenleaf. Was line officer in Col. John Phillips' Regiment of Militia, and in 1771 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in Col. John Erwing's Regiment; was subsequently its colonel; was a merchant and importer of British goods. His warehouse and contents were destroyed by the King's troops when they took possession of Boston in 1774. He removed his family to Middletown, Conn., where he died June 10, 1777. His widow removed with her sons to Windsor, Vt., where she died July 8, 1795. There were three sons: 1, John; 2, William, whose daughter Mary married Hon. Horace Everett; daughter Elizabeth married Hon. George Woodward of Hanover, and daughter Lucretia married Jonathan Bliss; 3, Thomas, secretary of state of Vermont.

JOHN LEVERETT⁷ (John⁶, Knight⁵, Thomas⁴, Hudson³, John², Thomas¹) born Boston Sept. 19, 1754; Harvard 1776. Removed from Middletown, Conn., to Windsor, Vt., and was through life an able and trusted lawyer. He was in affluent circumstances and refused all overtures of political preferment. He was a studious gentleman of rare

attainment and marked ability. Married, first, Mar. 3, 1790, Lois Burnham, born Mar. 29, 1764, died Jan. 11, 1791; married, second, June 7, 1792, Hannah Leverett, granddaughter of Knight Leverett⁵; she died Apr. 29, 1799; married, third, June 9, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Sewall Salisbury of Boston, born Aug. 15, 1772; died Apr. 17, 1848. He died Apr. 18, 1839. One child by first, three by second and seven by third marriage:

1. LOIS BURNHAM b. Dec. 29, 1790; m. Mar. 16, 1818, John Nelson. (See Nelson.)
2. JOHN b. Mar. 11, 1793; m. Sept. 1, 1824, Esther S. Wellman, merchant in Boston and New York; d. 1843.
3. THOMAS b. May 29, 1795; d. June 6, 1816.
4. HANNAH b. Mar. 29, 1798; d. Jan. 4, 1826.
5. SAMUEL SALISBURY b. May 14, 1804; d. Apr. 30, 1828; Dartmouth 1822.
6. JOSIAH b. Jan. 24, 1810; unm.; merchant, New York.
7. ELIZABETH b. Sept. 3, 1805; m. July 1836, Rev. John S. Davenport; d. Aug. 18, 1894.
8. MARTHA b. Jan. 2, 1807; m. William C. Thompson, lawyer, Plymouth. (See Thompson.)
9. MARY b. June 2, 1808; m. Apr. 30, 1832, Abel K. Merrill. (See Merrill.)
10. ABIGAIL B. b. Oct. 14, 1811; m. Abel K. Merrill. (See Merrill.)
11. WILLIAM b. July 8, 1813; Yale 1834; lawyer, Plymouth, till his death Sept. 18, 1874.

LIBBEY

LUKE LIBBEY¹ came into Warren from Landaff just as the War of the Revolution closed. He had served for seven years in the war and had spent fourteen months in an English prison.

GEORGE LIBBEY² of Warren was a son of Luke Libbey.

JOHN A. LIBBEY³ was born in Warren and married Angeline Prescott Nov. 12, 1843. They had five children: 1, William A.⁴; 2, Ellen⁴; 3, E. Irving⁴; 4, Emma⁴; 5, Elmer P.⁴; died Rutland.

WILLIAM A.⁴ born Sept. 14, 1843, educated in public schools of Piermont; married Aug. 9, 1864, Lucy Stone, born Feb. 22, 1845. They are still living. Three children born in Piermont: Lettie Stone⁵; Elbert G.⁵; John Edward⁵.

JOHN EDWARD⁵ married Feb. 22, 1903, Lois F. Albee of West Littleton, born June 1876. One child. Democrat; Methodist; Mason. In company with J. L. Batchelder, gentlemen's furnishings.

JOHN A.⁶ born Mar. 26, 1905.

LOCKE

JOHN LOCKE¹ came from Yorkshire, England, about 1644, and settled in Dover about 1652; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Berry of Rye and removed to that town. He was killed by Indians Aug. 26, 1696, while reaping grain in his field, but two of his sons who were with him escaped.

WILLIAM LOCKE² (John¹), fourth of the six sons of John and Elizabeth, born Rye Apr. 17, 1677; married Nov. 23, 1699, Hannah Knowles, born Apr. 18, 1678; died Sept. 12, 1769. He died Jan. 22, 1768; was deacon of church in Rye many years.

ELISHA LOCKE³ (William², John¹) baptized in Rye 1719; married Jan. 14, 1743, Tryphena, daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Philbrick) Moulton of Rye, born 1726; lived in Barrington and Chester; purchased land in Haverhill in 1763 and came to his new possessions soon after; was moderator of the first annual town meeting of which there is record (1765); selectman that same year, and town clerk 1766-67. He sold his real estate in Chester in 1767, and in the conveyance is described as miller. In Oct. 1764 the Haverhill proprietors "voted the whole privilege of the lower falls on Hosmers

(Olivarian) Brook with the whole lands laid out for said privilege to Timothy Bedel and Elisha Lock provided they complete two mills by the 20th of Nov. 1765, one a sawmill, the other a gristmill on said falls." These two mills were probably not built at that time since in 1768 there were further rates in reference to the sawmill. The gristmill, however, had evidently been erected by Elisha Lock, as appears from proprietors rates Apr. 1, 1768, and Feb. 4, 1771.

The first gristmill at "the Brook" was owned and operated by "Elisha Lock, miller." He was one of the leading and influential men of the pioneers. Seven children born in Barrington, Chester and Haverhill:

1. ELISHA b. 1743; d. young.
2. DAVID b. 1745; d. infancy.
3. MARY S. b. 1747; m. Jonathan Ladd. (See Ladd.)
4. SERGT. WILLIAM b. 1753; m. Tryphena Saunders.
5. HANNAH b. 1755; m. Dec. 3, 1772, James Ladd. (See Ladd.)
6. ELISHA b. Chester 1760; m. Mehitable Stickney.
7. DAVID b. Hav. 1767 (?); m., 1st, 1787 Elizabeth Lillingham; 2d, Nov. 6, 1809, Rachel Brainard.

SERG. WILLIAM LOCKE⁴ (Elisha³, William², John¹) born 1753; married Tryphena Saunders. Lived in Bath and Haverhill. He was in Capt. James Osgood's company, enlisted June 24, 1776. He was also a member of Capt. Post's Company, Stark's regiment. He is said to have been a man of marked eccentricities, and was known as "Picker," probably suggested by his trade that of stonecutter. His children, probably born in Haverhill, went to New York, none of them settling in Haverhill and late in life he returned to Rye, where he died "a lone man" Apr. 19, 1828. Five children:

1. JONATHAN⁵ b. Nov. 26, 1797; m. Jan. 31, 1822, Sophia Thurston; settled Brasher Falls, N. Y.
2. ABIGAIL⁵ m. John Saunders.
3. TRYPHENA⁵ m. Isaac Winter.
4. ADELIN⁵ m. Cornelius Rice.
5. NELSON HORATIO⁵ m., 1st, Amanda Squires.

CORP. ELISHA LOCKE⁴ (Elisha³, William², John¹) born 1760; married Mehitable Stickney, daughter of James and Eleanor (Wilson). He was in Simpson's Rangers 1776; Stark's Regiment, Capt. Post's company, July 24, to Sept. 25, 1777; in Capt. Barrow's company 1779; paid for services 1777 to Jan. 1778, and to Apr. 9, 1782. He removed with his family to Monroe County, N. Y., 1816; pensioned in 1841; died Jan. 28, 1844; wife died previous to 1820. Eleven children born in Haverhill:

1. PHEBE⁵ b. 1790; d. 1809.
2. REV. WALLACE⁵ b. 1792; Methodist minister.
3. SUSAN⁵ b. 1794; m. Nov. 21, 1821, Peter Eastman of Bath.
4. DAVID⁵ b. 1796; m. Mehitable Pattee; lived Cold Water, Mich.
5. DOROTHY⁵ b. 1798; d. 1816.
6. JONATHAN⁵ b. 1800; d. 1829.
7. JOHNSON⁵ b. 1802.
8. NATHAN⁵ b. Apr. 8, 1804; m. Mar. 2, 1828, Esther Kittredge.
9. AMOS⁵ b. 1806.
10. DUDLEY⁵ b. 1809; m. Olive Strong.
11. DOLLY m. James Pierce; lived Hartland, N. Y.

JOSEPH LOCKE⁷ (David⁶, Simeon⁵, David⁴, Jonathan³, Dea. William², John¹) born Lyman Feb. 27, 1812; married 1844, Arvilla Carr of Haverhill. Lived in Haverhill till about 1863, when he went with family to Titusville, Pa., where he died July 6, 1877. Six children born in Haverhill:

1. NANCY ALICE⁸ b. Mar. 31, 1846; m. Apr. 8, 1865, Theodore M. Shearer.
2. HENRY WALKER⁸ b. May 6, 1847; m. 1st, 1869, Amanda Lutz; m., 2d, 1886, Clara Alexander.

3. JOHN CARR⁸ b. Feb. 12, 1850; d., unm., Harmony, Pa., June 1893.
4. MORRILL SILAS⁸ b. Sept. 10, 1853; m. 1876 Susan F. Parker of Titusville, Pa. Machinist, living (1915) Bridgeport, Ill.
5. JOSEPH HANNIBAL⁸ b. May 20, 1856; m. 1888, Sarah Ditson, Lima, O.; machinist in oil business, Robinson, Ill.; d. June 1, 1907.
6. WILLIAM HALE⁸ b. Aug. 17, 1858; m. July 13, 1891, Elizabeth Boyd.

LOTHER

EDWARD H. LOTHER, son Edward and Hannah Lother, born Newbury, Vt., May 20, 1852; married Apr. 17, 1883, Ellen Augusta, daughter of John and Betsey Elizabeth (Manning) Stebbins, born Royalton, Vt., Feb. 17, 1854. Has lived in Woodsville since 1883. At first in employ of railroad, but since 1892 in the hardware business. Universalist, Democrat, Odd Fellow, Maccabee. One child:

HENRY EDWARD LOTHER b. Woodsville Aug. 12, 1892; m. July 25, 1914, Eva May, dau. George Davis of Lakeport. Chief clerk in office of division engineer, B. & M. R. R. at Woodsville.

LOVEJOY

WELLINGTON H. LOVEJOY born Peru, Me., Oct. 22, 1842, son of Reuben and Martha Reading Lovejoy; married, first, Apr. 16, 1877, Fatima M. Porter of Paris, Me., died Woodsville May 10, 1905; married, second, June 19, 1906, Mrs. Harriet (Bancroft) Thorpe of Harrisville. Went to Boston as a young man, and was employed in the Quincy Market till Apr. 3, 1865, where he enlisted in Second United States Cavalry. After a few months service in the Shenandoah Valley he saw service on the Plains, until mustered out with rank of sergeant in Apr. 1868. Was wood contractor on the Grand Trunk Railway till about 1881, when he went into the meat and provision business in Stratford; came to Woodsville in 1896, built the block on Central street, where he conducted a market till about 1906, when he retired. In politics he is a Democrat; attends Methodist Episcopal Church; trustee Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank.

LYONS

GEORGE LYONS born in Landaff on Nov. 20, 1848; married Inez Eastman, born in Littleton, July 18, 1850. They were married Dec. 11, 1875. He died Apr. 10, 1916. Children:

1. GEORGE C. b. Lancaster Dec. 9, 1876; engineer B. & M. R. R.
2. MAY M. b. Elkhart, Ind., Dec. 15, 1879; m. A. C. Sault.

MACKINTOSH

EBENEZER MACKINTOSH born Boston, Mass., 1736; married first, ——— Maverick, whose brother, Samuel, was killed in the Boston Massacre Mar. 5, 1770; married, second, Nov. 11, 1784, widow Elizabeth Chase of Newbury, Vt. He died Haverhill 1816, buried in the Horse Meadow Cemetery.

* He acquired prominence in the local disturbances in Boston prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, but he disappears from her history before Lexington and Bunker Hill. He was a shoemaker at the South End of the town, and was the leader of a faction of young men who maintained a feud with a like faction at the North End, and who were almost constantly in trouble with each other. In 1765 the two factions harmonized and after a friendly meeting in King (now State) Street marched together to Liberty Tree. The leaders, Mackintosh of the South and Swift of the North End, appeared in military habits, with small canes resting on their left arms, having music in front and flank. All

*Drake's Tea Leaves, pub. 1884, p. 126.

the property used on such occasions was afterwards burned on Copp's Hill. Mackintosh was one of the leaders in the riot of Aug. 16, 1765, when Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson's house was destroyed, and was arrested in King Street next day but was immediately released by the sheriff, on the demand of a number of merchants and other persons of character and property.

The following passage occurs in the "Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson":

"The governor had summoned a council the day after the riot. The sheriff attended, and upon enquiring, it appeared that one Mackintosh, a shoemaker, was among the most active in destroying the Lieutenant-Governor's house and furniture. A warrant was given to the sheriff to apprehend him by name with divers others. Mackintosh appeared in King Street, and the sheriff took him, but soon discharged him, and returned to the council chamber, where he gave an account of his taking him, and that Mr. Nathaniel Coffin, and several other gentlemen came to him and told him that it had been agreed that the cadets and many other persons should appear in arms the next evening, as a guard and security against a fresh riot, which was feared and said to have been threatened but not a man would appear unless Mackintosh was discharged. The Lieutenant-Governor asked, 'And did you discharge him?' 'Yes.' 'Then you have not done your duty.' And this was all the notice taken of the discharge. The true reason of this discharging of Mackintosh was that he could disclose who had employed him, whereas the other persons apprehended were such as had collected together without knowing of any previous plan."

Such is Governor Hutchinson's account. There were more "higher up" who wished to protect themselves, and they feared that Mackintosh might talk too much. From what was known of him in his later years, he had indeed this weakness. He was called "Captain" Mackintosh, and he claimed to have been the "First Captain General of the Liberty Tree," but there is no evidence of any such title belonging to him except as it was self-bestowed, or that he ever held a commission. There is no doubt whatever that Mackintosh was a member of the party which on the night of Dec. 23, 1773, emptied 342 chests of tea valued at £18,000 into Boston Harbor. It is not yet definitely known who constituted the party. Thatcher in his "Traits of the Tea Party," published in 1835, gives the names of fifty-eight of them secured after careful and prolonged investigation, but the Christian name of Mackintosh and one other Martin does not appear, but there is no evidence that Mackintosh was a leader. But two of the recognized leaders of the people were there—Dr. Young and Thomas Molineaux. Says Drake: "Most of them were mechanics and apprentices of the Stamp of Revere, Howard, Wheeler, Crane and Peck, men who could restrain and keep in due subordination the more fiery and dangerous element, always present in popular demonstrations. That element was not wholly absent on this occasion, for Mackintosh the leader in the Stamp Act riots was present with 'his chickens' as he called them and active in destroying the tea. There were also professional men and merchants, men of high character and standing, so that all classes were fairly represented." The statement that Mackintosh was the leader of the Boston Tea Party, made in the history of Ryegate, Vt., page 289, is incorrect. There is no doubt that in his later years he claimed this leadership but he talked too much. It was the fact which doubtless led to his being induced to leave Boston soon after the party as he probably also knew too much for the comfort of the real leaders. He is said to have come "to Haverhill on foot through the wilderness leading a son, Paschal, by the hand and carrying his daughter, Betsey, in his arms their mother being dead." If he came as early as 1774, Betsey who was six years of age must have been something of a burden. He settled on the Plain, North Haverhill, but also lived for a time in Newbury and also Ryegate, Vt., with his daughter after her marriage. During the Revolution he enlisted in Capt. Joseph Hutchins' company of thirty-four men in the Eastern Division of the

Northern Department under the command of Gen. Gates, and in Gen. Jacob Bayley's brigade, from Aug. 18 to Oct. 6, 1777. He certainly served in distinguished company. Among other privates and comrades were Timothy Barron, Samuel Ladd, Seth Ford, John Rich, John Page, John Sanders, Josiah Elkins, Luther Richardson, James Bailey, James Woodward, Jonathan Ring, Nathaniel Rix, John Young and Joshua Howard. The records of 1780 also show payment for scouting duty. The office of sealer of leather was an important one in the early days, and in Haverhill was held by such men as Ezekiel Ladd, Richard Gookin and John Montgomery, but in 1782, '83, and '84, Ebenezer Mackintosh, who must have been recognized as an expert in the matter of leather properly tanned and which could not be used until officially stamped and sealed, was elected to that important office. There was nothing like leather in those days.

The census of 1790 credits him with a family of five including himself and wife. It gives two white males under 16 years of age. There may have been two children by his second marriage, but of this there is no record. Children:

1. PASCHAL b. Boston about 1766; went to Montmorency, O.; m. and reared a large family. His father, Ebenezer, spent a few years with him before his death going and returning on foot it is said. Some of his descendants recently sent to the Coosuck Chapter of the D. A. R. at No. Hav. funds for the erection of a monument to his memory. The Chapter performed this office by the erection on Main Street of a marble tablet inclosed in cement on the site of the house occupied by him for several years, as it was found impossible to locate his grave in the Horse Meadow Cemetery. It is to be regretted, however, that the Chapter or the persons authorizing the erection of the tablet were not a little more careful in making the inscription. It is to the memory of "Capt. Philip Mackintosh." The "Mackintosh" is all right but the "Capt." is apocryphal, and it is hardly possible to twist "Ebenezer" into "Philip."
2. BETSEY b. Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1768; m. Hav. 1786 Jabez, s. of Jabez and Deborah (Knowlton) Bigelow of Newbury, Vt. She d. Ryegate, Vt., Oct. 10, 1848; he d. Dec. 31, 1851. Of their family of eleven chil., John Bigelow was a farmer in Ryegate, and prominent in town affairs. He was a teacher in penmanship, a captain in militia and town representative in 1869.

MANN

SAMUEL MANN¹ born in England in 1773; came to America, settled in Landaff; married 1804 Mary, daughter of Peter Howe of that town, born 1780; died Benton Nov. 15, 1866. He died Benton July 19, 1842. In politics he was Federalist and Whig, in his religious belief Universalist, had little confidence in majorities, and could usually be found lining up with minorities. They came to Coventry (Benton) previous to 1835, and settled on the farm later owned by his son, George W., and which is now in the family, the home of his great granddaughter, Mrs. Tyler. He was interested in the militia and held commission as major. Eight sons all born in Landaff:

1. AMOS C.² b. 1805; lived in Boston, later in Benton.
2. MOODY² b. 1807.
3. JESSE² b. 1809; m. Frances Catherine Butters; lived in Charlestown, Mass., and in Bath.
4. PETER² b. 1811; lived in Boston and Portland, Me.
5. SAMUEL A.² b. 1814.
6. JAMES A.² b. 1816; lived in Newbury, Vt., and Woburn, Mass.
7. EDWARD F.² b. 1818; d. in Benton Sept. 7, 1842.
8. GEORGE W.² b. 1821; lived and d. in Benton.

MOODY MANN² (Samuel¹) born 1804; married Sarah, daughter James Austin; farmer, lived in School District No. 10. Was an ardent Democrat; in religious belief a Universalist. He died Apr. 29, 1881, aged 74 years, 6 months; she died Dec. 13, 1887, aged 77 years, 1 month. Having no children of their own they adopted Sarah W., daughter of Jesse Mann, brother of Moody, born June 9, 1853. She married James L. Eastman

(see Eastman) and lived at Ladd Street. Their two sons, Frank J. and Leon, were drowned in Connecticut River July 1, 1906. He died May 30, 1910.

SAMUEL A. MANN² (Samuel¹) born Landaff 1814. Like his brothers, Amos C., Moody, Jesse, and Peter, he left home for Boston soon after attaining his majority, but his stay was more prolonged than theirs for he soon disappeared and nothing was heard from him for nearly twenty years, when in the early fifties he returned home having been long regarded by his family as dead. During his absence he had served in the regular army, was bearer of despatches for Gen. Taylor during the war with Mexico, and later went overland to California with the early forty-niners. When he returned he found his old sweetheart, Sally Bailey of Newbury, Vt., granddaughter of Gen Jacob Bailey, waiting for him. They married and settled on a small farm next to Benton line known as the Hinkley farm, and later removed to Benton purchasing the farm later owned by their nephew, Orman L. Mann. They had no children, but took into their home almost immediately after their marriage the twin baby boys of their brother, George W., whose mother had died before they were two years old. He died Oct. 26, 1873; she died Oct. 1895.

GEORGE W. MANN² (Samuel¹) born Landaff Feb. 20, 1821; married, first, Apr. 13, 1843, Susan M., daughter William and Mary (Noyes) Whiteher of Benton, born May 20, 1825, died Oct. 6, 1854; married, second, Mar. 4, 1855, Sarah T., daughter of Gad Bisbee of Haverhill, born Haverhill Jan. 6, 1826; died Aug. 5, 1905. He died Jan. 6, 1901. He always lived in Benton, and combined the business of carpenter and builder with that of farmer, but had large real estate interests in Woodsville. Was Universalist, Democrat, prominent in town affairs in Benton, filled at different times all the various town offices, was six times a member of the New Hampshire legislature, of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, and served for several years as a member of the State Board of Agriculture. Five children by first marriage, five by second, all born in Benton; of these, several with their families have resided in Haverhill:

1. EZRA BARTLETT³ b. Nov. 2, 1843.
2. EDWARD FOSTER³ b. Sept. 7, 1845.
3. GEORGE HENRY³ b. Feb. 19, 1848.
4. OSMAN CHANDER³ b. Dec. 18, 1852; d. Benton Oct. 20, 1870.
5. ORMAN LEANDER³ b. Dec. 18, 1852; m. Dec. 25, 1873, Ella Haywood of Hav.

By second marriage:

6. MELVIN JEVIUS³ b. Mar. 8, 1856.
7. HOSEA BALLOU³ b. May 27, 1858; m. Oct. 6, 1886, Ida Emma Ladd; resides Littleton.
8. SUSAN M.³ b. Jan. 3, 1861; unm.; resides Laconia.
9. MINNIE SARAH³ b. Dec. 4, 1863; m. Mar. 7, 1887, William Sims Nutter; resides in Woodsville.
10. MOSES BISBEE³ b. June 20, 1865; m. Feb. 25, 1892, Minnie G. Scott of Malden, Mass.; resides Malden; custom officer. One son, two daughters.

HORACE F. MANN³ (Jesse², Samuel¹) born Bath; married Caroline Green June 13, 1863; came to Woodsville to live in 1878; in employ of the railroad till his health failed a few years before his death, which occurred at Enosburg Falls, Vt., Dec. 12, 1911. She died Woodsville June 2, 1901. Six children born in Bath and Woodsville:

1. ELLEN F.⁴ b. Bath Feb. 8, 1864; d. May 1885.
2. ALICE E.⁴ b. May 2, 1866; m. June 4, 1894, Edgar F. Houston; lives Enosburg Falls, Vt.
3. LENA F.⁴ b. Oct 5, 1874; m. Mar. 20, 1895, Gilman P. Blake of Woodsville; d. Dec. 29, 1897.
4. CLARENCE H.⁴ b. Mar. 29, 1877; m. Ivah Griffen.
5. MARY E.⁴ b. Woodsville Oct. 4, 1879; d. July 27, 1881.
6. ORVILLE H.⁴ b. Woodsville Mar. 16, 1883; m. Dec. 6, 1908, Freda Mary Hall; railroad employee, lives in Woodsville.

EZRA B. MANN³ (George W.², Samuel¹) born Nov. 2, 1843; married Jan. 7, 1868, Sarah Ellen, daughter George W. and Sarah Glazier Bisbee of Haverhill, born Aug. 8, 1844. Has lived in Woodsville since marriage. Railroad employee 1863-72. In business since; large owner real estate; president Woodsville Aqueduct Co.; president Woodsville Opera Building Association; trustee Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank, was president for several years; selectman; representative in legislature; Odd Fellow, Elk, Mason, K. T., member Raymond Consistory Scottish Rite, member N. H. Society G. A. R., and of Amoskeag Veterans; Democrat; Universalist. Five children all born in Woodsville:

1. GEORGE EDWARD⁴ b. May 7, 1874; m. Mar. 4, 1910, Margaret S. Ward, b. Chatham, N. B., 1880; superintendent of Aqueduct and Electric Light Co. Democrat, Episcopalian. Is a Knight Templar and member of other fraternal organizations. Resides in Woodsville.
2. IRA WHITCHER⁴.
3. HARRY BINGHAM⁴ b. Apr. 22, 1880; m. Nov. 20, 1908, Lulu B., daughter Louie and Mary Cheney, b. Newbury, Vt., 1886. Locomotive engineer in employ of B. & M. R. R. Democrat, Mason. Resides in Woodsville.
4. LUVIA ELLEN⁴ b. Apr. 1, 1883; graduate Woodsville High School and Emerson School of Oratory, Boston; is instructor in elocution, and has an enviable reputation on the platform as reader and impersonator; m. June 4, 1919, Almore Dexter Mank, b. Dec. 7, 1868, Waldoboro, Me. Passenger conductor, B. & M. R. R.
5. HENRY CARBEE⁴ b. July 21, 1886; graduate of Woodsville High and of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., class of 1907. Democrat. Employed in division engineer's office, B. & M. R. R.

EDWARD F. MANN³ (George W.², Samuel¹) born Sept. 7, 1845; married Providence, R. I., Jan. 10, 1881, Elvah G., daughter Chase and Sarah (Royce) Whiteher, born Benton Nov. 19, 1850, died Nov. 5, 1896. He died Concord Aug. 19, 1892; she died Concord Feb. 10, 1910. One child: Marian born Feb. 13, 1882, died Nov. 5, 1896.

Mr. Mann entered the employ of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad in the passenger service in 1865, and at the time of his death was general superintendent of the Concord and Montreal System with office in Concord. He had served as baggage master, conductor, train despatcher with office at Concord, assistant superintendent, residing during this service in Woodsville, returning to Concord where after the consolidation of the Boston, Concord and Montreal with the Concord, he became general superintendent. Was a member of the Masonic order, K. T.; attendant on services of the Episcopal Church; a Democrat in politics, standing high in councils of his party; member of the House of Representatives from Benton in 1871 and 1872; twice a member of the Senate from the North Country District; the candidate of his party for Congress in 1888, and only defeated by a narrow plurality in a district strongly Republican. Though a resident of Haverhill for a comparatively brief time, he was for years actively identified with the interests of the town.

GEORGE HENRY MANN³ (George W.², Samuel¹) born Feb. 19, 1848; married Jan. 26, 1874, Elnora, daughter of David and Myra Clifford Gove, born Wentworth Dec. 9, 1850. He died July 31, 1913.

George Henry Mann entered the employ of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad in 1869, and continued in its service as freight, cattle train, and passenger train conductor for a period of thirty-two years, when he left in 1901 to become a partner with his son, Fred H., in the business of a general store under the firm name of Mann & Mann in which he continued till his death. He was a Democrat in politics, a radical in his religious belief. He represented Haverhill in the legislature of 1885, being elected after a prolonged contest, while there was no election for the other representative to which the town was entitled. After his marriage he lived in Woodsville. Seven children all born in Woodsville:

1. LUNA ARDELLE⁴ b. Oct. 22, 1874; d. Oct. 22, 1875.
2. FRED HENRY⁴ b. July 6, 1876; m. June 16, 1900, Daisy M., dau. of Frank and Laura Richardson Colby, b. Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 5, 1881. Clerk for Howe & Gordon, and travelling salesman till 1901 when he went into the business of general store. Since the death of his father in grocery store under the name of F. H. Mann Co. Democrat.
3. EDA FRANCES⁴ b. Jan. 1, 1879; d. Mar. 9, 1907; m. Sept. 4, 1901, Dr. Selwyn K. Dearborn. (See Dearborn.)
4. ADA MYRA⁴ b. Dec. 25, 1881. Successful teacher in public schools.
5. HARLEY ELMER⁴ b. Oct. 21, 1883.
6. SCOTT WHITCHER⁴ b. Dec. 9, 1885; graduate Woodsville High School and Dartmouth College, class of 1908; m. June 30, 1912, Mary Ella, dau. James H. and Drusilla (McLean) Mitchell of Bath, b. June 28, 1885, teacher in Woodsville schools. Train despatcher till 1914; clerk in National Bank of Newbury; resides in Woodsville.
7. IDA⁴ b. Jan. 15, 1894; graduate Woodsville High and State Normal School at Plymouth in 1916. Teaching in public schools of Ashland.

MELVIN J. MANN³ (George W.², Samuel¹) born Benton Mar. 8, 1856; married Jan. 31, 1883, Mary E. Merrill. In employ of Boston, Concord and Montreal and Boston and Maine railroad since 1877, is at present one of the oldest passenger conductors in the service. Democrat; Methodist; Mason; resides in Woodsville. One child (adopted):

MAUDE E. b. 1887; m. Dec. 2, 1909, Konrad Sidelinger, born Germany 1882; railroad employee. Two chil.: (1) Mary Georgia b. Dec. 3, 1911; d. Dec. 22, 1911; (2) ——— Resides in Woodsville.

IRA WHITCHER MANN⁴ (Ezra B.³, George W.², Samuel¹) born Jan. 8, 1877; married Jan. 8, 1901, Josephine, daughter of Frank E. and Nellie E. (Kibbie) Thayer, born Manchester July 5, 1879. Pharmacist; partner with his father in firm E. B. Mann & Co. Democrat, Episcopalian. Resides in Woodsville. Four children all born in Woodsville:

1. MARGARET BURNS⁵ b. Oct. 22, 1901.
2. LUVIA JEANETTE⁵ b. Apr. 30, 1905.
3. FRANCES WHITCHER⁵ b. Jan. 12, 1913.
4. EZRA BARTLETT⁵ b. July 28, 1914.

HARLEY E. MANN⁴ (George Henry³, George W.², Samuel¹) born Oct. 21, 1883; married Oct. 9, 1905, Martha Alvina, daughter William and Sarah (Smalley) Hardy, born Haverhill Dec. 25, 1885; graduate of Woodsville High and spent two years at Dartmouth. Train despatcher at Woodsville. Progressive Democrat. Three children:

1. MATTIE LOUISE⁵ b. Sept. 9, 1907.
2. EDNA HARDY⁵ b. June 6, 1909.
3. MARION UNA⁵ b. Feb. 7, 1912.

MANSON

ALEXANDER MANSON¹ and Mary Ann (Martin) Manson came to Haverhill from Kittery, Me., about 1834; lived East Haverhill. He died Feb. 3, 1878, aged 71; she died May 23, 1854, aged 45. Six children:

1. ALEXANDER MANSON² (Alexander¹) b. Kittery, Me., 1834; came to Hav. same year with his parents; m., 1st, Harriet Cilley of Nottingham; 2d, Mrs. Huldah Bigelow of Newbury, Vt.; 3d, ——— Shepardson. Blacksmith at E. Hav. Three chil. b. Hav., by first marriage: (1) Nellie J.³ b. 1860, m. Will White of Hampton, d. Exeter 1903; (2) Anna L.³ b. 1864, d. Exeter 1908. By second marriage: (3) Adella³ b. 1865, m. Sept. 29, 1884, Edward E., s. of Simeon and Lavina Shepardson of Newbury, Vt.
2. ELIZABETH A.² b. Hav. Apr. 7, 1836; m. Apr. 8, 1858, George, s. of John Kimball of Hav. Went to Black River Falls, Wis. Two dau. b. in Wisconsin: (1) Harriet; (2) Lydia.
3. MARY BAILEY² b. Hav. Apr. 3, 1839; m. M. P. Boswell. (See Boswell.)
4. PHEBE² b. Hav. Apr. 1841; m. Geo. Carmen; lived in Wisconsin.

5. CHARLES W.² b. Hav. May 17, 1848; m. Jan. 25, 1873, Bell, dau. Valentine Morse, b. July 28, 1850, d. Apr. 1, 1895. He d. Dec. 1892. Three chil.: (1) Willis C.³ b. Mar. 1, 1874, d. Sept. 24, 1886; (2) George K.³ b. Apr. 15, 1876, lives in Boston; (3) Maude E.³ b. Apr. 17, 1878, d. May 4, 1902.
6. LUCY FROST² m. James Boswell Jan. 14, 1864; lives in Wisconsin. (See Boswell.) Three chil. b. Wis.: (1) John P.³; (2) Ruby³ m. George E. Green, Minneapolis, Minn.; (3) Gladys³ m. John Hoschild, Castlewood, S. D.

MARSTON

CAPT. WILLIAM MARSTON¹ born Yorkshire, England, 1622; came with his father to Salem, Mass., 1634; to Hampton 1638, where he lived till his death Jan. 22, 1703; married, first, Rebecca Paige, Oct. 15, 1652; second, Mrs. Ann Philbrick about 1675, widow of James Philbrick. Eight children.

CAPT. SAMUEL MARSTON² (William¹) born Hampton July 8, 1661; married Sarah Sanborn. He died Hampton Nov. 8, 1723. Eleven children.

OBADIAH MARSTON³ (Samuel², William¹), youngest child, born Hampton Sept. 28, 1810; married 1734 Elizabeth —; lived Hampton till 1765; went to Deerfield. Ten children.

SAMUEL J. MARSTON⁴ (Obadiah³, Samuel², William¹), fourth child, born Hampton Jan. 2, 1741; married 1766 Rhoda Edgerley; went to Deerfield 1765; to Coventry 1780. Ten children.

DAVID MARSTON⁵ (Samuel J.⁴, Obadiah³, Samuel², William¹), fifth son seventh child, born Coventry Sept. 1780; married Susannah Bronson of Connecticut. Lived in Coventry till late in life when he removed to Haverhill; died Jan. 27, 1860. She died Apr. 24, 1868, aged 90. Three children born Coventry (now Benton):

1. MEHITABLE⁶ b. Nov. 27, 1808; m. Walter P. Flanders of Hav. (See Flanders.)
2. LUCY⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1811; m. John Bacon.
3. WILLIAM COOLIDGE⁶ b. July 28, 1815.

JONATHAN MARSTON⁵ (Samuel J.⁴, Obadiah³, Samuel², William¹) born Coventry June 20, 1782; married 1807-08 Phebe Howe of Landaff; lived in Coventry till 1859, when he went to Camden, N. Y., with his son, Jonathan H.; died Sept. 6, 1859. Four children born Coventry:

1. ORRIN⁶ b. Jan. 15, 1809; m. Mary Torsey. Of their five chil. two s., Stephen T.⁷ and William⁷, made their homes in Hav. Stephen T. lived in Woodsville; twice m.; no chil.; d. May 5, 1912, at home of his brother, William, who lives in what was formerly the toll house, Hav. and Newbury bridge. He has no chil.
2. BARTLETT⁶ b. Apr. 28, 1816.
3. JONATHAN HALE⁶ b. July 1, 1818; went to Camden, N. Y., and d. there.
4. PHEBE⁶ b. Mar. 7, 1823; m. Gilbert P. Wright. (See Wright.)

WILLIAM C. MARSTON⁵ (David⁵, Samuel J.⁴, Obadiah³, Samuel², William¹) born Coventry July 28, 1815; married Feb. 20, 1838, Lucy S. Frary of Bath; settled in North Haverhill. Farmer; Democrat; selectman in 1875-76. He died May 10, 1879; she died —.

1. ELLEN M.⁷ b. Oct. 4, 1838; m. Walter B. Davis.
2. MOODY C.⁷ b. Aug. 10, 1840.
3. ROSELTHE⁷ b. June 2, 1845; m. John M. Getchell. (See Getchell.)
4. MARY ELLA⁷ b. Dec. 25, 1852; m. Edward D. Brainard.

BARTLETT MARSTON⁶ (Jonathan⁵, Samuel J.⁴, Obadiah³, Samuel², William¹) born Coventry Apr. 28, 1816; married Mar. 26, 1839, Anna S., daughter Richard Brown. Lived in Benton till about 1870 when he removed to Woodsville where he lived till his death, Dec. 12, 1903. Democrat; Baptist. Eleven children all born Benton:

1. LAURA A.⁷ b. June 20, 1840; m. George Wilson. (See Wilson.)
2. WESLEY B.⁷ b. Oct. 21, 1841; d. unm.

3. SARAH L.⁷ b. May 18, 1844; d. Oct. 16, 1863.
4. GEORGE W.⁷ b. Aug. 14, 1846; d. Mar. 14, 1849.
5. RHODA J.⁷ b. June 26, 1848; m. C. C. Hildreth of Lisbon.
6. HENRY G.⁷ b. Mar. 27, 1851.
7. ELVAH S.⁷ b. May 3, 1853; m. A. A. Clement.
8. LUCY M.⁷ b. Apr. 7, 1855; m. George Sargent.
9. HOSEA M.⁷ b. Feb. 2, 1858; d. Mar. 24, 1858.
10. MAY B.⁷ b. Mar. 6, 1860; d. Oct. 27, 1864.
11. LUVIA E.⁷ b. Apr. 3, 1863; m. Feb. 26, 1884, C. W. Sawyer. (See Sawyer.)

HENRY G. MARSTON⁷ (Bartlett⁶, Jonathan⁵, Samuel J.⁴, Obadiah³, Samuel², William¹) born Mar. 27, 1851; married Mar. 27, 1893, Jennie A., daughter Hiram D. Sawyer. Came to Haverhill with his father; farmer; retired about 1912. Democrat; Methodist; trustee and treasurer of the board. She died Apr. 17, 1915; he died Jan. 27, 1918. One child, Sadie⁹, born Haverhill; married Harry Kent.

MOODY C. MARSTON⁷ (William C.⁶, David⁵, Samuel J.⁴, Obadiah³, Samuel², William¹) born North Haverhill Aug. 10, 1840; married Dec. 24, 1863, Clara A., daughter John White, Wells River, Vt. Enlisted 1862 Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment Volunteers; severely wounded. Retired farmer; Democrat; Methodist. Lives in Woodsville. One child, John, born Apr. 21, 1869.

McCLARY

JOHN McCLARY born Newburyport, Mass., June 12, 1792; married, first, in 1819, Rebecca Dodge of Lisbon, born Ipswich, Mass., June 10, 1795, died Bristol Mar. 8, 1828; married, second, Nov. 30, 1830, Hannah Dodge, sister of his first wife; she died Haverhill July 23, 1867. He died Haverhill Sept. 24, 1868. Children of John and Rebecca Dodge McClary:

1. ELLEN DODGE b. Apr. 5, 1820; m. Apr. 5, 1842, Silvester Reding. (See Reding.)
2. JULIA MINOT b. Mar. 18, 1823; d. unm. Jan. 16, 1864.
3. CAROLINE b. Bristol, d. Sept. 2, 1826, aged 17 mos.

Col. John McClary went to Lisbon before reaching his majority and at the breaking out of the War of 1812 enlisted for one year, and later enlisted for the war; was sergeant-major of the Forty-fifth Regiment of Volunteers, was a brave and efficient soldier. He went from Lisbon to Bristol and engaged in the tannery business with Nathaniel S. Berry. Came to Haverhill about 1832, and entered into a five year partnership with the Bell Bros., who were extensively engaged in the tanning business at the Brook. Before the expiration of that time he was elected register of deeds for Grafton County and held the office for five consecutive years. He took an active part in town affairs, served as selectman and town clerk, and represented Haverhill in the legislature in 1836 and 1837. He was colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Militia. He was of Scotch ancestry, connected with the McClarys who settled in Epsom before the Revolution. His grandfather, Maj. Andrew McClary, was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Few men of his day enjoyed more the esteem of his fellow townsmen. He was endowed with large native intelligence, was public spirited, and served with usefulness his day and generation.

MEADER—MEDER

In 1653 the name of JOHN MEADER is found among the settlers of Essex County, Massachusetts Bay, and in that same year he obtained, in partnership with William Sheffield, a grant of land lying on the neck between Oyster River and Royall's Cove in what is now the town of Durham, the remainder being acquired by him in 1660 by purchase from Valentine Hill. He erected here a garrison house—one of the fourteen on Oyster River—for protection against the Indians. At the time of the Indian attack in 1694 nearly all of these houses were burned, that of John Meader included, but he rebuilt the

next year, and for several generations the property remained in the hands of the Meader family, many of whom were Quakers. The name has been sometimes spelled "Meder," but by far the larger number of the descendants of John have used the spelling "Meador." Elisha, sixth in descent from John of Durham, settled in Haverhill, and had numerous descendants. Descent is as follows:

JOHN MEADER¹ born England about 1630; came to America before 1653; married Abigail Tuttle before 1660. Five children born in Durham.

NATHANIEL² (John¹), youngest son, born June 14, 1671; married about 1690 Eleanor Hall. Killed by Indians in their attack on Durham, Apr. 25, 1704. Five children born Durham.

DANIEL³ (Nathaniel², John¹) born Nov. 3, 1698; married June 6, 1727, Elizabeth, daughter Francis and Hannah (Jenkins) Allen of Kittery, Me. Eight children born in Durham. He was a Quaker.

JOSEPH⁴ (Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) born Mar. 26, 1741; twice married; second marriage June 24, 1767, Abigail, daughter William and Abigail (Varney) Frye of Kittery, Me.; died Dec. 15, 1784. Six children born Durham.

PAUL⁵ (Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) born 1758; married Nov. 2, 1787, Deborah, daughter of George and Mary (Penhallow) Knight of Portsmouth, born 1767, died 1853. He died Nov. 8, 1835. During the War of the Revolution his father's family removed to Lee. After his marriage he lived for twelve years in Barnstead, later for a time in Rumney, and later still settled in Warren in the northwestern part of the town, near a pond which still bears his name. He was killed by the giving way of a pile of logs, while engaged in logging near Meador Pond, his son, Elisha, being with him at the time, but unable to render any assistance. Eight children: Elisha, Lydia, Eunice, George, Abby, Moses Avery, Mary, Abigail.

ELISHA MEADOR⁶ (Paul⁵, Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) born Barnstead (?) Feb. 23, 1788; died Haverhill Mar. 2, 1877. He married, first, Susan, daughter Dea. Joseph and Betsey (Marston) Smith of Meredith, born Aug. 19, 1790, died Sept. 28, 1831; second, Mrs. Abigail Webster, maiden name Foss, born 1802, died Haverhill May 15, 1867. Before his marriage he served in the War of 1812 at Lake Champlain. He lived for a time in Haverhill, Ladd Street, after his first marriage, but returned to Warren where he lived till after his second marriage, when he removed to Bath remaining there two years, thence for another two years to a farm at the foot of Black Mountain in Benton and about 1838 came to Haverhill where he lived till his death. He lived at first on the road leading from the County road to the Swiftwater and Benton road, then carried on the farm which his son, Paul, had purchased on Colby Hill, till the marriage of the latter, when he purchased a farm on the County road between the Russell Wright and Moody Mann farms, where he lived until he went with his wife to live with his son, Webster, on the Pond road on what was known as the Reed Bacon place. Politically he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. His life was that of a pioneer, one of strenuous toil and hardship in his early days. He came of sturdy stock and justified in his life his ancestry. By his first wife there were seven children:

1. SAMUEL KNIGHT⁷ b. Hav. Aug. 9, 1816.
2. JOSEPH SMITH⁷ b. Warren Mar. 7, 1818, d. (?).
3. BETSEY SMITH⁷ b. Warren June 18, 1820; d. 1839.
4. MAHALA FRENCH⁷ b. Warren July 9, 1822; d. Sept. 2, 1857; m. David Kezer. (See Kezer.)
5. PAUL NASON⁷ b. Warren June 27, 1824.
6. DEBORAH⁷ b. Warren July 29, 1828; d. Jan. 16, 1848.
7. ELISHA⁷ b. Warren Aug. 8, 1830; d. at age of 4 or 5 yrs.

By the second marriage there were three children:

8. DANIEL WEBSTER⁷ b. Warren June 13, 1832.
9. ELISHA KNIGHT⁷ b. Dec. 4, 1834.
10. MOSES BLOOD⁷ b. Benton Nov. 1, 1837.

SAMUEL K. MEADER⁷ (Elisha⁶, Paul⁵, Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) married Eliza Griswold. He went to Hartford, Conn., in early life and became a railroad contractor. He spent the latter part of his life in Haverhill with his brothers; died Apr. 30, 1898, and was buried in Zion Hill Cemetery, Hartford, beside his wife and sons. Three children, all born in Hartford, Conn.:

1. WATSON⁸ b. Apr. 2, 1840; d. June 29, 1876, Hartford, Conn.; m. —; no chil.
2. FRANCIS H.⁸ b. Mar. 18, 1845.
3. SAMUEL K.⁸ b. May 13, 1847; d. Hartford, Conn., July 16, 1875; m. —; no chil.

FRANCIS H. MEADER⁸ married New York City Mar. 8, 1864, Sarah Dole, born New York City Jan. 23, 1848, died Cleveland, O., Oct. 6, 1875. They had two children:

1. LOTTIE ELIZABETH⁹ b. New York City Oct. 5, 1865; m. Oct. 3, 1884, George Rider, b. Seymour, Conn.; lived in Trenton, N. J., and Middletown, Conn. She d. Feb. 18, 1895. Their two children are Arthur Freemont Rider¹⁰ b. Trenton, N. J., May 25, 1885, and Perley Bell Rider¹⁰ b. Middletown, Conn., Nov. 3, 1886.
2. CHARLES SAMUEL MEADER⁹ b. New York City Mar. 19, 1868; m. Middletown, Conn., June 29, 1892, Margaret Dripps, b. Middletown, Conn., Dec. 24, 1869. One child: Mildred Evangeline Meader¹⁰ b. Aug. 29, 1896; lives in Middletown.

JOSEPH SMITH MEADER⁷ (Elisha⁶, Paul⁵, Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) born Mar. 7, 1818; married Hannah Critchett. During the early part of his married life he lived in East Boston, Mass., engaged in the trucking business. Later he went to California where he settled in the Sacramento Valley, owning considerable real estate, which was washed away by a disastrous freshet. He never returned East, but his two children, Julius Mortemer⁸ and Francena Susan⁸, remained East. The former lived for a time when a boy with his uncle in Haverhill, and the latter lives unmarried in East Boston.

PAUL NASON MEADER⁷ (Elisha⁶, Paul⁵, Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) born Warren June 27, 1824; married, first, Dec. 5, 1848, Elizabeth Gage, daughter Isaac and Abigail (Merrill) Carleton, born Bath Nov. 26, 1823, died Oct. 18, 1874. She was educated in the Haverhill district schools, and at Newbury Seminary and was a successful teacher previous to her marriage. Married, second, Apr. 22, 1876, Mrs. Luthina L. Wilmot, daughter of Samuel and Merab (Royce) Howe, born Benton Feb. 7, 1840, died Mar. 15, 1878; married, third, Phebe A., daughter of Samuel and Merab (Royce) Howe, born Benton Feb. 14, 1843, died Feb. 11, 1903. He died Mar. 2, 1899. Mr. Meader was a farmer, and was also engaged in potato starch manufacture and in the lumber business. He and his first wife were devoted members of the Free Baptist Church and Mrs. Luthina and Mrs. Phebe A. Meader were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Meader in his early political affiliations was a Free Soiler, but on the birth of the Republican party espoused its principles, and for the remainder of his life his affiliations were for the most part with the Republican party, though in his later years party ties held him loosely. He lived on the farm on Colby Hill till 1866, greatly improving it and erecting new buildings. He removed to the Daniel Morse farm on County road, and about 1870 removed to North Haverhill owning successively the Solon Swift and the James Glynn farms. His four children were born on Colby Hill, Haverhill:

1. MARLIN SILAS MEADER⁸ b. Nov. 30, 1849; m. Dec. 20, 1870, Ellen Frances, dau. of Joshua and Mary Cary Carr, b. Dec. 15, 1849; he d. Feb. 12, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Meader supplemented their common school education by attendance at the seminaries in Tilton and Newbury, Vt. Mr. Meader was a farmer and except for a few years spent in Florida, lived in No. Hav., later on the Jarvis farm. He purchased the David Whiteher farm where his widow now resides with her s., Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Meader were both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he acted with the Republican party. They had two chil.:
 (1) FRED MARLIN⁹ b. Hav. Jan. 28, 1876; graduated Wesleyan Univ. 1902, Johns Hopkins Univ. Medical Department 1909; instructor in pathology, Syracuse University until 1914, when he was placed in charge of Commu-

nicable Diseases in the New York State Department of Public Health; m. Sept. 20, 1905, Emma Sophia, dau. of Jacob Cornelius of Buffalo, N. Y., b. Hamburg, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1874. They reside in Albany, N. Y. They have two chil.: Carleton Cornelius¹⁰ b. Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1909; Alice Ellen¹⁰ b. Syracuse Mar. 1, 1913.

- (2) CARL MERTON⁹ b. Nov. 14, 1880; m. Dec. 8, 1904, Mina Josephine, dau. Daniel and Josephine (Brown) Whitcher of Winona, b. Dec. 8, 1880, educated at New Hampton Institution, and N. H. State Normal School, and previous to her marriage engaged successfully in teaching. He was educated at the Moody School, Mt. Hermon, and at New Hampton Institution, graduating there in 1901. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Reside on the home farm, which is well supplied with up-to-date appliances and machinery. Granger, Odd Fellow and Republican.
2. ARTHUR MERRILL⁸ b. Jan. 3, 1855; d. Mar. 3, 1858.
3. ABBIE SUSAN⁸ b. July 14, 1856; educated at Drew Female Seminary, Carmel, N. Y., Montebello, Newbury, Vt., and New Hampton Institution. Spent several years in successful teaching. Has been deeply interested in W. C. T. U. work from almost the beginning of the organization, and is at present engaged in rescue work, at the State W. C. T. U., Mercy Home, East Manchester; unm.; Baptist; believes in equal suffrage.
4. MOSES ARTHUR MEADER⁸ b. Oct. 3, 1858; m. Aug. 26, 1896, Katherine, dau. Dr. William and Caroline B. (Lang) Child of Bath, b. Sept. 22, 1860; educated Hav. Academy and Oberlin College, O.; successful teacher for 13 years; member D. A. R. and Grange. Mr. Meader was educated at New Hampton Institution; has been engaged in mercantile affairs; treasurer and manager of the No. Hav. Creamery; owns the Swasey farm, a part of the historic John Hazen farm. The farmhouse is the oldest in Haverhill, built by John Hazen in 1769. Granger, Odd Fellow, Mason, Progressive. Resides on farm on Brier Hill. One child: Dorothy Elizabeth⁹ b. June 14, 1897; student in Northfield Seminary, Northfield, Mass.

DANIEL WEBSTER MEADER⁷ (Elisha⁶, Paul⁵, Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) born Warren June 13, 1832; married Jan. 9, 1858, in Old Forge, Pa., Lydia A., daughter of Elias and Zuba (Millen) Swartz, born Scranton, Pa., Feb. 4, 1836, died July 3, 1895. Mr. Meader when a young man was employed in railroad construction by his brother, Samuel, in Connecticut. Later went to California for a time but returned and about 1863 purchased the Reed Bacon farm where his father and mother lived with him till their death. Later engaged in starch manufacture at North Haverhill, and since the death of his wife has resided with her niece in Harrisville. He served his town two years as selectman, and was supervisor of check list ten years. Democrat; Odd Fellow and Granger. Died Harrisville Feb. 24, 1917. Two children:

HERMAN EDGAR⁸ b. Piston, Pa., Jan. 6, 1859; d. Oct. 3, 1859.

EDWIN HERBERT⁸ b. Piston, Pa., July 2, 1860; d. Mar. 16, 1861.

ELISHA KNIGHT MEADER⁷ (Elisha⁶, Paul⁵, Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) born Warren Dec. 4, 1834; married 1862 Mary E., daughter Franklin and Hannah (Gale) Kezer (published Dec. 1, 1862), born Nov. 15, 1839, died July 15, 1864. At the age of 20 he went to California returning in 1862. Soon after his marriage he again went to California expecting to return soon for his wife, but she was stricken with diphtheria and passed out of life. He returned for a short time to New Hampshire, but so far as is known, he is still on the Pacific Coast.

MOSES BLOOD MEADER⁷ (Elisha⁶, Paul⁵, Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) born Benton Nov. 1, 1837; married Apr. 15, 1865, Mary A., daughter Timothy Reed and Mary (Chase) Bacon, born Wardsboro, Vt. He spent some years in California when a young man in the employ of his uncle, Moses Avery⁶, but after his return he married and engaged in farming. Odd Fellow; Republican.

GEORGE MEADER⁶ (Paul⁵, Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) married Sarah Morrill (maiden name Smith), a cousin of the wife of his brother Elisha⁶. He came to Haverhill and lived for a time with his brother Elisha, and later removed to Lisbon. He died in

Rhode Island where his son George had settled. He had three children: Abel⁷ died a young man in Bradford, Vt.; Eleera⁷; George⁷. The latter married Josephine — and lived in Rhode Island.

MOSES AVERY MEADER⁶ (Paul⁵, Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Nathaniel², John¹) born Dec. 18, 1802; died Oct. 13, 1890; married, first, Sarah Blood; second, Nov. 10, 1837, Olive Sinnot of Harpswell, Me. He lived for a time in Haverhill on the Pond road, later in Lisbon. He was one of the early emigrants to California, when gold was discovered, but engaged there in agriculture instead of mining and accumulated a handsome property. He had two children by his first wife, Angeline⁷ and Sarah⁷. Angeline married Thomas Hart. They had three daughters: (1) Sarah Jane⁸ married — McKenzie; (2) Emma⁸ married — Hinds, and (3) Ella⁸ married Hazard Root.

MERRILL

Several families bearing the name of Merrill have from time to time lived in Haverhill, and the name is a common as well as important one in the history of the town. The different branches or families in Haverhill have a common ancestry, nearly all, if not indeed all, tracing their descent to Nathaniel Merrill* who, with his brother, John, emigrated from England as early as 1633. He first settled in Ipswich, Mass., but removed to Newbury in 1634 or the following year. He was of Huguenot descent and the original spelling of the name was Merle. As his ancestors fled from France because of their fidelity to the reformed faith, they naturally cast in their lot with the Puritans of England. As the patronymic Merle means blackbird, the early generations of the family in France used a seal on which is displayed three blackbirds.

NATHANIEL MERRILL¹ married 1634 Susanna Willerton (Williston, Welterton), who after his death, Mar. 16, 1654–55, married, second, Stephen Jordan. She died Jan. 12, 1672. Their seven children born in Newbury, Mass.:

1. JOHN² b. 1634; d. July 8, 1712; m. Sarah Eaton.
2. ABRAHAM² b. 1636; m., 1st, Jan. 18, 1660–61, Abigail Webster; 2d, Sept. 2, 1713, Sarah Bond.
3. NATHANIEL².
4. SUSANNAH² b. 1640; d. 1690, m. Oct. 15, 1663, John Burbank.
5. DANIEL² b. Aug. 20, 1642; d. June 27, 1717; m., 1st, Sarah Clough; 2d, Sarah Morrill Page.
6. ABEL² b. Feb. 20, 1643–44; d. Oct. 28, 1689; m. Feb. 10, 1670–71, Priscilla Chase.
7. THOMAS² b. 1648.

NATHANIEL MERRILL² (Nathaniel¹) born about 1638; died Jan. 1, 1682–83. Lived in Newbury, Mass.; married Oct. 15, 1661, Joanna Kinny. She died Feb. 8, 1718, aged about 90 years. Nathaniel² subscribed the Oath of Allegiance 1668. Inherited by will the farm of his father. Seven children born in Newbury:

1. JOHN³ b. Feb. 16, 1662–63; d. May 15, 1705; m. Lucy Webster.
2. NATHANIEL³.
3. PETER³ b. Aug. 20, 1667; d. Mar. 20, 1696–97; m. Mary Brown.
4. JOANNA³ b. Aug. 5, 1669; d. Nov. 2, 1669.
5. JOANNA³ b. Oct. 4, 1670; d. Oct. 30, 1670.
6. HANNAH³ b. July 12, 1672; m. William Moulton.
7. MARY³ b. Sept. 18, 1675; m. James Freese.

NATHANIEL MERRILL³ (Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹) born Feb. 8, 1664–65; died July 4, 1738; married, first, Rebecca Brown, died Dec. 9, 1689; married, second, 1691, Sarah, daughter Edward and Mary (Goodridge) Woodman. Twelve children; by first marriage:

1. NATHANIEL⁴ b. Nov. 23, 1688; d. Apr. 18, 1749; m. Mary Belknap.
2. PETER⁴ b. 1689; m. Mary Flanders.

* Rev. J. L. Merrill in Wells' History of Newbury, p. 635.

By second marriage:

3. HANNAH⁴ b. Dec. 30, 1692; d. young.
4. SARAH⁴ b. Oct. 26, 1694; d. July 10, 1748; m. Nathaniel Clement.
5. MARY⁴ m. John Ladd.
6. REBECCA⁴ m. Josiah Gage.
7. SAMUEL⁴.
8. ELIZABETH⁴ b. Nov. 2, 1704; m. Caleb Page.
9. JOHN⁴ b. Feb. 12, 1706-07; d. July 3, 1741; m. Lydia Gage.
10. JOSEPH⁴ b. July 3, 1709; m. Ruth Corliss.
11. BENJAMIN⁴ b. July 4, 1710; d. July 4, 1710.
12. STEPHEN⁴ b. 1706 (?); d. Aug. 19, 1785; m. Keziah Hardy.

Nathaniel Merrill lived in Newbury till 1698, where he moved to a farm in Haverhill West Parish, which he had inherited and where his five younger children were born.

SAMUEL MERRILL⁴ (Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹) born Aug. 2, 1702; died Apr. 25, 1742; married May 21, 1732, Ruth, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Page) Eaton, born Apr. 17, 1712. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas Whittier who built, in 1688, the Whittier homestead in Haverhill, where his descendant, the poet, was born. They lived in Haverhill, Mass., where their four children were born:

1. RUTH⁵ b. Apr. 1, 1733; d. Nov. 3, 1735.
2. SARAH⁵ b. Feb. 27, 1734-35; d. Dec. 9, 1801; m. Asa Ladd.
3. SAMUEL⁵.
4. DAVID⁵ b. Jan. 4, 1738-39; m. Joanna Bailey.

SAMUEL MERRILL⁵ (Samuel⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹) born Dec. 7, 1737, Haverhill, Mass.; died Dec. 29, 1801; married, Oct. 25, 1759, Abigail, daughter Samuel and Mehitable (Harriman) Eaton of Plaistow, N. H., born Aug. 8, 1736, died May 22, 1816. Lived on the farm inherited by his grandfather, Nathaniel, in Haverhill West Parish. Was captain in Massachusetts militia in 1776. Captain in Maj. Gage's command which marched to reinforce the Northern Army in Sept. 1777. Was present at surrender of Burgoyne. Nine children born in Haverhill, Mass.:

1. SAMUEL⁶ b. 1761; d. 1833; lived in Methuen, Mass.
2. JESSE⁶ b. Oct. 8, 1762; d. Oct. 8, 1840; m. Priscilla Kimball; lived in Peacham, Vt.
3. JAMES⁶ b. 1764; d. 1788.
4. JONATHAN⁶ b. 1766; d. 1805; lived in Haverhill, Mass.
5. EVAN⁶ b. 1768; d. 1821; lived in Haverhill, Mass. Commissioned colonel in War of 1812.
6. DAVID⁶.
7. WILLIAM⁶ b. 1773; d. 1843; m. Elsie Howe; lived in the old homestead.
8. JOHN HANCOCK⁶ b. Nov. 24, 1775; d. Oct. 1, 1826; m. Elizabeth Carleton; lived in Pembroke, N. H.
9. HORATIO⁶ b. 1778; d. 1850; lived in Lowell, Mass.

DAVID MERRILL⁶ (Samuel⁵, Samuel⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹) born May 8, 1771, Haverhill, Mass.; died Nov. 19, 1824, Haverhill; married Dorothy, daughter Daniel and Rebecca (Hunt) Clark, born Lebanon, Conn., Feb. 8, 1778; died Haverhill Jan. 31, 1840. Came to Haverhill from Peacham, Vt., in 1804. Lived at North Haverhill on what was afterwards the town farm. Eight children born Peacham, Vt., and Haverhill:

1. ABIGAIL⁷ b. Feb. 14, 1801; d. Nov. 27, 1843; m. Isaac Carleton. (See Carleton.)
2. SCHUYLER⁷.
3. EDWARD S.⁷ b. June 10, 1805; was hotel keeper, Andover, Mass.
4. SAMUEL E.⁷ b. Nov. 8, 1807; d. May 3, 1839.
5. CHESTER⁷ b. July 8, 1810; d. Oct. 22, 1831.
6. DAVID⁷ b. Nov. 7, 1813; m., 1st, Betsey Harris; two chil.: Henry who d. in the army, and Francis.
7. BERINTHA R.⁷ b. Mar. 4, 1817; d. Jan. 7, 1854; m. Solon Southard. (See Southard.)
8. JOHN H.⁷ b. Apr. 1820; d. Oct. 7, 1820.

SCHUYLER MERRILL⁷ (David⁶, Samuel⁵, Samuel⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹) born Peacham, Vt., Dec. 14, 1802; died Haverhill Aug. 7, 1892; married at Haverhill Sept. 18, 1828, Esther E., daughter David Mead of Walpole, born Apr. 10, 1810; died at Haverhill Oct. 25, ——. They lived in Haverhill, then for some years in Peacham, Vt., later returned to Haverhill. He lived for some years on what was formerly the town farm, now owned by W. H. Ingalls. Nine children born in Haverhill and Peacham, Vt.:

1. CYNTHIA CLARK⁸ b. Nov. 13, 1829, at Hav.; m. Harry M. Patridge. (See Patridge.)
2. JOHN HENRY⁸ b. at Hav. Aug. 28, 1832; d. Mar. 31, 1912; m. Dec. 25, 1874, Winnie Gray of Canada. Lived just above No. Hav. Village. No chil.
3. SOPHIA MEAD⁸ b. Peacham, Vt., Dec. 28, 1834; d. Apr. 30, 1859; m. Feb. 3, 1856, Nathaniel F. Ames of Barnet, Vt.
4. FRANKLIN SOUTHARD⁸ b. Peacham, Dec. 10, 1836; d. of starvation in Libby Prison June 28, 1864; m. Nov. 2, 1859, Eunice Wells of Illinois.
5. ESTHER⁸ b. Peacham Apr. 3, 1839; d. Sept. 3, 1841.
6. SAMUEL EATON⁸ b. Peacham, Feb. 24, 1842.
7. SCHUYLER F.⁸ b. Feb. 13, 1844; d. Jan. 12, 1858.
8. DAVID CHOATE⁸ b. Apr. 4, 1846; m. Mary Ellen Southard of Hav., living (in 1913) in Chattanooga, Tenn.
9. ESTHER AZORA⁸ b. Nov. 7, 1851; m. Aug. 19, 1875, Wesley P. Glover of Hav., s. of Seth and Almira Glover.

SAMUEL EATON MERRILL⁸ (Schuyler⁷, David⁶, Samuel⁵, Samuel⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹) born Feb. 24, 1842, at Peacham, Vt.; married Sept. 13, 1866, Sarah Jane, daughter of William and Elsie (Davis) Eastman, born Haverhill Aug. 31, 1845, died Dec. 5, 1883, at Tampa, Fla. He served in Second New Hampshire Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. (See Military Record.) About 1882 he went to Florida, but after a few years returned North and, in 1914, resided in Natick, Mass. Five children all born in North Haverhill:

1. HARRIET DAME⁹, graduate of normal school.
2. ALICE BROOKS⁹ m. Nov. 27, 1902, Walter P. Merryman, photographer. Resides 138 Cedar Street, Haverhill, Mass. Two chil.: Rebecca Eastman¹⁰ b. May 31, 1904; John Bradbury¹⁰ b. Jan. 26, 1907.
3. WILLIAM SHERIDAN⁹ m. July 10, 1897, Mary Bullock of Boston, Mass.; contractor and builder, Natick, Mass. Four chil.: Eaton¹⁰ b. Boston Oct. 26, 1899; d. 1902; Esther¹⁰ b. Boston Sept. 28, 1901, d. 1903; Florence¹⁰ b. Boston Aug. 16, 1903; Le Verne¹⁰ b. Boston Apr. 11, 1906.
4. LESLIE EATON⁹ m. Oct. 24, 1904, Elsie Watson of Haverhill, Mass. Resides Babberton, O. Superintendent Valve Mfg. Co. Two chil.: (1) Winslow Eaton¹⁰ b. Springfield, Mass., Oct. 21, 1905; (2) Sarah Elizabeth¹⁰ b. Nov. 29, 1912.
5. JOHN ROSCOE⁹ m. Oct. 19, 1910, Nellie, dau. Edwin and Elizabeth (Sanborn) Hall, Haverhill, Mass. He is a shoe manufacturer. Resides Haverhill, Mass. Two chil.: (1) Sarah Eastman¹⁰ b. July 31, 1911; (2) Samuel Eaton¹⁰ b. Sept. 23, 1912.

JOSEPH MERRILL⁴ (Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹) brother of Samuel⁴, born Haverhill, Mass., July 3, 1709; married Sept. 28, 1731, Ruth Corliss. Lived in Haverhill, Mass., where their nine children were born. Children: 1, Joseph⁵ died young; 2, Mehetabel⁵ died unmarried; 3, Joseph⁵ lived in Maine; 4, Benjamin⁵; 5, Elizabeth⁵; 6, Ruth⁵ born Mar. 15, 1743, married Jesse Wilson of Pelham; their son, Nathaniel, came to Haverhill 1801 (see Wilson); 7, John⁵ married Ruth Cleveland, lived in Bath; 8, Abigail⁵ married, first, Poole who was drowned at the Narrows in the Connecticut River; married, second, as second wife of Col. Thomas Johnson of Newbury, Vt., died Dec. 2, 1774; 9, Nathaniel⁵.

NATHANIEL MERRILL⁵ (Joseph⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Nathaniel¹) born Mar. 2, 1747; died Piermont 1825; married (published June 22, 1771) Sarah, daughter Capt. John Hazen of Haverhill, born 1754, died Feb. 7, 1819. He was a grantee of Newbury, but came first to Bath about 1770. Later he went to Newbury, then to Haverhill after the War of the Revolution. He held a commission as major in the militia and rendered

valuable service in the war. A man of great energy and sturdy common sense he took an important part in the affairs of the town in which he lived. He was one of the selectmen of Haverhill for twelve years, between 1784 and 1806, and represented the town four times in the state legislature, 1794, '95, '96 and 1806. He owned the farm on the Plain which early in the last century was purchased by James Eastman and which has been owned by his descendants since. It was a part of the famous Hay farm. He is believed to have been the owner of the first chaise in town. He was possessed of a remarkably strong voice, and could converse with Major Joshua Hale of Newbury, who was similarly gifted, with perfect ease when they were a mile apart. They had no need of a telephone. He was not a member of the church, though a constant attendant. Rev. Ethan Smith said of him: "He knew more than any man I ever met, who hadn't more education than he had." He lived in Haverhill till 1816, when he removed to Piermont where he died in 1825. Major Merrill had a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom were daughters, and through his daughters his descendants are numerous though none bear his name. His only son and namesake died soon after reaching his majority. Thirteen children born in Newbury, Vt., and Haverhill:

1. SARAH b. May 5, 1772; m. Oct. 14, 1789, Col. Aaron Hibbard of Bath; d. Feb. 24, 1842.
2. ELIZABETH b. Mar. 3, 1774; m. Mar. 10, 1793, Moses Swasey of Newbury; d. Feb. 4, 1855.
3. ABIGAIL b. Jan. 29, 1776; d. Apr. 2, 1778.
4. MARY POLLY b. Mar. 16, 1778; m. Nathaniel Runnells of Piermont; d. Oct. 7, 1838.
5. ANN NANCY b. Mar. 16, 1780; m. Obadiah Swasey. (See Swasey.)
6. ABIGAIL b. June 16, 1782; d. Apr. 2, 1818.
7. CHARLOTTE b. July 15, 1784; m. Isaac Pearsons; d. Aug. 19, 1817. (See Pearsons.)
8. LUCINDA b. Jan. 20, 1787; m. (pub. Feb. 22, 1808) Abner Bayley; d. Dec. 15, 1809.
9. RUTH b. 1789; m. James Morse of Corinth, Vt.; d. Sept. 1754.
10. HANNAH b. 1789 (twin to Ruth); m. Gov. John Page of Hav. (See Page.)
11. MEHETABEL b. 1792; m. Thos. Morse; d. Mar. 22, 1812.
12. NATHANIEL b. 1795; d. Apr. 29, 1817.
13. LOUISA b. 1797; m. Samuel Page of Hav. (See Page.)

MERRILL

FAMILY CAPT. BENJAMIN

NATHANIEL¹ married Susannah.

ABEL² born Feb. 20, 1644, Newbury, Mass.

ABEL³ born Dec. 28, 1671, Newbury, Mass.; married Sarah Hazelton.

ABEL⁴ born Mar. 20, 1698, West Newbury, Mass.; settled in Atkinson.

JOHN⁵ born Aug. 15, 1737, one of the earliest deacons of the Congregational Church.

ABEL⁶ born Atkinson Nov. 19, 1673; married Tamar, daughter of Benjamin Kimball, a captain in the Continental Army. Removed to Warren in 1789 and took a leading part in the affairs of the town and county; was selectman, representative to General Court, state senator, judge of Court of Common Pleas. Thirteen children.

CAPT. BENJAMIN MERRILL⁷ (Abel⁶, John⁵, Abel⁴, Abel³, Abel², Nathaniel¹), eldest of the thirteen children of Abel⁶, born Plaistow Oct. 9, 1784; married Sarah Haines, born in Rumney June 4, 1787, died Jan. 6, 1843. He died Nov. 28, 1835. Lived in Warren; came to Haverhill in 1814. Nine children born in Warren and Haverhill:

1. ABEL K.⁸ b. Warren Apr. 4, 1809.
2. HARRIET⁸ b. Warren Nov. 2, 1810; m. Timothy K. Blaisdell. (See Blaisdell.)
3. SARAH⁸ b. Warren Feb. 3, 1813; m. Rev. Alfred Goldsmith.
4. CHARLOTTE⁸ b. Hav. Dec. 5, 1814; m. Dr. Phineas Spalding. (See Spalding.)
5. LOUISA⁸ b. Hav. Dec. 30, 1816; m. John L. Bunce. (See Bunce.)
6. ELEANOR⁸ b. Hav. Dec. 22, 1818; d. unm. Apr. 13, 1837.
7. HENRY⁸ b. Hav. Oct. 29, 1820.

8. ARTHUR⁸ b. Hav. Dec. 15, 1823. Educated at the academy, and engaged in the life insurance business in Boston. His health failing, he returned to Hav. and d. Nov. 27, 1870.
9. WILLIAM FRANCIS⁸ b. Hav. May 7, 1827; m. Julia, dau. of John Wright of Brooklyn, N. Y., d. —. Educated at the academy, and after teaching a short time went to Boston as clerk in a dry goods house, and about 1850 went to New York, first as clerk, then as partner in a cloth and woolen jobbing business. Later he engaged in banking and brokerage business until compelled to retire on account of ill health. Lived in Brooklyn till his death; active in church and city matters; a member of Dr. Storr's Church. The Dea. Merrill Memorial Chapel is a gift of his to the Hav. Congregational Church.

DEA. ABEL KIMBALL MERRILL⁸ (Capt. Benjamin⁷, Abel⁶, John⁵, Abel⁴, Abel³, Abel², Nathaniel¹) born Warren Apr. 4, 1809; married, first, in New Haven, Conn., Mary, daughter of John Leverett of Windsor, Vt., born June 2, 1808, died Feb. 24, 1843; married, second, in Newburyport, Mass., July 23, 1844, Abigail Leverett, sister of first wife, born Oct. 14, 1811, died Haverhill Sept. 21, 1875. He died Marlboro Nov. 26, 1878. Five children:

1. JOHN LEVERETT⁹ b. Hav. May 29, 1833.
2. BENJAMIN⁹ b. Hav. Mar. 25, 1835.
3. SARAH ELIZABETH⁹ b. Aug. 8, 1836; lives in Lisbon.
4. MARY ELEANOR⁹ b. Hav. Sept. 1838; d. Mar. 26, 1843.
5. CHARLES H.⁹ b. Hav. June 16, 1845.

Deacon Merrill fitted for college at the academy, entered Dartmouth in the class of 1828, intending to devote himself to the ministry, but, health failing, he left college at the end of his junior year, and returning home engaged in mercantile business. He was a prominent and useful citizen; town clerk for many years; superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School, and deacon for nearly fifty years. A man of devoted piety and great purity of character, he was recognized throughout the state for his influence in church matters; delegate from New Hampshire to the National Council of Congregational Churches which met in Boston, in 1855.

HENRY MERRILL⁸ (Capt. Benjamin⁷, Abel⁶, John⁵, Abel⁴, Abel³, Abel², Nathaniel¹) born Haverhill Oct. 29, 1820; married, first, Apr. 1842, Mary J. Weeks of Salisbury, Vt., born 1821, died Oct. 14, 1866; married, second, Mar. 10, 1869, Helen C., daughter Bailey C. and Clarissa Currier, Topsham, Vt. He died Mar. 29, 1896.

REV. JOHN LEVERETT MERRILL⁹ (Abel K.⁸, Benjamin⁷, Abel⁶, John⁵, Abel⁴, Abel³, Abel², Nathaniel¹) born Haverhill May 29, 1833; graduated Dartmouth 1856, Princeton Theological 1859; married Sept. 11, 1860, Mary L., daughter John A. and Nancy (Clarkson) Murphy of Chanaford, Pa.; died Reading, Mass., Jan. 30, 1913. Three children:

1. MARY L.¹⁰ b. Jan. 18, 1862; teacher.
2. ANNIE C.¹⁰ b. Dec. 27, 1867; d. July 8, 1868.
3. CHARLES C.¹⁰ b. Mar. 3, 1872; grad. Dartmouth 1894; Yale Theological Seminary 1897; ordained pastor Congregational Church, Steubenville, O., 189—; assistant secretary Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, in office with his uncle, Rev. C. H. Merrill, D. D., St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1916—.

Mr. Merrill filled with great acceptance and usefulness pastorates of Presbyterian and Congregational churches in Chanaford, Pa., Acworth, Marlboro, Rindge, and in Newbury, Vt., resigning the last in 1901, after ten years' service, on account of advancing years and impaired health.

REV. BENJAMIN MERRILL⁹ (Abel K.⁸, Benjamin⁷, Abel⁶, John⁵, Abel⁴, Abel³, Abel², Nathaniel¹) born Mar. 25, 1835; grad. Dartmouth, scientific department, 1858; Princeton Theological Seminary 1864. Pastorates in Barton, Md., Pembroke, Ausable Forks, N. Y., and Swanzy, till he died Nov. 16, 1888. Two children buried in cemetery at Corner: May Rose¹⁰ 1874, four years; Bennie¹⁰ two years.

REV. CHARLES H. MERRILL, D. D.⁹ (Abel K.⁸, Benjamin⁷, Abel⁶, John⁵, Abel⁴, Abel³, Abel², Nathaniel¹) born Haverhill June 16, 1845; graduated Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, 1863; Dartmouth 1867; Andover Seminary 1870; married Sept. 6, 1870, in Washington, D. C., Laura Bartlett, daughter Daniel Ford Merrill. (See. D. F. M.) Six children:

1. JOSIAH LEVERETT¹⁰ b. Mankato, Minn., June 7, 1871; m. Katherine Lakey at Holidaysburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1905. Two chil.: (1) Josiah Leverett, Jr.¹¹, b. Sept. 20, 1906; (2) Alice Katherine¹¹ b. Apr. 6, 1910.
2. WALTER HIBBARD¹⁰ b. Marlboro Feb. 17, 1873.
3. MARGARET BELL¹⁰ b. W. Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 29, 1876.
4. ABBIE LUELLA¹⁰ b. W. Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 23, 1878; m. July 1, 1908, Joseph Fairbanks. Two chil.: (1) Edward Joseph¹¹ b. Jan. 19, 1910; (2) Philip Merrill b. July 9, 1913.
5. ELIZABETH DORA¹⁰ b. W. Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 24, 1887; m. July 14, 1909, Arthur A. Sprague. Three chil.: (1) Richard Merrill¹¹ b. Apr. 12, 1910; (2) William Wallace¹¹ b. Dec. 6, 1912; (3) Arthur G., Jr.¹¹, b. Sept. 1, 1915.
6. WINIFRED SALISBURY¹⁰ b. St. Johnsbury, Vt., Apr. 22, 1891.

Mr. Merrill was pastor at Mankato, Minn., and West Brattleboro, Vt. Received degree Dartmouth 1901. Secretary Vermont Domestic Missionary Society. Resides St. Johnsbury, Vt. His nephew, Charles C., is his assistant.

MERRILL

DANIEL FORD MERRILL born Stratham Nov. 2, 1812, son of Rev. Asa and Esther Fowler Merrill. Graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1835. Married at Mobile, Ala., May 23, 1845, Luella Bartlett, daughter of Jacob and Laura (Bartlett) Bell, born Haverhill Jan. 18, 1823. While in college he taught for a time in the academy at Haverhill and at that time made the acquaintance of his future wife. About 1840 he went to Mobile, Ala., and opened a boys' preparatory school there, called Barton Academy. This was afterwards enlarged and girls were admitted. He was the first superintendent of public schools in Mobile, and was chairman of a committee to secure Agassiz and other famous scientists for lectures in that city. Owing to failing health he gave up his school in 1858 and took charge of a copper mine on the border of Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina, which he managed very successfully for two years. In the fall of 1860 he purchased the Joseph Bell estate at the Corner, now owned and occupied by Fred W. Page, and went there with his family intending to spend a year before returning South. In the meantime the Civil War broke out. The principal of the academy was taken ill, and he remained in Haverhill till 1865, having charge most of the time of the academy and also serving the town as superintendent of schools. In Feb. 1865, he was appointed clerk in the office of the second auditor of the treasury, which position he held for twenty years, when he was removed during the Cleveland administration to make room for "a deserving Democrat." He remained in Washington till his death, May 1, 1904, in his ninety-second year. His wife died Dec. 11, 1910. Six children:

1. LAURA BARTLETT b. Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27, 1847; m. Rev. Charles H. Merrill of St. Johnsbury, Vt. (See.)
2. HELEN DORA b. Mobile Aug. 23, 1849; d. May 13, 1850.
3. ANNA DORA b. Hav. Aug. 3, 1851; m. Charles H. Merwin of Washington, D. C., and has three chil.: Charles M., an architect in New York City; John O., an electrician in Erie, Pa.; and Anna D.
4. MARY HELEN b. Mobile, Ala., Jan. 11, 1854; m. Edward M. Bentley of New York City; has one s., Edward S., a graduate of Yale and now (1916) in Harvard Law School.
5. LUELLA BELL b. Hav. Apr. 7, 1857; m. Professor Amos G. Draper, Gallandet College, Washington, D. C. Two chil.: Mrs. Constance D. Howard, Los Gatos, Calif.; Ernest G. Draper, president American Creosoting Co., New York City. Mrs. Draper is the efficient editor of the monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
6. DANIEL FORD b. Hav. Aug. 6, 1859; d. unm. Oct. 10, 1914.

MONTGOMERY

JOHN MONTGOMERY born 1730 in County Armagh, Ireland; came to America in 1749; died Londonderry Mar. 4, 1702. His brother, Thomas, had come to America previously, and had settled in Philadelphia with another brother. John had intended to join them, but the vessel in which he took passage for America altered its course and he was carried to Boston. Soon after he went to Londonderry, N. H., having learned that some bearing his name had already settled there. He married Mary, daughter of Capt. George Knox, then stationed at Halifax, whose wife was the daughter of a Hugh Montgomery who married a McGregor. They were the parents of eight children, all born in Londonderry:

1. JANE m. John Clark.
2. MARY m. James Bridges.
3. SARAH m. Thomas McClary.
4. ALEXANDER m., 1st, Rebecca Peabody; 2d, Sarah A. Porter.
5. JOHN.
6. THOMAS m. Lucy Blanchard.
7. ELIZABETH m. Phineas Ayers. (See Ayers.)
8. JAMES m. Sally Hills.

GEN. JOHN MONTGOMERY, second son of John and Mary Montgomery, born Londonderry, 1764; settled in Haverhill about 1789; married (published Jan. 4, 1789) Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Zelpa (Adams) Ring, born May 30, 1771, died Apr. 21, 1816; married, second, Mar. 9, 1817, Mrs. Patience Cram, born 1794, died June 25, 1874. He died Feb. 21, 1825. When published Jan. 4, 1789, he was named as of Andover, Mass. He entered at once on an active career; was one of the pioneer merchants at the Brook, owned a sawmill, a gristmill, and was engaged in various enterprises, in all of which he was successful. He was one of the corporators of the Coös Bank, chartered in 1803; was the largest stockholder and was its president for several years, until, during his absence from home in the War of 1812, he was succeeded by Moses P. Payson of Bath. A man of great force and energy of character he took an active part in the affairs of the town; was moderator on several occasions; represented the town for three years, 1803, '04 and '05, in the legislature and held numerous positions of trust and responsibility. He was early interested in military affairs, and at the outbreak of the War of 1812 was lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment militia. Though in his political views, he was a thorough-going Federalist and had little sympathy with the war party, he was commissioned brigadier-general and was placed in command of the troops stationed at Portsmouth for the defense of the harbor, where he rendered loyal and faithful service. He was a charter member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M., and was worshipful master in 1802-03. His loyalty to the church, even when disciplined, is evidenced by the following minute in the church records under date of May 3, 1799: "Bro. John Montgomery sent in a confession to be read in public for his transgression in riding on two occasions on the Lord's Day, which was accepted." The large, square, two-story house at the Brook was built by him early in the last century, and has been known for many years as the Montgomery house. Its handsome interior has been but little changed since it was first finished. It is now (1916) owned by the estate of Capt. J. LeRoy Bell. Gen. Montgomery was of prepossessing personal appearance, was possessed of fine musical talent, and was "given to hospitality." He had large influence in the northern part of the state, as well as in his own town where he was a recognized leader. For several years he was Haverhill's largest taxpayer. Neither of his two sons married, but his daughters had numerous descendants. Of these none are, so far as known, living in town. He had eleven children, all born in Haverhill. By his first marriage there were nine:

1. MARY b. Mar. 5, 1790; d. Apr. 24, 1869; m. at Granville, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1810. Samuel Batchelder b. Jaffrey June 8, 1784, d. Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 9, 1879.

In 1808 Mr. Batchelder became interested in a cotton mill in New Ipswich, the second erected in the state, and later was engaged in the management of mills in Lowell, Mass., Exeter, and the York Mills in Saco, Me. A pioneer in the great cotton manufacturing industry in America, he was engaged in it continuously from 1808 to 1870, when he retired from active management at the age of eighty-six. He was the inventor of several machines and appliances, some of which are still in use in cotton mills. Their nine chil. were: (1) John Montgomery b. Oct. 12, 1811; (2) William b. Dec. 12, 1813; (3) Mary Ann b. Aug. 2, 1815; (4) Horace b. Oct. 11, 1817; (5) Isabella b. Sept. 2, 1819, m. Dec. 3, 1851, Thomas P. James of Philadelphia; (6) Edward Everett b. Sept. 19, 1821; (7) Eugene b. Nov. 13, 1822; (8) Francis Lowell, b. Apr. 2, 1825; (9) Francis Lowell, b. Jan. 9, 1830.

2. ANN or NANCY b. Apr. 8, 1792; m. Dec. 7, 1815, John West of Boston. A dau. of John and Nancy West m. Edward H. Rollins, afterwards congressman and United States senator from New Hampshire, and their s., Frank West Rollins, a leading Boston banker, was governor of his state. Resided in Concord; d. 1914.
3. MARY b. Oct. 1, 1794; d. Apr. 14, 1817.
4. GEORGE KNOX b. Jan. 5, 1797; d. unm. Feb. 9, 1817.
5. ELIZA b. July 31, 1799; m. Dec. 26, 1817, Nathaniel F. Hurd of Corinth, Vt.
6. JOHN ADAMS b. Sept. 2, 1801; d. Apr. 5, 1803.
7. HARRIET ADAMS b. Aug. 10, 1805; d. Apr. 25, 1817.
8. ELLEN DOUGLAS b. Sept. 10, 1810; m. Joseph Manahan.
9. CHARLOTTE b. Mar. 18, 1813; m. Hezekiah Packard.

Mrs. Patience Cram, the second wife of Gen. Montgomery, born 1794, was the eldest daughter of John and Phebe (Beede) Purrington, and the granddaughter of Daniel and Patience (Prescott) Beede of East Kingston.

10. MYRA dau. John and Patience (Purrington-Cram) Montgomery, b. May 24, 1818; m. Nov. 23, 1834, Jonathan S. Nichols. (See Nichols.)
11. MARTHA bapt. July 9, 1820.

MORRILL

ALFRED MORRILL², son of Ebenezer¹ and Jeannette (McLean) Morrill, born Danville, Vt., Dec. 9, 1824; died Benton, Feb. 1, 1915; married 1853, at Stanstead, P. Q., Lucia, daughter of Sylvester and Patience (Hill) Wheeler, born July, 1826; died Nov. 1901. Five children:

1. EBEN³ (Alfred², Ebenezer¹) b. Durham, P. Q., May 22, 1854. He came to the states when a small boy and at the age of 16 entered the cotton mills at Lawrence. He took charge of the weaving and was in the employ of B. B. & K. Knights Co. of Rhode Island, from 1880 till 1902, when he came to Haverhill, purchasing the Shepard place and the Colebrook place on the Brushwood road. He was the first carrier on Route No. 2 at Pike, resigning in 1917. He m. Mar. 31, 1879, at Manchaug, town of Sutton, Mass., Nancy, b. Millbury, Mass., dau. Lawrence and Mary (Dumberly) Hall. Eleven chil. of Eben:
 - (1) MARY ANNIE⁴ b. Aug. 31, 1880; d. July 31, 1881, at Manchaug, Mass.
 - (2) LAWRENCE ALBERT⁴ b. Jan. 8, 1882, at Manchaug, Mass.; m. at Lowell, Mass., 1902, Annie, dau. Martin and Ann Groeche of Bradford, Eng. Seven chil. of Lawrence A.: (a) Alfred Lawrence⁵ b. Feb. 13, 1903, at Pike; (b) Lawrence Albert, Jr.⁵ b. Sept. 12, 1904, at Pike; (c) Herman⁵ b. Nov. 8, 1906, at Bridgewater, Mass.; (d) Lucia Ann⁵ b. Jan. 21, 1908, at Bridgewater, Mass.; (e) Mary Louise⁵ b. Aug. 18, 1909, at Pike; (f) James Robert⁵ b. Sept. 3, 1911, at Pike; (g) Eben⁵ b. Jan. 1, 1916, at Worcester, Mass.
 - (3) WINIFRED⁴ b. Oct. 22, 1883, at Manchaug; grad. Hav. academy and New Hampshire Agricultural and Scientific College, 1911, engraving course; m. Oct. 4, 1914, at Dorchester, Mass., Mary Farrell. Child, Dorothy May⁵, b. Nov. 22, 1915, at Waverley, Mass.
 - (4) LUCIA JEANNETTE⁴ b. Nov. 28, 1885, at Benton; grad. Memorial Hospital, Worcester, 1911; m. Nov. 28, 1911, Charles Natt of Worcester. Chil.: (a) Ruth⁵ b. Apr. 7, 1913, at Worcester; (b) Rose⁵ b. and d. Jan. 12, 1914, at Worcester.
 - (5) EBEN JR.⁴ b. June 30, 1887, Benton; d. July 18, 1913, at Victoria, B. A.

- (6) CHARLES HARRISON⁴ b. Feb. 28, 1889, White Rock, R. I. Volunteer in U. S. A. in 1917; 101st Regt. Field Artillery H, 2 Co.
- (7) FREDERICK⁴ b. May 24, —, White Rock, R. I.; grad. Hav. Academy 1911; m. Beulah, dau. Allen and Elizabeth (Titus) Brown. Chil.: (a) Marshal Brown⁵, b. June 10, 1915, d. June 29, 1915; (b) Phylis Arlene⁶ b. Nov. 11, 1916, Piermont; (c) Charles Roderick⁵ b. Mar. 31, 1918.
- (8) DOROTHY⁴ b. May 23, 1893; grad. Hav. Academy and Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.
- (9) JOHN HOLT⁴ b. Feb. 21, 1897. Volunteer U. S. A. Feb. 15, 1918, 426 Track Co. 412 Supply Train, 2 M. Corps.
- (10) HERMAN ALFRED⁴ b. Apr. 8, 1899; grad. Hav. Academy 1917. Volunteer U. S. A. June 1917, 315 Regt. Inf., Medical Department.
- (11) ALICE HOLT⁴ b. Sept. 21, 1900, at Pike.
2. JESSIE FREMONT³ b. Oct. 2, 1856, at Ryegate, Vt.; m. Frank C. Mosher of Island Pond, Vt.; d. 190—. Chil.: (1) dau. b. and d.; (2) Curtis b. Mar. 1899, at Island Pond.
3. ALBERT WHEELER³ b. June 2, 1858, at Barnston, P. Q.
4. HERMAN ALFRED³ b. Feb. 26, 1861, at Barnston, P. Q.
5. JEANNETTE³ b. 186—, Beaver Dam, Wis.; grad. normal school at Worcester, Mass., and post grad. Harvard College, English course.

MORRIS

THOMAS MORRIS¹ of East Fairfield, Vt., came to Haverhill in 1896, and resided with his sons until his death in 1906. Three of his sons had previously settled in town.

THOMAS MORRIS² born East Fairfield, Vt., Feb. 25, 1857; came to Haverhill in 1875; married Nov. 2, 1879, Carrie I., daughter Alonzo W. and Hannah Cole Putnam. Two children born in Haverhill:

1. ALONZO W. MORRIS³ b. Nov. 14, 1880; m. Nov. 30, 1911, Rena K. Gould of Piermont.
2. JOHN P. MORRIS³ b. Jan. 10, 1886; m. June 24, 1914, Ella J. Moore of Island Pond, Vt.

WILLIAM H. MORRIS² born East Fairfield, Vt., Mar. 3, 1859; came to Haverhill in 1883; married Nov. 26, 1885, Lizzie M., daughter Alonzo W. and Hannah Cole Putnam. She died June 6, 1909. Two children born in Haverhill:

1. MINNIE E. MORRIS³ b. May 2, 1889.
2. WALTER P. MORRIS³ b. Nov. 14, 1891; m. June 23, 1914, Mary E. Blake. They have one child, Walter B. Morris, b. June 28, 1916.

The Morris brothers live on the Putnam farms on the turnpike, Thomas occupying the Putnam homestead and William H. the "Billy" Porter place.

EDWARD J. MORRIS² born East Fairfield, Vt., June 8, 1864; came to Haverhill in 1885; married Sept., 1898, Daisy P. Stevens of Piermont. He died Haverhill Feb. 24, 1913. One child, Edna A. Morris, born June 10, 1910.

MORRISON

SAMUEL MORRISON¹, son of John and Elizabeth (Alexander) Morrison, born Londonderry Mar. 5, 1752; married Mary Roads; died West Fairlee, Vt., 1802.

WILLIAM MORRISON² (Samuel¹) born Londonderry May 3, 1776; married Oct. 8, 1808, at Haverhill, Stira, daughter Joshua and Abiah (Ladd) Young, died Bath July 17, 1853.

CHARLES ROBERT MORRISON³ (William², Samuel¹) born Bath Jan. 23, 1819; married Dec. 22, 1842, Susan, daughter Solomon and Susannah (Fuller) Fitch of Littleton; educated at Newbury Seminary; studied law and admitted to the bar, July 1842. He died Sept. 15, 1893; she died Feb. 20, 1900. Began practice of his profession in Bath, but came to Haverhill in 1845; appointed circuit justice Court of Common Pleas in 1851; removed in 1855, when Know Nothings made a clean sweep of all Democratic office holders.

After this removal he went to Manchester and resumed practice. Was adjutant of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers. Was thrice wounded in the service. After the war returned to his practice in Manchester till 1887, when he removed to Concord. He was author of "Digest of New Hampshire Reports," 1868; "Probate Directory," 1870; "Justice and Sheriff," 1872; "Town Officer," 1876; "Digest of Laws Relating to Common Schools," 1881; "Proofs of Christ's Resurrection from a Lawyer's Standpoint," 1885; "Digest of All New Hampshire Reports," 1891. He also prepared a history of his branch of the Morrison family for publication in the general work by L. A. Morrison. He was a Democrat in politics; in religious faith a Congregationalist. He was an able lawyer of solid rather than brilliant attainments.

MORSE

The Morses of Haverhill trace their ancestry to different New England early settlers. The names of Anthony Morse, William Morse, Joseph Morse and Samuel Morse appear on the New England records at an early date, William¹ and Anthony¹ of Newbury, Essex County, Mass., were brothers, and Samuel¹ of Dedham, Mass., and Joseph of Ipswich, Mass., were also brothers.

SAMUEL MORSE¹ of Dedham, Mass., born in England, emigrated to New England 1635; was first at Watertown, Mass.; settled at Dedham 1636 or 1637, and died at Medfield Apr. 5, 1654.

JOSEPH MORSE¹ (brother of Samuel¹) born in England about 1587; emigrated to New England 1635; settled in Ipswich prior to 1641, and died there.

ANTHONY MORSE¹ born May 9, 1606, Wiltshire, England; emigrated to New England and settled at Newbury 1635; died there Oct. 12, 1686. Twice married. Eleven children.

WILLIAM MORSE¹ (brother to Anthony¹) born in England; and came to New England on same vessel with Anthony. Settled in Newbury, Mass.; died Nov. 29, 1683. Four children.

The first family of the name of Morse located in Haverhill was that of Uriah Morse, who with his wife came from Northfield, Mass., June 1762 and settled upon the bank of Poole Brook, west of the bridge on the main road and a little southwest of the house where David Merrill lived many years. Uriah Morse and Hannah, his wife, boarded Capt. John Hazen's men while they were building the mills.

URIAH MORSE⁶ was a descendant of Samuel Morse¹ of Dedham, Norfolk County, Mass.; was born Jan. 31, 1730-31, the son of Isaac⁴ and Elizabeth Morse of Holliston, Shrewsbury and Worcester, Mass. He removed to Northfield, Mass., about the time of his marriage, between 1750-60, and thence in 1762 to Haverhill, where he was the first "Taverner." After some years' residence in Haverhill, he removed to Newfane, Vt., where other descendants of Samuel Morse had located in the Revolutionary period, and where he died. With the exception of Uriah, it is believed that all others bearing the name of Morse in Haverhill have been descendants of Anthony Morse¹, the emigrant settler in New England.

No less than six descendants of the sixth generation from Anthony Morse¹ were among the first settlers of Haverhill. They were:

I. STEPHEN MORSE⁶ (Thomas⁵, Dea. Stephen⁴, Ensign Anthony³, Lieut. Anthony², Anthony¹).

II. CAPT. EDMUND MORSE⁶ (Thomas⁵, Dea. Stephen⁴, Ensign Anthony³, Lieut. Anthony², Anthony¹), brother of Stephen⁶.

III. CAPT. STEPHEN MORSE⁶ (Stephen⁵, Dea. Stephen⁴, Ensign Anthony³, Lieut. Anthony², Anthony¹) cousin of Stephen⁶ and Capt. Edmund⁶.

IV. DANIEL MORSE⁶ (Daniel⁵, Benjamin⁴, Dea. William³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹).

V. JOHN MORSE⁶ (Daniel⁵, Benjamin⁴, Dea. William³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹), brother Daniel⁶.

VI. DEA. JONATHAN MORSE⁶ (Stephen⁵, Abel⁴, Benjamin³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹).

These will be taken up as six distinct families, and descendants traced from the Haverhill settlers.

I. DESCENDANTS STEPHEN MORSE

STEPHEN MORSE⁶ born Jan. 28, 1756 or 57; married Sally Kay about 1780, soon after coming to Haverhill from Bradford, Mass.; died June 14, 1843. He settled on what came to be known as "Morse Hill" on the old Coventry road from the Plains to Coventry Meadows. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Was a blacksmith. Had a family of twelve sons and two daughters. In the *Democratic-Republican* of June 28, 1843, appears the following obituary: "Died 14th inst. Mr. Stephen Morse, aged eighty-eight years. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and the father of twelve sons, all but one of whom lived to the estate of manhood. He was for forty years a member of the Methodist Church. At a family reunion in 1836, ten of his sons with their families were present. They repaired to church where the eldest son, Rev. Bryan Morse, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. His widow and nine sons survive him." Children all born in Haverhill:

1. BRYAN⁷.
2. CALEB⁷.
3. JOHN C.⁷
4. THOMAS⁷ b. Jan. 13, 1789; m., 1st, Judith Parker of E. Bradford, Mass.; m., 2d, Rebecca Greenough; m. 3d, Jane Breckinridge. Eleven chil., seven by first wife four by third. He lived in Massachusetts and later in Pittsburg, Pa., where he died. None of his descendants lived in Hav.
5. STEPHEN⁷ b. Nov. 18, 1790; m., Sally Forsyth; lived in Hav.
6. ROBERT⁷ b. July 30, 1792; m. July 17, 1814, Susannah Hayes. He lived in West Rumney; was a stage proprietor, and organized the first stage route between Concord and Hav. and was largely interested in other lines. His descendants are widely scattered, but none live in Hav.
7. JOSHUA⁷ b. Apr. 3, 1794; m. Ruth White. No issue. Kept stage tavern at Rumney.
8. ISAAC⁷ b. Dec. 13, 1795; d. 1803 from bleeding at nose.
9. GEN. JAMES⁷ b. Aug. 28, 1797; m. Nov. 1818 Louisa P. Page, b. Mar. 7, 1797, d. Dec. 1885, St. Armands, P. Q. He d. St. Armands, Sept. 1877. Lived at Waterford, Vt., and later St. Armands. A grandson, Henry Woolson Morse,⁹ b. Boston 1858, well known composer of comic opera music; lives New York City.
10. AARON⁷ b. Sept. 16, 1799; m. 1st, Pamela T. Niles of Hav., Jan. 24, 1826, d. Dec. 28, 1853; m. 2d, Mrs. Harriett A. Knight, widow of Dean E. Knight. He d. at Williston, Vt., Oct. 1876; she d. 1898. He left Hav. when a young man and lived at Hyde Park and Williston, Vt. Four chil., none of whom or descendants lived in Hav.
11. TIMOTHY⁷ b. Apr. 27, 1803; m. Jan. 27, 1822, Pamela, dau. of Colton Haines of Rumney. Lived in Newbury, Vt., where he was a prominent business man and citizen. (For sketch see History of Newbury, Wells, pp. 640-41.) He d. Sept. 7, 1862. Seven chil.
12. HIRAM⁷ b. Aug. 17, 1804; m. (Pub. June 7, 1833) Mary, dau. Winthrop Elliott of Hav., b. Mar. 1, 1808, d. Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 13, 1880. He d. Hav. Apr. 10, 1850. Six chil.: (1) Susannah⁸, (2) Josiah⁸, (3) Roswell Elliott⁸, (4) Emily⁸, (5) Sarah K.⁸, (6) Hiram D.⁸ Josiah lived in Hav., d. 1856 unm. The three last named lived in Lawrence, Mass.

REV. BRYAN MORSE⁷ (Stephen⁶), eldest son, born Nov. 28, 1781; married, first Susannah, daughter Timothy Stevens of Bath (published Aug. 19, 1802); married, second, Eliza D. (Torr) Repill, daughter of Vincent Torr of Newmarket, and widow of Grover Repill. He lived at the Corner in the house opposite the Col. Johnston place until 1833 when he removed to Lowell, Mass. He was a blacksmith, a cabinetmaker and local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. While living in Lowell, he was engaged

for some years in mercantile pursuits. He lived also for a time at Salmon Falls, removing from there to Groveland, Mass., where he lived till his death. Nine children, six by first and three by second marriage.

1. HORACE B.⁸ b. Hav. Mar. 1804; grad. at Dartmouth 1823; d. by drowning near Portsmouth; unm.
2. PEABODY A.⁸ b. Hav. 1805; m. May 16, 1837, Virginia Sompayrac of Natchitoches, La.; grad. at Dartmouth, class of 1830. After leaving college he was tutor for three years in the family of Judge Brooks of the Virginia Supreme Court, with whom he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1833 he went to Natchitoches, La., where he practiced law with great success, and was for several years a member of the state legislature, serving with great distinction. In 1843 he went to California where he held official positions of honor and trust, among which were those of judge of the San Francisco court, and commissioner of the funded debt. In 1854 he returned to Louisiana where he engaged in the practice of his profession till his death in 1878. Five chil.: (1) Ernest Bryan⁹ b. Jan. 13, 1839; (2) Mary Josephine⁹ b. Aug. 24, 1841; (3) P. Evarist⁹ b. May 17, 1842; (4) Eliza Desirie⁹ b. May 28, 1844; (5) Katie A.⁹ b. May 12, 1846.
3. GEORGE W.⁸ b. Hav. 1812; m. June 26, 1848, Marion Bloodworth. He was educated at Hav. Academy, and early displayed wonderful mechanical and inventive skill. At the age of 18 he invented a gun with a magazine lock which could be fired sixty times without priming, and later, in 1856, he invented the "metallic cartridge case," which made breach loading small arms a success. On account of imperfections in the application for a patent drawn up by his lawyer, he was deprived of priority of invention, though such priority was a quarter of a century later, admitted by officers of the Ordnance Department and Patent Office experts after careful examination, an admission concurred in by Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln. Mr. Morse, at the time of his death in 1888, was a resident of Washington, D. C., but had previously lived many years in Louisiana. One child, Peabody Atkinson Morse⁹, b. May 12, 1842, at Natchitoches, La.
4. PRISCILLA P.⁸ b. Hav. about 1814; went south and m. at Natchitoches, La., Dec. 30, 1840, Adolphe Sompayrac. Four chil.: (1) Arthur Atkinson⁹; (2) Virginia Eliza⁹; (3) George Adolphe⁹; (4) Paul Lewis⁹.
5. ISAAC S.⁸ b. Hav. Dec. 27, 1817; educated at the academy. Went with his father to Lowell, Mass., in 1833; began the study of law in 1837 and was admitted to the bar in 1840; was city solicitor of Lowell, and had a lucrative practice. Removed to Cambridge in 1861; was district attorney for Middlesex County from 1855 to 1871. He was an able lawyer, painstaking, honorable and faithful to the trusts committed to his care. (See Bettinger, p. 334-36.) He m. Sept. 5, 1840, Eloise LaBarte. Four chil., 2 sons and 2 daughters: George A.⁹, Emma Babcock⁹, Frank⁹, Eloise⁹.
6. REBECCA CARLETON⁸ b. Hav., went South, m. Dec. 30, 1840, Paul Victor Sompayrac of Natchitoches, La. Six chil.: Paul⁹, Ambrosier⁹, Helen Rebecca⁹, James Albert⁹, Alphonse⁹, Marzelie⁹.
7. JOSEPH⁸ d. young.
8. MARY⁸ d. young.
9. VIRGINIA F.⁸ d. young.

COL. CALEB MORSE⁷ (Stephen⁶) born Haverhill Nov. 25, 1784; married May 20, 1807, Polly Fairbanks. Farmer; lived on Morse hill on a farm near his father. Was interested in militia; prominent in town affairs; selectman in 1826, '27, '28, '29 and '38; representative to General Court 1828-30; plaintiff in famous political libel case, John R. Riding of the *Democratic-Republican* defendant. He died Dec. 6, 1841; she died Dec. 30, 1864. Nine children all born in Haverhill:

1. CHASTINA⁸ b. Oct. 1808; m. William Gannett.
2. PERMELIA⁸ m. Levi Bradish. (See Bradish.)
3. VALENTINE MORSE⁸ b. 1811; m. Martha M. Bisbee, b. 1818; lived in Hav.; d. Aug. 22, 1864. She d. Nov. 28, 1853, ae. 35 yrs., 11 mos. Four chil. b. in Hav.: (1) Chastina⁹ b. June 1837, d. Aug. 2, 1842; (2) George W.⁹ b. March 1839, d. Apr. 14, 1839; (3) Charles H.⁹ b. Sept. 1842, d. Nov. 25, 1848; (4) William U.⁹ b. Nov. 1847, d. Jan. 9, 1849.
4. PERSIS⁸ b. 1813; m. George W. Clement; d. June 24, 1878.

5. EBEN F.⁸ b. 1816; m. Mar. 22, 1839, Laura Ann Whitaker, b. Dec. 1817. He d. Oct. 22, 1895; she d. Dec. 19, 1894. Farmer; lived E. Hav. school dist. No. 6. Four chil.:
 - (1) ANN⁹ m. Prescott Blake; five chil.: John¹⁰, Carl¹⁰, Anna¹⁰, Charles¹⁰, Gertrude¹⁰.
 - (2) CALEB⁹ m., 1st, Sarah J. Howard; 2d, Birdie Noyes.
 - (3) EMMA⁹ m. — Burnham.
 - (4) EZRA W.⁹ b. 1849 (?); m. Submit, dau. Winthrop Elliott; Ezra d. —; she m., 2d, Lyman Robie of Piermont who d. 1915. Ezra W. and Submit had three chil.: (a) Albert E.¹⁰ b. 1873, m. Mabel J. Brooks, Sept. 25, 1901; (b) Emma J.¹⁰ b. 1875, m. Nov. 20, 1898, Percy A. Smith of Lowell, Mass., live Dracut, Mass.; (c) Olive P.¹⁰ b. 1888, m. Mar. 21, 1903, Charles L. Brooks, brother of Mabel.
6. ORSON⁸.
7. CALEB⁸.
8. RUTH W.⁸ b. 1823; d. Jan. 16, 1886; m. Charles G. Smith.
9. POLLY F.⁸ m. Chase S. Cawley.

JOHN C. MORSE⁷ (Stephen⁶) born Apr. 7, 1787; married Nancy Wheelock, born 1782. Lived at Horse Meadow. Farmer; tavern keeper; farm now owned by his granddaughter, Miss Katherine Morse.⁹ He died Feb. 8, 1853. She died Sept. 10, 1865. Nine children all born in Haverhill:

1. SARAH W.⁸ b. July 21, 1806; m. Amasa P. Niles; she d. Mar. 25, 1840; he d. Aug. 9, 1840.
2. LOUISA K.⁸ b. Nov. 1807; m. N. W. Burnham. Four chil.: (1) Nancy Burnham⁹, m. C. W. Buckley who d. 1876, three chil.: (a) Bessie F.¹⁰, (b) Harvey¹⁰, (c) Katherine H.¹⁰; (2) Sarah Burnham⁹ m. C. A. Parker who d. 1893; (3) Elizabeth Burnham⁹ m. June 14, 1892, E. H. Wells; (4) Harriett Burnham⁹, m., 1st, — Kinsman, 2d, — Quimby.
3. MARY ANN⁸ b. Sept. 24, 1810; m. (2d wife) Windsor Cobleigh, hotel keeper. His hotel, a famous tavern for stages and river men, has been transformed into the Cottage Hospital, just south of Woodsville Village. She d. Dec. 2, 1860. No chil.
4. ISAAC L.⁸ b. Sept. 21, 1812; m. Nov. 16, 1848, Mary Ann Glynn; d. Feb. 26, 1875. Two chil.: (1) Alice; (2) William.
5. MARTHA M.⁸ b. July 25, 1815; m. Lowell T. Whitcomb of Rockingham, Vt., Sept. 2, 1835. Two chil.: (1) Joseph Whitcomb⁹ m. Katherine Leslie; (2) Sarah Whitcomb⁹ m. P. H. Ward, 2 chil., Jennie Ward¹⁰, Martha Ward¹⁰.
6. ALFRED N.⁸ b. Feb. 1817; d. Oct. 3, 1817.
7. JOHN NELSON⁸ b. Oct. 24, 1818.
8. NANCIE BARSTOW⁸ b. Oct. 24, 1818; unm.; d. Oct. 1898.
9. HARRIET⁸ b. May 22, 1822; m. Warren J. Fisher.

JOHN NELSON MORSE⁸ (John C.⁷, Stephen⁶) born Oct. 24, 1818; died Oct. 9, 1898; married Kate Southard, born June 29, 1829, died Feb. 25, 1894. Lived on the farm owned by his father at Horse Meadow, and did an extensive business as a dealer in cattle and sheep buying in northern New Hampshire and Vermont and Canada, and selling in the Boston market. Was an up-to-date farmer; a director of the National Bank at Wells River, and prominent in town affairs. Accumulated a handsome property. Represented the town in the legislature of 1865. Republican. Two children:

1. KATHERINE MORSE⁹ b. Dec. 9, 1868; grad. Wellesley College, 1890. Since the death of her father has managed the homestead farm of which she is owner, and has made extensive improvements. Her cow barn is a model, and her herd of cows one of the finest in a fine dairy section. During the winters of 1899 to 1912, she was a resident and active worker in the Dennison House—College Settlement—Boston, and since then has spent her winters in the Social Service Department, City Hospital, Boston. Spends her summers on her farm. Has served as member of Board of Education. Unm.
2. JOHN H. MORSE⁹ b. June 14, 1872; studied at Dartmouth but left before graduation and went West; is a mining engineer and his work has been for the most part in Arizona and Nevada; m. Esther Cody, a native of Kentucky. No chil.

II. CAPT. EDMUND MORSE

CAPT. EDMUND MORSE⁶ (Thomas⁵, Dea. Stephen⁴, Ensign Anthony³, Lieut. Anthony², Anthony¹), brother of Stephen⁶, born 1764 at Bradford, Mass.; married Dec. 28, 1786, Sarah, daughter of Capt. Ephraim and Sarah (Proctor?) Wesson, born 1764. Came to Haverhill with his brother, Stephen, but did not remain long. Went to Groton, Vt., about 1783, and was the first blacksmith in that town. He died Sept. 13, 1843; she died Nov. 12, 1843. One of their children, Sally Morse⁷, married in 1803 John Hill of Groton. It was the first ceremony performed by Rev. David Sutherland after he came from Scotland. Judith Morse⁶, sister to Capt. Edmund, married Ephraim Wesson, Jr., of Groton, Vt.

III. DESCENDANTS OF STEPHEN MORSE⁶, SON OF STEPHEN⁵

CAPT. STEPHEN MORSE⁶ (Stephen⁵, Dea. Stephen⁴, Ensign Anthony³, Lieut. Anthony², Anthony¹), cousin of Stephen⁶ and Capt. Edmund⁶, born May 1751; married Oct. 21, 1773 or 1776, Sarah, daughter Moses Bailey, born July 21, 1750, died Apr. 29, 1825. He died —. He came to Haverhill from Newbury, Mass., in 1778. Was styled captain, possibly to distinguish him from his cousin, Stephen, of Morse Hill. Nine children, all born in Haverhill, except eldest:

1. ELIZABETH NOYES MORSE⁷ b. Newbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1777.
2. STEPHEN BAILEY MORSE⁷ b. Hav. Mar. 29, 1779.
3. SARAH or SALLY⁷ b. Feb. 17, 1781; m. (pub.) Nov. 4, 1801, Jahleel Willis.
4. CLARISSA⁷ b. Oct. 11, 1782; d. Jan. 29, 1788.
5. MOSES NOYES⁷ b. Oct. 18, 1784.
6. JOSEPH⁷ b. Aug. 29, 1786; m. Lucretia, dau. of Samuel Wetherbee of Concord, Vt.; resided in Hav. till about 1816 when he removed to Cincinnati, O., and later to Covington, Ky., where he d. 1836. She d. Concord, Vt., Jan. 21, 1822, ae. 34 yrs. Four chil. b. Hav.: (1) Tryphena⁸ b. Oct. 27, 1809, m. Mar. 5, 1833, John Farr of Littleton, d. Apr. 27, 1851; (2) Ira Forsyth⁸ b. Oct. 27, 1811, m. Sarah S. Granger of Westmorland, lived in Boston; (3) Albert⁸ b. 1813 (?), d. unm. in Concord, Vt.; (4) Susan⁸ b. 1815(?), d. young. Joseph, m., 2d, in Ohio. There were children by second wife.
7. CLARISSA⁷ b. Apr. 28, 1788; m. (pub.) Aug. 23, 1808, John S. Sanborn.
8. SOPHIA⁷ b. Feb. 7, 1790.
9. INFANT⁷ b. Dec. 1791; d. Mar. 3, 1792.

STEPHEN BAILEY MORSE⁷ (Capt. Stephen⁶, Stephen⁵, Dea. Stephen⁴, Ensign Anthony³, Lieut. Anthony², Anthony¹) born Mar. 29, 1779; married Jan. 12, 1802, Clarissa Willis. Lived on Brier Hill. Was tax collector for many years, and his persistency in making collections won him the appellation of Pincher Morse. Twelve children:

1. JAMES A.⁸ b. June 30, 1802; m. 1827, Sarah Higgins. Chil.: (1) Sarah E.⁹ b. Nov. 1, 1831, d. Dec. 1839; (2) Henry C.⁹ b. Mar. 22, 1834; (3) Clarissa⁹ b. Dec. 31, 1835.
2. ALMIRA⁸ b. Dec. 3, 1803.
3. GEORGE W.⁸ of Albany, N. Y., b. May 26, 1805; m. Eliza Holmes. Two chil.: (1) Uriel⁹; (2) Hannah⁹.
4. HENRY⁸ b. Dec. 13, 1806; m., 1st, Eliza Bush; 2d, Hannah Armstrong. Chil.: (1) Lansing⁹; (2) Eliza Ann⁹; (3) Sarah E.⁹
5. CHARITY⁸ b. July 3, 1810.
6. WILLIS⁸.
7. ELIZA⁸ b. Oct. 17, 1814; d. soon.
8. ELIZA⁸ b. Mar. 3, 1815.
9. ANGELA⁸ b. Nov. 18, 1818.
10. JOSEPH⁸ b. Nov. 20, 1820; lived Nashua.
11. STEPHEN B.⁸ b. Apr. 15, 1822; d. infancy.
12. STEPHEN N.⁸ b. June 20, 1825.

MOSES NOYES MORSE⁷ (Capt. Stephen⁶, Stephen⁵, Dea. Stephen⁴, Ensign Anthony³, Lieut. Anthony², Anthony¹) born Oct. 18, 1784; married May 15, 1806, Hannah G., daughter John and Susan (Simpson) Sanborn of Bath, born Oct. 16, 1786, died Dec. 23,

1861. He died Feb. 9, 1859. Farmer; lived Brier Hill. Eleven children all born in Haverhill:

1. ALDEN EDSON⁸ b. Oct. 17, 1807; m., 1st, about 1835, Mary Ann Johnson; m., 2d, Lydia Getchell of Hav. Removed to St. Louis, Mo. Two chil.: (1) Arabella⁹; (2) Joseph Willis⁹.
2. MARY ANN⁸ b. Jan. 23, 1809; d. young.
3. HAZEN SANBORN⁸ b. Nov. 6, 1810; m. Nov. 10, 1831, Eliza Ann Bass. Lived St. Clair, Mich.
4. SOPHIA C.⁸ b. Oct. 24, 1812; m. Apr. 24, 1836, William H. Barron; d. Apr. 27, 1849, St. Clair, Mich.
5. SUSAN S.⁸ b. June 26, 1814; d. in infancy.
6. MARY ANN⁸ b. Nov. 9, 1816; m. Leonard Smith; d. Apr. 28, 1855.
7. MOSES B.⁸ b. July 18, 1818; d. St. Clair, Mich., Apr. 19, 1872; m., 1st, Olive Barron; 2d, Louise Sawyer.
8. SUSAN K.⁸ b. Feb. 15, 1821; d. Mar. 15, 1855; m. Edmund Carleton. Lived St. Clair, Mich.
9. STEPHEN S.⁸ b. Oct. 9, 1825; m. Fannie C. Knight of Landaff. No issue.
10. JOHN FRANKLIN⁸ b. June 8, 1828; m., 1st, Ruby S. Johnson; 2d, June 15, 1854, Susan W. Johnson, daughters of Carleton Johnson of Bath. Harry M. Morse⁹, s. of John Franklin and Susan (Johnson) Morse, b. Hav. Mar. 22, 1857; m. Dec. 31, 1889, Helen, dau. John N. Oakes of Franconia. Studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. In partnership with E. D. Rand of Lisbon till death of latter; later went to Littleton where he is still (1916) in active practice. No chil.
11. HANNAH SANBORN⁸ b. Mar. 25, 1830; d. June, 1853.

IV. DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL MORSE⁶

DANIEL MORSE⁶ (Capt. Daniel⁵, Benjamin⁴, Dea. William³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹) born Newton, May 30, 1773; married Sarah, daughter Benjamin⁵ and Rachel (Webster) Morse, born Aug. 1777, died Jan. 22, 1834. He died May 3, 1861. His will proved Grafton County probate July 22, 1861. Nine children. Farmer, lived Horse Meadow. Came to Haverhill from Plymouth about 1806.

1. BETSEY⁷ b. July 7, 1803; m. Oct. 20, 1849, Isaac Robbins of Derby, Vt. She d. Oct. 4, 1877, buried Horse Meadow Cemetery.
2. BENJAMIN⁷ b. Jan. 31, 1805; m. May 10, 1841, Susan Norris, b. May 10, 1824, d. Derby, Vt., Oct. 29, 1883; he d. Apr. 3, 1885, buried Horse Meadow Cemetery. Lived Derby and Newport, Vt. Nine chil., none of whom lived in Hav.
3. SARAH⁷ b. Sept. 11, 1807; m. May 8, 1839, Perkins Fellows; lived in Hav.; she d. Nov. 28, 1884; buried in Daniel Morse family lot, Horse Meadow Cemetery.
4. REV. HORACE WEBSTER MORSE⁷ b. May 2, 1810; m. June 18, 1839, Lydia Smith, dau. of Hon. Edward F. Jacobs of Scituate, Mass., b. June 29, 1811, d. Apr. 22, 1880. He preached in Exeter, N. H., No. Reading, Chelmsford, Milford and E. Marshfield, Mass. Was superintendent of schools, Wrentham and Chelmsford, Mass.; d. in Greenwood, Mass. Two chil.: (1) Horace E.⁸, lawyer, Boston, Mass.; (2) Francena⁸ b. 1842, m. June 1, 1884, Joseph Gilman, Greenwood, Mass.
5. DANIEL PEABODY⁷ b. Apr. 7, 1812; m. Apr. 8, 1838, Harriette E. Hayward; d. May 9, 1854. Teacher private school, and merchant in Boston. Two chil.
6. WILSON⁷ b. Sept. 14, 1815; m. June 1, 1851, C. Eliza Tyler; d. June 3, 1873. Lived in Essex, Vt. Four chil., Maria⁸, Francena⁸, Wilson J.⁸, Eliza J.⁸
7. ASA PORTER⁷ b. Sept. 1, 1818; m. July 13, 1845, Dorcas Louisa, dau. of Thomas W. and Elizabeth Short, b. Aug. 28, 1822, d. Feb. 24, 1864; he d. —. Went to Boston in 1840; bookkeeper till 1846 when he went to Cambridgeport where he lived till his death. Engaged in real estate; alderman 1866; member Mass. House of Representatives 1869–73; senate 1879–80. Three chil.: (1) Mary Louisa⁸ b. Nov. 16, 1847, m. Oct. 17, 1872, Chas. W. Jones, banker; (2) Velma Maria⁸ b. Jan. 28, 1851; (3) Arthur Porter⁸ b. Aug. 29, 1858, d. Dec. 20, 1863.
8. MARIA LOUISA⁷ b. May 8, 1820; d. Dec. 18, 1836.
9. LAFAYETTE⁷ b. Mar. 4, 1823; m. Mary Ann Wood of Claremont. Lived at Horse Meadow; house adjoined cemetery; the old homestead of his father.

V. DESCENDANTS OF JOHN MORSE⁶

JOHN MORSE⁶ (Daniel⁵, Benjamin⁴, Dea. William³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹), brother of Daniel⁶, born Newton, June 17, 1777; married Eunice Willoughby. Lived in

Haverhill at Horse Meadow, where he came from Plymouth with his brother, Daniel, about 1806. Died Dec. 3, 1847. Five children:

1. CYNTHIA⁷ m. pub. Mar. 9, 1819, Richard Nevins. Removed to Michigan.
2. JOHN MILTON⁷ b. about 1805; m. Mary White who d. 1860. Lived in Hav. He d. June 10, 1883.
3. JOSEPH B.⁷ b. May 21, 1814; m. May 11, 1837, Sarah Maria, dau. William Ripley. Grad. at Dartmouth. Teacher in Strafford, and in Charlestown, Mass., 20 years; studied divinity; ordained Congregationalist minister; preached Georgetown, Mass., Hanover, Orford, Strafford, N. H., Barnard and Roxbury, Vt.; taught at Woodstock (Vt.) Academy, and preached there; d. Hanover June 27, 1893. No chil.
4. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS⁷ b. about 1817; d. Jan. 22, 1840; unm.
5. OSGOOD⁷ b. Aug. 16, 1819; m. Dec. 5, 1843, Faustina, dau. Salmon Fish who changed his name to Fremont. She was b. Jan. 4, 1819, d. Sept. 4, 1894. He d. Dec. 6, 1874. Lived at "the Brook." Five chil. b. Hav.: (1) Cynthia Maria⁸ b. Sept. 7, 1844; m. Augustine F. Thomas; d. Aug. 1888. (2) William Augustus⁸ b. Aug. 22, 1846; m. July 4, 1867, Lydia Jane Leighton of Bath. (3) May E.⁸ b. Aug. 1, 1848, d. Jan. 3, 1867. (4) Charles Osgood⁸ b. Jan. 12, 1858; d. Feb. 7, 1889. (5) Edward B.⁸ b. Nov. 28, 1860; m. about 1885, Angie T. Noble; lived in Penacook. One child, Mary F.⁹, b. Oct. 8, 1886.

VI. DESCENDANTS OF DEA. JONATHAN MORSE⁶

DEA. JONATHAN MORSE⁶ (Stephen⁵, Abel⁴, Benjamin³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹) born Chester Mar. 3, 1757; married, first, Abiah Worth, June 8, 1786. She was daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (Webster) Worth of West Newbury, Mass., born Jan. 1767, died Sept. 1, 1822; married, second, Widow Fanny Worthley. He was for many years a resident of Hebron; deacon in Baptist Church there. In the latter part of his life he removed to Haverhill where his five youngest sons had settled, and where he died Mar. 3, 1840. Was a Revolutionary soldier, having enlisted three times, once from New Hampshire and twice from Massachusetts. Nine children:

1. ABIGAIL⁷ b. Oct. 17, 1787; m. 1810, Timothy Ferrin of Hebron. One dau. of theirs, Mary Ann⁸, m., 1st, Roswell Crosby; 2d, Maj. Samuel Carr. (See Carr.)
2. ELIZABETH⁷ b. Mar. 14, 1789; m. Edward Webber of Rumney, judge of probate, Grafton County.
3. EDMUND⁷ b. Feb. 17, 1791; d. unm. at Hebron, Aug. 6, 1817.
4. JONATHAN⁷ b. Feb. 21, 1793; m. Feb. 24, 1820, Jerusha Gilson; d. Mar. 31, 1854.
5. DAVID⁷ b. Hebron May 24, 1795.
6. ISAAC⁷ b. May 9, 1797.
7. JACOB⁷ b. Jan. 14, 1800.
8. DANIEL⁷ b. Mar. 25, 1804.
9. STEPHEN⁷ b. June 23, 1807.

These five brothers last named came to Haverhill from Hebron during the ten years, 1820-30. David and Stephen settled on the Pond road, while Isaac, Jacob and Daniel settled on farms adjoining each other on the hill west of district No. 10 schoolhouse. These three were active in town affairs, and held numerous offices of trust and honor. Isaac was a life-long Whig and Republican; Jacob an ardent and life-long Democrat, while Daniel, nominally a Whig and Republican, was sometimes charged by his political opponents with belonging to the party of Daniel Morse. He certainly had great good fortune in close elections. In religious preference, they were Baptists. They were each and all substantial and useful citizens.

DAVID MORSE⁷ (Jonathan⁶, Stephen⁵, Abel⁴, Benjamin³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹) born Hebron May 24, 1795; married Nov. 20, 1823, at Alexandria, Dorothy, daughter Isaac and Dolly (Blaisdell) Ladd, born Alexandria June 10, 1793, died Newbury, Vt., Feb. 1876. He died Oct. 14, 1868, Newbury, Vt. Farmer. Four children:

1. DARIUS N. B.⁸ b. June 26, 1825; d. Oct. 24, 1839.
2. AUGUSTUS⁸ b. Dec. 13, 1829; d. Aug. 29, 1838.
3. WILLIAM SULLIVAN⁸ b. Oct. 3, 1832; d. unm.
4. ELIZA ANN⁸ b. Feb. 1, 1839; d. unm.

ISAAC MORSE⁷ (Jonathan⁶, Stephen⁵, Abel⁴, Benjamin³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹) born Hebron May 9, 1797; married, first, Mary, daughter Ebenezer and Susan (Dow) Kendall. She died May 21, 1842; married, second, Aug. 1843, Nancy Allen, born about 1801, died Mar. 29, 1864. He died Haverhill Nov. 11, 1871. He came to Haverhill about 1825 or 1826 and purchased the farm on which he afterwards lived, adjoining that of his brother, Jacob, and where he lived till his death. He was one of the selectmen in 1844, '45, '47, '48, '49 and '51, and was four times a member of the legislature from Haverhill, in 1847, '54, '55 and '56. Three children, all by first marriage, born in Haverhill:

1. ABIAH WORTH⁸ b. Apr. 30, 1830; m. Dec. 20, 1859, 2d wife of S. H. Crocker. (See Crocker.)
2. FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS⁸ b. Mar. 24, 1832; d. Feb. 2, 1833.
3. SUSAN DOW⁸ b. May 4, 1837; m. Aug. 4, 1880, at Greenville, Ill., Sylvanus Hutchinson as 2d wife; d. in Greenville. No chil. living.

JACOB MORSE⁷ (Jonathan⁶, Stephen⁵, Abel⁴, Benjamin³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹) born Jan. 14, 1800; married 1824 Hannah, daughter Jacob and Hannah (Bailey) Lovejoy. She died Aug. 16, 1877. He died Feb. 11, 1886. He was selectman in 1837-39, and in 1866-67, and representative in 1853. Six children born in Haverhill:

1. HANNAH ELIZABETH⁸ b. Dec. 28, 1825; m. June 30, 1846, Amos, s. of Nathaniel Foster of Landaff; d. June 1886. Four chil.: Hannah Elizabeth⁹, Annette Zavina⁹, Clark⁹, Jacob⁹.
2. MARCELLUS JACOB⁸ b. Jan. 24, 1827; m. Mary A., dau. Simeon and Sarah (Flanders) Haines; lived in Fitchburg, Mass. One child, George Francis⁹, b. Dec. 9, 1858; m. Nov. 27, 1883, Emma Florence Burt; live Enosburg, Vt.
3. CAROLINE BURBANK⁸ b. May 24, 1830; m. Oct. 14, 1849, George Wells of Benton. (See Wells.)
4. ALBINUS⁸ b. July 30, 1832; d. in infancy.
5. ANNETTE CLARK⁸ b. Mar. 22, 1834; m. Jan. 1, 1852, Enos Clark Wells, brother of George. (See Wells.)
6. MALVINA⁸ b. Apr. 23, 1837; m. Levi Bisbee. (See Bisbee.)

DANIEL MORSE⁷ (Jonathan⁶, Stephen⁵, Abel⁴, Benjamin³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹) born Mar. 25, 1804; married, first, June 1833 Lavina Colby of Hebron, born 1808, died Sept. 1839; married, second, Ann Bradlee, born 1802, died 1862; married, third, Nov. 11, 1865, Mrs. Gratia A. (Glynn) Emerson, daughter James and Olive Glynn, born Aug. 1827. He died Feb. 3, 1870. For a number of years after coming to Haverhill was a farmer. Lived across the road from his brothers. Later moved to North Haverhill, kept a general store in partnership with George S. Kelsea; later conducted a shoe shop by himself. Was known in town as Daniel Morse, 2d. Was active in local politics, and was four times representative, 1844, '45, '49 and '61. Two children:

1. LUTHER COLBY⁸ b. Nov. 8, 1836, by 1st marriage; grad. Dartmouth 1860; admitted to bar 1863; register of probate, Grafton Co., 1860-70. Went to California later. Interested in mining properties; d. Barnwell, Cal., Jan. 21, 1917.
2. DANIEL CLAYTON⁸ b. Apr. 2, 1870, by 3d marriage; d. July 2, 1870.

STEPHEN MORSE⁷ (Jonathan⁶, Stephen⁵, Abel⁴, Benjamin³, Dea. Benjamin², Anthony¹) born June 23, 1807; married June 11, 1832, Ann Taylor of Haverhill, born Apr. 20, 1809; died Springfield, Mass., Apr. 13, 1888; he died Springfield, Mass., May 15, 1888. Lived in Haverhill and Springfield, Mass. Two children born in Haverhill:

1. EDWARD LAWRENCE⁸ b. July 14, 1834; m., 1st, July 25, 1860, Cornelia J. Hawkins of Wheeling, W. Va.; 2d, Jan. 4, 1888, Eugenia Louise Almedia of Philadelphia. Engaged in manufacture, and lived at Sharon Hill, Pa. Five chil.; by first marriage: (1) Lawrence Erving⁹ b. Dec. 4, 1861, lives in Missouri. By second marriage: (2) Marion Almedia⁹ b. Philadelphia Jan. 18, 1890; (3) Dorothy Erving⁹ b. Atlantic City, N. J., July 27, 1891; (4) Adalaide⁹ b. June 26, 1893, Sharon Hill, Pa.; (5) Ann Taylor⁹ b. Apr. 20, 1895.
2. HELEN M.⁸ b. May 4, 1836; m. David Gould. Resides in Springfield, Mass. No chil.

NELSON

JOHN NELSON, son of Jonathan and Martha (Folsom) Nelson, born Exeter Jan. 4, 1778; married, first, May 29, 1810, Susan, daughter Gen. Ebenezer and Hannah Brewster of Hanover who died Oct. 25, 1815, in her thirty-fourth year; married, second, Mar. 16, 1818, Lois Burnham, daughter John and Lois Burnham Leverett, born Dec. 29, 1790, died 1859. He died May 3, 1838.

He graduated at Dartmouth, class of 1803; read law with Charles Marsh of Woodstock, Vt., later with Christopher Gore in Boston, and settled to practice his profession in Haverhill some time previous to 1807. He seems to have been elected to the important office of hogreeve at the annual town meeting of that year, an honor quite often conferred in those days on professional men who were newcomers in town. Two years later, he is found as chairman of a committee which reported a series of resolutions arraigning the National Administration for its policies which threatened to force the country into war, resolutions which had evidently been previously prepared, probably by Mr. Nelson himself. His associates on the committee to "take into consideration and report upon the alarming state of affairs," were George Woodward and Nathaniel Merrill. Mr. Nelson was an able lawyer and ranked high at the Grafton County bar which, during the first half of the nineteenth century, was one of marked learning and ability. He served his town in various capacities, though averse to holding office, and won success in the practice of his profession. His second wife was of a distinguished family which gave to Harvard College, in its early years, a president; to the Massachusetts Colony a governor. Her father was an eminent Vermont lawyer, a graduate of Harvard and for several terms member of Congress. Two of her sisters were, respectively, the first and second wives of Dea. Abel K. Merrill. She was a woman of superior intellect and of unusual literary taste and culture. Indeed the Leverett family was no small factor in the religious and social life of the Corner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were interested in home and foreign politics; were strongly anti-slavery in their sentiments, and their large family was a credit to its parentage and training. Fourteen children born in Haverhill:

1. MARY SEWALL NELSON b. 1819; d. 1870; m. June 11, 1840, Ira Perley of Concord, b. 1799, d. 1874. He grad. Dartmouth 1822; was an eminent lawyer and chief justice of the Supreme Court. They had eight chil.: (1) Mary Nelson Perley b. 1841; d. 1904. (2) Julia Perley b. 1843; d. 1870; m. 1865 Penfield B. Goodsell; one child, Elizabeth Goodsell. (3) Allan Perley b. 1844; d. 1846. (4) Walter Perley b. 1847; d. 1870. (5) Susan Perley b. 1849; d. 1858. (6) Henry Perley b. 1852; d. 1858. (7) Edith Perley b. 1855; m. 1878 Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, b. 1849, banker and broker; one child, Roger Kinnicutt, b. 1880, Harvard. (8) Margaret Perley b. 1859; m. 1884 Samuel B. Woodward, b. 1853; Harvard.
2. SUSAN BREWSTER NELSON b. 1820; d. 1900; m. June 1, 1843, as second wife of William Coombs Thompson of Plymouth, b. 1802, d. 1877, lawyer, Dartmouth. His first wife was Martha Leverett, a sister of Mrs. Nelson.
3. JOHN LEVERETT NELSON b. 1821; d. 1822.
4. MARTHA NELSON b. 1823; d. 1849; m. July 8, 1846, William R. Hooper, b. 1819, d. 1891, lawyer, editor *Worcester Spy*.
5. LOIS LEVERETT NELSON b. 1824; m. Dec. 3, 1849, David Dickey, b. 1806, d. 1877; Dartmouth, lawyer. (See Dickey.)
6. JOHN LEVERETT NELSON b. 1825; d. 1826.
7. THOMAS LEVERETT NELSON b. Mar. 4, 1827; d. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 21, 1897; m., 1st, 1857 Anna Hastings Hayward, b. 1829, d. 1862; 2d, Louisa A. Small, b. 1832. He spent two years at Dartmouth, and completed his college course at the University of Vermont, Burlington, in 1846. He spent five years as a civil engineer, but, sustaining an injury which incapacitated him for the practice of that profession, he studied law with Judge Francis H. Dewey of Worcester, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and thenceforward, until his appointment to the bench of the United States Court for the district of Massachusetts in 1879, he practiced his profession with gratifying success, being associated at different times with W. W. Rice, Dwight Foster and George F. Hoar. He was authority

- in equity and bankruptcy proceedings, regarded, perhaps, as the leading equity lawyer of the Commonwealth. He was a man of great refinement, acquainted with the best literature, of unblemished integrity and of absolute loyalty to his court and clients. He was a s. of whom Hav. may well be proud. By his first marriage he had two chil.: (1) Harry Leverett b. 1858, d. 1899, Harvard, lawyer; (2) Mary Hayward b. 1860, d. 1879. By his second marriage five: (3) John b. 1866; journalist; m. 1895 Genevieve Mountford Burke b. 1869; one child, John Leverett Nelson, b. 1897. (4) Thomas Louis b. 1867; d. 1867. (5) Louisa Burnham b. 1869. (6) William b. 1871, clerk U. S. District Court of Massachusetts. (7) Thomas Leverett b. 1873; lawyer.
8. EBENEZER BREWSTER NELSON b. 1828; d. in Union Army 1865; merchant; m. 1855, Frances Jeannette Watson, b. 1839; one child, Lois Leverett Watson, M.D., b. 1857.
 9. WILLIAM NELSON b. 1829; d. 1891; merchant; m. 1862 Sarah Jane Munger, b. 1836, d. 1903; one child, Harry Montgomery Nelson b. 1862, m. 1884 Helen Leone Conroy, b. 1865.
 10. SARAH NELSON b. 1830; d. 1860; m. 1850 first wife of Samuel Hutchins Goodall, s. Ira Goodall of Bath, b. 1823; Dartmouth; lawyer Portsmouth; one child, Frances Nelson Goodall b. 1851; m. 1875 John Langdon Seavey of Portsmouth, b. 1841; three chil.: (1) Sarah Nelson Seavey b. 1871; (2) Helen Langdon Seavey b. 1878; (3) Helen Gladys Seavey b. 1882.
 11. FRANCES NELSON b. 1832; d. Dec. 6, 1904; m. 1851 William R. Hooper of Worcester; his second wife (see No. 4 above); Harvard; lawyer; editor. Seven chil.: (1) Martha Nelson Hooper b. 1853. (2) Frances Nelson Hooper b. 1854; m. 1888 Rev. Jerome Jean Davis, D.D., b. 1838; missionary to Japan; 2 chil.: (a) Louis Leverett Davis b. 1889; (b) Dwight Davis b. 1891. (3) Francis Henry Hooper b. 1856; d. 1858. (4) Leverett Nelson Hooper b. 1857; d. 1872. (5) Horace Everett Hooper b. 1859; m. 1882 Alice Woodbury b. 1860; two chil.: (a) William Everett; (b) Roger Woodbury. (6) Franklin Henry b. 1862; m. 1887 Grace Martin Sessions b. 1858; Harvard; two chil.: (a) Catherine Baker b. 1889; (b) Leverett Franklin b. 1893. (7) Louis Leverett b. 1867; Harvard; teacher.
 12. JOHN NELSON b. 1833; d. 1839.
 13. ELIZABETH SALISBURY NELSON b. 1835; d. 1896; m. 1867 the second wife of Samuel Hutchins Goodall. Dartmouth; lawyer. (See No. 10 above.)
 14. ANNA ROBIE NELSON b. 1836; m., 1st, 1856 William B. Fox, b. 1823, d. 1861; 2d, 1869 George T. Rice, banker and broker; b. 1830; d. 1884.

NEWELL

SOLOMON S. NEWELL¹ born Orford Dec. 8, 1816; married Newbury, Vt., Oct. 3, 1841, Emily Gage, born Orford Nov. 16, 1819. He died in Haverhill May 31, 1885. She died in Haverhill Dec. 27, 1891. Farmer. Lived in Orford, Newbury and Haverhill; for many years just below Woodsville, on the Cobleigh place, now the Cottage Hospital. Five children:

1. JAMES A.² b. Orford May 11, 1843. Enlisted N. H. vols.; discharged for disability; d. Newbury, Vt., Oct. 26, 1863.
2. CHARLES S.² b. Orford Aug. 24, 1845.
3. SOLOMON S.² b. Orford Jan. 23, 1849; m. Mar. 6, 1877, Estella E., dau. George and Caroline (Morse) Wells, b. Benton July 6, 1854. Farmer; lives on County road, school district No. 10, on what is known as the Daniel Morse place. No chil.
4. SIDNEY C.² b. Newbury, Vt., May 11, 1853; d. unm. July 9, 1910.
5. GEORGE H.² b. Newbury, Vt., June 28, 1859.

CHARLES S. NEWELL² (Solomon S.¹) born Orford Aug. 24, 1845; died July 1, 1918; married, first, at Wakefield, Mass., Feb. 15, 1872, Eliza B., daughter of William P. Siddons, born Jan. 22, 1846, died Sept. 17, 1882; married, second, Jan. 10, 1889, Edith May, daughter Moses P. and Mary B. (Manson) Boswell, born Benton May 16, 1863, died Sept. 12, 1919. Lived in Newbury and Stoneham, Mass., when he was proprietor of a bakery for several years. Came to Woodsville in 1890; was collector of taxes for nineteen years (1916) and gained an enviable reputation of being a collector who collects, never failing to close his accounts with the selectmen and town treasurer

before the end of each fiscal year. Auctioneer, and police officer; recognized as one of the most useful citizens of the town. Three children by first marriage:

1. EMILY J.³ b. Mar. 18, 1873; m. Aug. 8, 1894, Charles W. Chase; d. Hav. Aug. 29, 1902. (See Chase.)
2. CHARLES E.³ b. Sept. 1, 1882; d. July 13, 1883.
3. ORRIN H.³ b. Jan. 9, 1879; d. Aug. 8, 1879.

NICHOLS

JONATHAN S. NICHOLS born Kingston 1809, son of Nicholas and Catherine (Sanborn) Nichols; married, first, Nov. 23, 1834, Myra, youngest daughter of Gen. John Montgomery, born May 24, 1818; married, second, June 10, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Swasey) Page, born Jan. 13, 1826, died in Bellingham, Wash., in 1904, at the home of her daughter. He died Nov. 1901.

Mr. Nichols came to Haverhill in 1828 and established himself as a carriage manufacturer at the Brook, conducting a successful business. Later he was for many years in the employ of the Fairbanks Scale Company of St. Johnsbury, Vt., as a travelling salesman, and also in charge of the company's warehouse in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Nichols resided on the right of the road leading from the Brook to the Corner, the second house south of the store, and nearly opposite the Montgomery house. He was well informed; a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church. Five children by first marriage:

1. CLARA ANN b. Hav. 1836; d. 1843.
2. MARY MONTGOMERY b. Hav. May 13, 1839; m. 1864 Lieut. Charles H. West, U. S. N.; d. Mar. 5, 1876. One child, Helen May.
3. GEORGE EDWARD b. Hav. Aug. 18, 1845; m. 1877 Mary Louise Tourtellette of Webster, Mass.; d. Jan. 7, 1905. He prepared for college at Haverhill Academy and Kimball Union, Meriden. Entered Dartmouth, but left before graduation and engaged successfully in teaching in Webster, Nantucket and Somerville, Mass., in the last named city for twenty-eight years. He had four chil.: (1) Courtlandt Tourtellette; (2) Mildred Agnes; (3) Robert; (4) James Wesley.
4. ELLEN PACKARD b. Aug. 12, 1847; educated at Haverhill Academy and Mt. Holyoke; has been, since graduation, a successful teacher, for many years in Somerville, Mass., and Boston. Resides in Boston.
5. MYRA MONTGOMERY b. Jan. 30, 1849; d. Feb. 6, 1860.

One child by second marriage:

6. CLARA I. b. Jan. 3, 1858; educated at Haverhill Academy and State Normal at Plymouth; m. Apr. 29, 1888, John J. Donovan of Plymouth, civil engineer. Three chil.: (1) Helen Elizabeth b. Dec. 28, 1890; (2) John b. Nov. 19, 1892; (3) Philip b. Nov. 19, 1892. Resides in Bellingham, Wash.

NOYES

TIMOTHY NOYES⁴, fourth in descent from Timothy and Sarah (Richards), was born in Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 8, 1745. He married, first, —; second, Charlotte Bradish, and third, Mary Noyes. Resided at first in Portland, Me.; came to Haverhill and lived near the Isaac Pike place. He had fifteen daughters and one son. Have not been able to secure the names of all the daughters. With his son he discovered the whetstone quarry on Cutting hill and they were the first manufacturers of scythestones in Haverhill. Children born in Portland, Me., and Haverhill:

BETSEY⁵ m. Samuel Noyes⁶.

MARY⁵ m. 1815 Edward Bradish.

ASEBATH⁵ m. 1811 Henry Noyes⁵.

JANE⁵ m. Jeremiah Wallace.

PERSON⁵.

CHARLOTTE⁵ m. Kimball Tyler May 13, 1829.

SUSAN⁵ m. 1805 Curtis Chute.

RACHEL⁵.

ANNE⁵.

PERSON NOYES⁵ born Sept. 1800; married Sept. 29, 1824, Sally Morse. He died 1827. His widow married Isaac Pike. Two children:

1. HORACE⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1825; m. Philanda Spooner 1844.
2. PERSON⁶ b. July 28, 1827; m. Adelaide Closson.

HORACE NOYES⁶ born Haverhill Dec. 19, 1825; married Philanda M. Spooner 1844; died in Haverhill Nov. 26, 1884. Lived on farm at East Haverhill. Spent some time in oil fields, Pa. Five children:

1. HORACE E.⁷ b. Jan. 22, 1845; m. Addie J. Knight 1870.
2. ROYAL H.⁷ b. Oct. 27, 1846; m. Nancy A. Dunkley 1867.
3. ELMIRA J.⁷ b. May 26, 1851; m. Gilbert Wright.
4. LAURA E.⁷ b. Sept. 20, 1855; m. Benjamin R. Deane.
5. ADDIE B.⁷ b. Feb. 14, 1865; m. Caleb M. Morse.

PERSON NOYES⁶ born July 28, 1827; married Adelaide Closson; went to Lowell and was at the head of the Noyes Manufacturing Company, makers of mill and railroad specialties. Four children born in Lowell: 1, Fred P.⁷; 2, George W.⁷; 3, Adelaide E.⁷; 4, William E.⁷.

HORACE E. NOYES⁷ and Addie J. (Knight) were married in 1870; he died June 12, 1910. Served as tax collector, and selectman, 1875, '76, '77, in Haverhill. Moved to Lowell and had a large success in automobile business. One child:

1. HARRY K.⁸ b. Hav. May 22, 1871; m. Feb. 17, 1896; K. Hope Pike. They had two chil., both b. in Lowell: Harry E.⁹ b. May 28, 1898; (2) Katherine b. Sept. 20, 1900. Mrs. Noyes d. June 10, 1911. In 1912 Harry m., 2d, Edith B. Pike.

ROYAL H.⁷ and Nancy A. (Dunkley) had four children:

1. ORPHA L.⁸ b. Jan. 13, 1869.
2. AVA W.⁸ b. Dec. 3, 1871.
3. CHARLES A.⁸ b. Jan. 25, 1877.
4. SYBIL C.⁸ b. Apr. 24, 1882.

NOYES

MOSES NOYES⁶ was the eighth of the eight sons of Samuel⁵, born Plaistow Sept. 12, 1760; died in Landaff Feb. 27, 1846. He married Sarah Collins. He was born in Landaff 1806; married, first, Mary Howe, daughter of David Howe of Coventry; second, Apr. 23, 1845, Lydia Royce, daughter of Samuel Royce of Haverhill, and, third, June 11, 1857, Zelpha Clark of Bath. He died Apr. 19, 1852. She subsequently married Jefferson Pennoch of Haverhill. Five children born in Lisbon, though family removed to Haverhill about 1842:

1. NELSON F.⁷ b. May 12, 1831.
2. BETSEY M.⁷ b. Oct. 10, 1834.
3. HULDAH⁷ b. 1837.
4. HENRY W.⁷ b. Feb. 3, 1840.
5. ONE d. young.

NELSON F.⁷ born May 12, 1831; married Mar. 7, 1852, Hannah, daughter of Israel and Polly Flanders of Benton. Lived for most of his life in Haverhill; served in Civil War in Company M, Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers. They had five children: May married Lorenzo Heath; Emma; Nettie; Bell; Hayden. He died in 1880. She is living in St. Johnsbury.

HENRY W.⁷ married 1862 Lucy R. Darham. They lived in Franconia. Had three children.

NOYES

DAVID NOYES⁶, fifth in descent from John Noyes of Newbury, son of Samuel and Hannah B. Noyes, was born in Pembroke 1784; married Mrs. Ruth (Fiske) Stafford in

1812; died Jan. 5, 1854. He moved to Landaff in 1813. Served in War of 1812 in Col. Fisk's regiment. Came to Haverhill in 1828. Three children:

1. SAMUEL⁷ b. Oct. 8, 1813; m. Elizabeth Libbey 1840; d. 1893.
2. BENJAMIN⁷ b. Oct. 8, 1813.
3. CHARLES L.⁷ b. 1818; m., 1st, Delilah Gatterson 1844; 2d, Mary C. Gatterson Mar. 6, 1864; 3d, Mrs. Miranda Lamson 1885.

BENJAMIN⁷, son of David and Ruth (Stafford) Noyes, born in Landaff Oct. 8, 1813; married, first, Nancy Libby 1835; second, Mrs. Sarah Blood Mar. 6, 1848; third, Mary C. Wheeler Apr. 7, 1869. Came to Haverhill in 1828. Died in North Haverhill Dec. 1897. Six children born in North Haverhill:

1. GEORGE H.⁸ b. Oct. 15, 1836; m. 1863 Sarah Clark. Had two chil. b. in Shawano, Wis.: Adelia M.⁹; George H.⁹. He died of wounds received at Vicksburg, Miss., 1863.
2. HELEN A.⁸ b. June 25, 1838; m. Charles Pillsbury; d. 1901.
3. MARK F.⁸ b. Sept. 18, 1840. Moved to Washington 1898.
4. HENRY L.⁸ b. Oct. 8, 1842. Moved to Washington 1898.
5. EDMUND B.⁸ b. Apr. 11, 1848; m. Martha Clough; d. 1895.
6. GEORGE H.⁸ b. Sept. 5, 1870.

NOYES

JOHN NOYES was sixth in descent from James Noyes of Newbury and was the son of Henry and Asenath Noyes, born in Haverhill Oct. 10, 1813. He married in 1834 Lydia Keyes, and died Apr. 23, 1891. He lived on the Isaac Pike place. Four children born in Haverhill and Richford:

1. ROYAL H.⁷ b. Sept. 12, 1836; m. Mary L. Pope.
2. JOHN R.⁷ b. Apr. 17, 1840; m. Ruth L. Meltmore.
3. ELLEN M.⁷ b. Mar. 20, 1845; m., 1st, John V. Oliver; m., 2d, M. M. McKenzie; d. 1895.
4. LAURA M.⁷ b. Mar. 15, 1851; m. Murdock M. McKenzie; d. 1891.

ROYAL H.⁷ and Mary L. (Pope) had children born in Barnston, P. Q.: Lillian E.⁸ born May 18, 1870; Maude born July 29, 1874; Cecil born Aug. 5, 1889.

JOHN R.⁷ and Ruth L. (Miltmore) had children born in Barnston, P. Q.: Leota A.⁸ born Mar. 30, 1872; John O. born Nov. 24, 1879.

OSGOOD

JOHN OSGOOD, sixth in descent from John the emigrant, born Andover, Mass., June 20, 1770; married at Haverhill Mar. 4, 1797, Sarah, daughter of William and Mary (Adams) Porter, born Haverhill Apr. 22, 1777. He died in Haverhill, July 29, 1840; she died at home of her daughter in Hanover Oct. 5, 1859. Both are buried in Ladd Street Cemetery.

He came to Haverhill prior to 1795, since in that year he was elected sealer of weights and measures. He was also town clerk and treasurer for several years. He was well known as a silversmith, and a maker of the old style high brass clocks, some of which, after a century of wear, are still in service marking time as accurately as when they came fresh from his hands. Mr. Alfred O. Blaisdell of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes of his grandfather, Mr. Osgood of whom he has boyish remembrance:

"He was rather below the medium height, very quiet and unobtrusive, but genial and sociable; a devoted Christian desired by the Congregational Church for the office of deacon, a proffered honor which he declined, because of a slight lameness which he deemed unfitted him for the duties of the position. He was a devoted disciple of Isaac Walton, and Tarleton Pond, as it was then called, had great attractions for him."

He lived for a time in the Nathaniel Bailey house, where he carried on his work until the demands of his business led him to build a shop across the way, almost directly west

of the Bailey house. This was a square, one-story building, with two windows in front between which was a "Dutch" door, on the lower half of which he used to lean to chat with passersby. "The shop," as Mr. Blaisdell remembers it, "had two rooms, the front one a salesroom, and the rear one a workshop where was a forge for melting the brass for the clocks, and the old Spanish dollars for the spoons, shoe and knee buckles," etc. These were all made on the premises and stamped "J. O." In later years he built the house which stood north of the Exchange Hotel on Main Street, and which was burned in the fire which destroyed the hotel and other buildings. They had seven children all born in Haverhill:

1. JOHN H. b. May 29, 1798. He engaged in the watch and jewelry business in Boston where he d. Dec. 6, 1861.
2. PAMELA b. July 20, 1800; d. Apr. 19, 1804.
3. ALFRED b. July 2, 1802; unm.; went to St. Louis, Mo., where he successfully engaged in the hardware business, and was killed in a steamboat explosion Jan. 9, 1852.
4. PAMELA b. Aug. 25, 1804; m. Jan. 7, 1826, Thos. G. Hiler of Boston; d. Aug. 16, 1858. They had one s., Thomas G., b. Nov. 30, 1827. Lived at Jamaica Plain. Had two chil.
5. MARTHA b. July 27, 1806; d. Mar. 21, 1816.
6. CHARLOTTE b. Aug. 25, 1810; m. May 30, 1832, Daniel Blaisdell, b. Pittsfield, 1806, s. of Elijah B. and Nancy Fogg Blaisdell; d. Hanover 1875. Mr. Blaisdell grad. from Dartmouth in 1825; came to Haverhill and read law with Joseph Bell; was admitted to the bar in 1830, and began practice in Haverhill in partnership with John Nelson, but in 1832 removed to Hanover where he resided until his death. As a lawyer he was painstaking and well read, excelling in judgment as a counsellor. A man of exemplary habits and high character, deliberate and exact in speech, courteous and refined in manner, he was a typical gentleman of the old school. He was five times a member of the House of Representatives from Hanover; was presidential elector in 1860, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln; was state senator in 1863 and 1864, and for a period of forty years was treasurer of Dartmouth College. They had two chil.:
 - (1) ALFRED OSGOOD b. Lebanon Mar. 13, 1833; grad. at Dartmouth 1855; m. Dec. 31, 1860, Mary E. Martin of Providence, R. I., b. May 20, 1832. They reside in Brooklyn, N. Y., where for many years Mr. Blaisdell was consulting engineer in the U. S. Navy Yard. They have two chil.: (a) Ralph, b. Hanover Aug. 23, 1864; has been engaged all his life in railroad business in which he has been an enthusiast from childhood and is, at the present, auditor of the Oregon R. R. and Navigation Co. He m. Oct. 11, 1888, Lillian La Dow of Mechanicsville, N. Y., and has two chil., Jerome b. Dec. 14, 1890; and Eunice b. June 3, 1893. (b) Edith b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1874; unm.; resides with her parents.
 - (2) CHARLOTTE b. Hanover Feb. 12, 1839; m. July 30, 1868, Prof. Edward Rush Ruggles of Dartmouth College, b. Oct. 22, 1836, d. Oct. 29, 1897. They had five chil. all b. in Hanover: (a) Daniel Blaisdell b. Jan. 11, 1870, a lawyer in Boston; (b) Edward b. Jan. 28, 1872; with Department of Highways, Baltimore, Md.; (c) Mabel b. Apr. 13, 1873, m. July 10, 1895, Valentine Eaton, d. Mar. 3, 1912; (d) Helen Osgood b. Jan. 28, 1877, m. Aug. 15, 1901, Willis B. Hodgkins, lives Ballardvale, Mass.; (e) Arthur b. Jan. 26, 1881, physician, Butts Asylum, Providence, R. I.
7. GEORGE b. Nov. 22, 1814; d. Dec. 4, 1840.

PAGE

In any account of the affairs of Haverhill the name Page will be found to appear frequently. Families bearing that name do not as in most cases trace their ancestry to some single emigrant, but there seem to have been several bearing the name of Page who left the old England for the new in the first half of the seventeenth century. Two of these bore the Christian name of John; they came to America about the same time—the same year, in fact—one settled in Hingham, Mass., the other in Watertown, Mass., and both have had and still have descendants bearing honorable part in the history of the town.

The family traces its ancestry to one Hugo de Paghan, who lived in Eber, Yorkshire, England, in 1257, and was knighted by Henry III in 1260, as Sir Hugo Page. Dates of births, marriages and deaths are unavailable until 1490, when we find a Nicholas Page living in Essex. He had a son Henry born in 1492. Henry had John born 1521; John married Audry Redding 1553; they had two sons, one of whom, Richard, born 1556, married Frances Mudge of London. They had ten children, one of whom, John, became an emigrant.

JOHN PAGE¹ born at Middle Temple, London; married 1620 Phoebe Paine and removed to Dedham, England. In 1630 he came to America with his wife and three children in the ship "Jewel"—one of the ten in command of Gov. John Winthrop. He was one of the company which purchased of William Blackstone the peninsula on which Boston was built, but finding the soil unsuited to farming he removed to Watertown, where he died Dec. 15, 1676. They had five children.

JOHN PAGE² (John¹) born Watertown 1639, third son, fourth child John and Phoebe; married May 12, 1664, Faith Dunston, named in will of President Dunston of Harvard College as cousin. Removed to Groton, Mass., where he was active in town affairs but returned to Watertown about 1676, and was probably the John Page who represented Watertown in the General Court of 1700. His wife died Apr. 3, 1699, and he married, second, Sept. 5, 1699, the widow of Emery Lamb of Boston. He died Mar. 14, 1711. Four children.

SAMUEL PAGE³ (John², John¹) born Groton Jan. 4, 1672; married Sarah Lawrence and was first settler of Lunenburg, Mass. For several years he and his family were the only residents of that town, and he was known by the title of "Governor."

LIEUT. NATHANIEL PAGE⁴ (Samuel³, John², John¹) born Sept. 4, 1702; married Dec. 25, 1733, Mercy Gould of Lunenburg; was one of the original proprietors of Rindge under the Masonian charter and was one of the pioneer settlers of the town. He died in 1779.

* JOHN PAGE⁵ (Lieut. Nathaniel⁴, Samuel³, John², John¹) born July 16, 1741, came from Rindge to Haverhill or Coös Meadows in Sept. 1762. He spent the winter in the Great Oxbow with one other man and a boy taking care of the cattle of Gen. Jacob Bayley which had been driven up from Newbury, Mass. He brought with him an ax and a small bundle of clothing. In payment for his work Gen. Bayley arranged that he should be named as one of the proprietors of Haverhill on condition that he would settle there. Later he went to Upper Coös (Lancaster) and earned enough by working there for his Uncle David Page to secure another right of land in Haverhill. Returning from Lancaster he established himself as a settler in the town which became his life home. He was a man of strong character, of great physical strength, prudent, thrifty and of indomitable perseverance. The homestead he established has been in the family in all the subsequent years, and is now owned by the widow of his grandson, Mrs. Edward L. Page. He married, first, Dec. 18, 1766, Abigail Sanders of Haverhill, who died without issue Feb. 16, 1783, in her 38th year. He married, second (published Sept. 23, 1783), Abigail Hazeltine of Concord, who died Apr. 18, 1785, in her 29th year. Their one son born Apr. 11, 1785 lived but two days. He married, third, Jan. 7, 1786, Mrs. Hannah Green, widow of William Green, and daughter of Samuel Royce, Esq., of Landaff. She was a woman of great superiority of mind and character, leaving a lasting impress on the minds and character of her children and exercising a moulding moral influence in the community. Four children, all born in Haverhill:

1. JOHN⁶ b. May 21, 1787.

2. WILLIAM GREEN⁶ b. Feb. 5, 1791; d. Nov. 26, 1820.

3. SAMUEL⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1793.

4. STEPHEN ROYCE⁶ b. Aug. 20, 1797; d. Jan. 9, 1820. He was a young man of great promise, and had at the time of his death but recently graduated from Dartmouth.

* See Chapter on First Settlers.

In the old cemetery at Haverhill Corner in the Page family lot may be read these epitaphs, which have at least the merit of truthfulness, something which cannot always be said of tombstone inscriptions:

Here lie the Remains of Mr. John Page who was
Born in Lunenburg Mass. July 16 1741:
Came to this Town in 1762 and was one of its
First Settlers
He bought the Land on which he Labored Nearly
Sixty Years, and of which he Died Possessed
October 15, 1823. Industry, Sobriety and
Integrity Characterized his life
Under his hand and the Blessing of God
the Wilderness became a fruitful Field
He enjoyed many years of domestic, civil and
religious life, and died in full hope of
Blessed Immortality.

Here lie
the remains of Mrs. Hannah Page widow of
Mr. John Page, and daughter of Samuel
and Deborah Royce who died
July 29, 1827 aged 70 years.
In her eighteenth year she embraced the religion of
Christ, united with the Baptist Church, continued
through life an humble persevering follower of the
cross, and distinguished patronage of the
Missionary and other Benevolent Societies.

JOHN PAGE⁶ (John⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Samuel³, John², John¹) born May 21, 1787; was one of Haverhill's most honored and respected citizens, and attained deserved prominence in both town and state. His school life was interrupted at the age of 15 years by the financial embarrassment of his father, and he set to work to aid in redeeming the homestead from debt. He served his town in all the important offices, as town clerk, fourteen times as selectman, and three times as representative to the General Court. He was register of deeds for Grafton County five years and the records are models of neatness, accuracy and penmanship. He saw active service as lieutenant in the War of 1812. He was elected to the governor's council in the years 1836 and 1838. In June, 1836, he was elected United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Isaac Hill, who had resigned to become governor, and served till Mar. 4, 1837. He was defeated for reelection by Franklin Pierce, but was elected governor in 1839, 1840 and 1841. He served as one of the selectmen in 1842 after retiring from the governorship, but after that, did not hold public office. He devoted himself to his farming interests, and took an active part in promoting the building of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. In politics he was an active and influential member of the Democratic party until the Free Soil movement was accelerated by the annexation of Texas, when he identified himself with it, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in his state. He was a man of deep piety, and was an active and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died Sept. 8, 1865.

His administration as governor was a most creditable one. He was not a brilliant man, but was endowed with sturdy common sense, was of unquestioned integrity, a man of the people, whom the people appreciated and trusted. His vote when elected the first time was a record one. In 1838, when the Whigs made a desperate attempt to defeat Gov. Isaac Hill for a third term by placing in nomination the most popular man in their party, James Wilson, Jr., of Keene ("Long Jim") the total vote was 54,570, and Gov. Hill received 28,607. The largest previous total vote was in 1830, 42,441. In 1839 in a total vote of 54,601, and with "Long Jim" Wilson again the Whig candidate, John Page

received 30,518 the largest ever cast for a gubernatorial candidate in New Hampshire up to that time, and this was not exceeded till 1847, when Jared W. Williams received 30,806 in a total vote of 60,500. In 1840 Gov. Page polled 29,521 in a total vote of 50,790, and in 1841, 29,716 in a total of 51,689. His record as a vote getter was a remarkable one.

During his administration through his recommendation and influence the Geologic Survey of the state by Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston was secured. He paid special attention in his messages to banking. He believed that the twenty-eight banks in the state were more than enough, at a time when specie payment was suspended, and many of the banks were more intent on making money by speculation and over issue of bank notes, than in meeting the real needs of the people. He successfully opposed the granting of further bank charters. He cautioned against excessive legislation, and was the constant foe of special legislation. He secured the repeal of the law allowing imprisonment for debt in 1840 and in 1841, in his annual message recommended the exemption of some portion of the wages of the laborer from the trustee process, a recommendation which was carried into effect years later.

He married 1812 (?) Hannah, daughter of Maj. Nathaniel and Sarah (Hazen) Merrill, born 1789, died Feb. 13, 1855. They lived on the homestead farm which had been owned by his father and is now owned by Mrs. Laura M. Page, widow of his youngest son, E. L. Page. The present house on the farm was built by him in 1812, and was partly finished when he was in military service in Stewartstown in that year. Nine children all born in Haverhill.

No complete record of the dates of birth or marriage of these exists except that kept in a family bible which was taken West by a member of the family and which has not yet been located.

1. FREDERICK WILLIAM⁷ m. Selinda Noyes.
2. JOHN ALFRED⁷ m. Martha Ward.
3. HENRY HARRISON⁷ b. 1816; d. Oct. 4, 1848; m. Sept. 29, 1841, Eliza Southard, b. Aug. 28, 1815, d. Feb. 15, 1887. Lived at Horse Meadow. One dau., Kate V. Page, b. May 15, 1848, d. Oct. 7, 1882.
4. NATHANIEL MERRILL⁷ b. Aug. 12, 1818; m. Ann Jane Southard b. Feb. 9, 1820, d. Jan. 26, 1902. He d. Sept. 2, 1889.
5. STEPHEN ROYCE⁷ m. Carrie Smith.
6. SARAH HAZEN⁷ m. Dr. Abraham O. Dickey.
7. GEORGE WASHINGTON⁷.
8. GEORGE BRACKETT⁷ b. Apr. 17, 1830; m. Caroline G. Bran, b. 1835, d. Apr. 15, 1859.
9. EDWARD LIVINGSTONE⁷ m. Laura M. Batchelder.

JOHN A. PAGE⁷ was the second son of Gov. Page and was born in Haverhill in 1814. He received his education at the Academy, and served a short time as clerk in a store in Portland, Me. Returning to Haverhill he engaged in mercantile service at the Brook and continued in this, till the resignation of Mr. Bunce as cashier of the Grafton County Bank, when he was made cashier. Afterwards he became cashier of the bank at Danville, Vt., and later was called to the superintendency of the Passumpsic Railroad. Later he became cashier of a bank in Montpelier, Vt., then president, in which he continued till his death. He was state treasurer for sixteen years in succession and proved an able and faithful public officer. He addressed himself to business with diligence and good judgment and accumulated a handsome fortune. He was a leading citizen of Vermont and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He married Martha Ward of Haverhill, and their only son went West.

SAMUEL PAGE⁶ (John⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Samuel³, John², John¹) born Dec. 19, 1793; married, first, Sept. 1819, Louisa, daughter Maj. Nathaniel and Sarah (Hazen) Merrill. She died Dec. 23, 1821. Married, second, Mar. 25, 1823, Eliza, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Merrill) Swasey, born Mar. 5, 1798, a niece of his first wife. He died Mar.

24, 1876. She died Mar. 27, 1876. Mr. Page was for several years in trade on Court Street or Eastern Avenue as it was then called living in a house near the present residence of Judge Westgate, but later bought the farm next to Piermont line, and was one the most successful and prosperous farmers in town. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Congregational Church, a Democrat in his political affiliations until the rise of the Free Soil movement with which he identified himself until it was merged into the Republican party. Both as Democrat and Republican he took an active interest in political, social, educational and religious matters. He served as selectman eight times, and represented Haverhill in the legislature in 1831-32, 1848 and 49. One child by first marriage, thirteen by second all born Haverhill:

1. LOUISA M.⁷ b. Sept. 6, 1820; m., 1st, Mar. 16, 1839, Ransom Evans of Hav.; 2d — Nason, and 3d — Babcock. She went to California after the gold fever broke out in '49, and entered into pioneer life with spirit and energy. By judicious investment of her earnings in San Francisco real estate, Mrs. Babcock left at her death a handsome property.
2. WILLIAM HAZEN⁷ b. Feb. 24, 1824.
3. ELIZABETH S.⁷ b. Jan. 13, 1826; m. Jona. S. Nichols June 10, 1852.
4. HANNAH⁷ b. June 29, 1827; m. Sept. 9, 1851, Ezra B. Bowen. They lived in Maysville, Wis. She d. Aug. 6, 1856; he d. Sept. 11, 1857. They had one s., Frank P. b. Aug. 27, 1852; m. Mary Merrill of Centralville, Kan.; have two chil.: (1) Bertha b. Oct. 23, 1876; m. Oct. 20, 1903, Henry G. Kyle; live in Kansas City, Kan. (2) Leslie b. Oct. 18, 1883; m. May 5, 1909, Mildred B. McIntyre at Kearney, Neb.; they have a dau., Mary Martha b. May 23, 1910.
5. SAMUEL, JR.⁷ b. Aug. 15, 1829; d. Aug. 27, 1829.
6. SAMUEL, JR.⁷ b. Sept. 3, 1830.
7. HARRIET⁷ b. Aug. 24, 1832; m. Dec. 31, 1869, Simeon C. Senter of Claremont. He d. there 1910. She d., leaving one dau., Sarah Louise, b. Dec. 19, 1871.
8. MARY⁷ b. July 22, 1834; unm.; lives Centralia, Kan.
9. ELLEN⁷ b. Sept. 5, 1836; m. June 2, 1857, Milo Bailey. (See Bailey.)
10. MOSES SWASEY⁷ b. July 3, 1838.
11. JOSEPHINE⁷ b. Jan. 30, 1840; d. Feb. 15, 1842.
12. EMILY⁷ b. Oct. 14, 1841; d. Dec. 10, 1843.
13. JOSEPHINE⁷ b. June 2, 1842; m. Mar. 4, 1869, L. Robie Jackson. They went to Kansas and settled in Centralia. Two chil.: (1) Lora b. 1869; m. 1893 Eunis U. Coombs and live in Colorado; have two chil.: (a) Fern Josephine b. June 17, 1894, and (b) Bertha Della b. Oct. 19, 1901. (2) Arthur Page b. Dec. 6, 1876; m. Elizabeth Schaefer of Denver, where he is at the head of a large grocery establishment. They have a s., Arthur Page, Jr., b. Nov. 3, 1907, and a dau., Elizabeth b. May 3, 1910.
14. EMILY⁷, b. June 6, 1845; m. Jan. 1, 1875, Charles N. Flanders. (See Flanders.)

WILLIAM HAZEN PAGE⁷ (Samuel⁶, John⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Samuel³, John², John¹) born Feb. 24, 1824; married Nov. 28, 1854, Mary E. Poor of Orford. She died Apr. 1, 1900. He died Aug. 2, 1906. He always lived in Haverhill engaged in mercantile business, except a few years spent on a farm in Piermont. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph Poor and later with his son, Charles P., he did a large business and amassed a handsome property. While living in Piermont, he represented the town four years in the legislature, but though an ardent Republican he took little active part in politics in Haverhill. He was deacon of the Congregational Church from 1881 till his death in 1906. Two children born in Haverhill:

1. CHARLES P.⁸ b. Oct. 29, 1857.
2. FRED W.⁸ b. May 19, 1861. Has been associated with his brother at times, but is at present retired from active business; unm.; owns and resides in the Joseph Bell house.

SAMUEL PAGE⁷ (Samuel⁶, John⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Samuel³, John², John¹) born Sept. 3, 1830, married Dec. 25, 1865, Annie E. Smythe. He died Mar. 19, 1894. She died May 30, 1901. After death of Mr. Page the family removed from the homestead farm of his

father to West Newbury, Vt. Farmer, Republican, Congregationalist. Five children born in Haverhill:

1. ANNA LOUISE⁸ b. Aug. 20, 1867; m. Dec. 25, 1894, s. of Moses and Abigail Bayley Brock of West Newbury, Vt., where they reside. He served as 1st lieut. Co. G, 1st Regt. Inf., U. S. Vols., in Spanish War. Is interested in military affairs, capt. Co. G, 1st Regt. Vt. N. G. Four chil.: (1) Unola F.⁹ b. Dec. 11, 1895; (2) Gwendolin E.⁹ b. Dec. 21, 1900; (3) Moses L.⁹ b. Apr. 14, 1903; (4) Stanley Page⁹ b. Aug. 16, 1907.
2. ELIZABETH A.⁸ b. Oct. 31, 1868; m. May 2, 1896, Frank R. Bennett of Concord.
3. SAMUEL M.⁸ b. Sept. 29, 1877; m. June 20, 1907, Mary Engle.
4. WALTER SMYTHE⁸ b. Aug. 27, 1880; unm.
5. JOHN CLARE⁸ b. June 6, 1882; d. Nov. 9, 1895.

MOSES SWASEY PAGE⁷ (Samuel⁶, John⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Samuel³, John², John¹) born July 3, 1838; married May 19, 1869, Harriet E., daughter of Asa and Charlotte Hibbard of Concord, Vt.; she died Feb. 1, 1907. He died in Melrose, Mass., Jan. 11, 1917. Educated in common schools, St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy and Newbury (Vt.) Seminary. Learned watchmaker's trade with Henry Towle; went to Boston at age of 19, and was employed in a jewelry store till 1860, when in partnership with H. E. Felch, he purchased the watch and jewelry business of Geo. K. Goodwin, which since 1875 he has conducted under the name of M. S. Page & Co. Has achieved financial success, and is a large owner of real estate in Melrose, and Malden. Served as private in Sixth Mass. Regiment during the War of the Rebellion. Republican, Congregationalist. President Melrose Savings Bank, of Melrose Hospital, chairman trustees Consolidated Land League; past commander U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.; vice-president Y. M. C. A.; Mason, Knight Templar; member Congregationalist and Middlesex Clubs. Has travelled extensively. Has visited all parts of the United States and Europe, also Palestine, Egypt, Turkey and South America. Resides in Melrose, Mass. Four children:

1. FRANK H.⁸ b. June 11, 1870; drowned in Connecticut River June 24, 1880.
2. EDWARD SAMUEL⁸ b. Sept. 27, 1871; attorney-at-law in Boston; m. June 22, 1898, Susie May Florit; have three chil.: (a) Dorothy F.⁹ b. Mar. 19, 1899; (b) Frances H.⁹ b. Sept. 16, 1901; (c) Priscilla P.⁹ b. June 26, 1904.
3. HARRY⁸ b. June 18, 1876; d. June 23, 1876.
4. HAROLD R.⁸ b. June 11, 1883; m. Mary Banks Sterling Jan. 27, 1908. In business with his father. Three chil.: (a) Mary B.⁹ b. Nov. 9, 1908; (b) Richard Sterling⁹ b. Dec. 2, 1910; d. Dec. 7, 1910; (c) Harold R., Jr. b. Jan. 9, 1912.

CHARLES P. PAGE⁸ born Haverhill Oct. 29, 1857; married Feb. 24, 1886, Sarah Lizzie, daughter Enoch R. Weeks of Haverhill, born Nov. 12, 1864. Is proprietor of a general store at the Corner under the name of W. H. Page & Son. Congregationalist (deacon since 1911), Republican. Two children born in Haverhill:

1. WILLIAM ENOCH⁹ b. Feb. 3, 1889.
2. MILDRED W.⁹ b. June 3, 1890.

PAGE

JOHN PAGE¹, another who is believed to have arrived in America in 1630, settled in Hingham, living there till 1652, when he removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he died Nov. 23, 1687. He married in Hingham Mary, daughter of George Marsh. They had ten children.

BENJAMIN PAGE² (John¹), third son and child of John and Mary, born Hingham; baptized July 14, 1644; removed to Haverhill, Mass.; married Sept. 21, 1666, Mary, daughter Thomas and Ruth Green Whittier; lived in Haverhill, Mass. Ten children born in Haverhill.

JEREMIAH PAGE³ (Benjamin², John¹), eldest son Benjamin and Mary, born Sept. 14, 1667; married June 2, 1696, Deborah Kendrick of Newburyport; lived in Haverhill. Seven children born in Haverhill.

JOSHUA PAGE⁴ (Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹), fourth child and second son of Jeremiah, born Feb. 25, 1702; married Hannah Duston. Six children.

JOSHUA PAGE⁵ (Joshua⁴, Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹), fifth child and second son Joshua and Hannah, born May 4, 1746; married Anna Runnells of Bradford, Mass. Thirteen children.

SAMUEL PAGE⁶ (Joshua⁵, Joshua⁴, Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹) born July 10, 1772; married Submit Jeffers of Hampstead. They lived in Haverhill, Mass., till about 1812, when they came to Haverhill, living until about 1816 in what has since been known as School District No. 6 or "the Jeffers neighborhood," when he moved across the line into Coventry, where he lived till his death, Mar. 18, 1843. She died May 17, 1851. They had eleven children:

1. CALEB⁷ b. Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 2, 1797.
2. JAMES JEFFERS⁷ b. Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 27, 1800.
3. SAMUEL, JR.⁷ b. Haverhill, Mass., May 9, 1802.
4. SUBIL F. J.⁷ b. Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 9, 1804; m. David Hall Hale; lived in Hav. No chil. He d. Aug. 28, 1879; she d. Apr. 17, 1877.
5. SARAH A. R.⁷ b. Haverhill, Mass., May 17, 1807; m. Edwin Macomber of Dedham, Mass. He d. May 1873. She d. Oct. 8, 1896. Lived in Dedham. No chil.
6. DAVID⁷ b. Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 6, 1809.
7. ELVIRA C.⁷ b. Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 10, 1811; lived in Hav., N. H., d. unm.
8. MARY CARR b. Haverhill, N. H., June 6, 1814; m., 1st, Daniel Batchelder of Chichester. One child, Elizabeth. He d. 1841. She m., 2d, Winthrop Elliott. (See Elliott.)
9. DANIEL D.⁷ b. Coventry (Benton) Jan. 20, 1817; m. Charlotte A. Boleyn of Hinsdale, b. June 25, 1825. They lived in Benton; farmer; filled the various town offices and represented town in legislature in 1855 and 1856. Nine chil. none of which live in Benton or Hav.
10. JOSHUA⁷ b. Coventry Sept. 25, 1819; drowned in Connecticut River at Montague, Mass., June 9, 1843; buried Northampton, Mass.
11. JOHN J.⁷ b. Coventry Oct. 22, 1821; d. Aug. 22, 1834.

CALEB PAGE⁷ (Samuel⁶, Joshua⁵, Joshua⁴, Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 2, 1797; married Lovisa, daughter — Pike. He died Feb. 1869; she died Jan. 1881. Farmer, lived in a house he had built on the farm he had himself cleared, the last in Haverhill, on the left-hand side of the road leading from East Haverhill to Warren Summit. Seven children born in Haverhill:

1. LUCETTA⁸ d. in infancy.
2. SUBMIT⁸ drowned in Lake Superior.
3. WILLIAM⁸ d. in Sparta, Wis.
4. ARTHUR⁸ d. in Laramie, Wyo.
5. ELIZABETH⁸.
6. LUCIA⁸ m. Henry D. Burleigh. (See Burleigh.)
7. CARRIE⁸ m. Jabez Simpson, widow; lives in Laramie, Wyo.

JAMES JEFFERS PAGE⁷ (Samuel⁶, Joshua⁵, Joshua⁴, Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 27, 1800; married Jan. 5, 1826, Fanny Mead, born Aug. 22, 1797. He died in Haverhill Apr. 1, 1884. She died in Haverhill Feb. 27, 1876. They lived on the homestead farm in Benton till about 1870, when they removed to a farm he purchased on the River road in Haverhill near the Haverhill and Newbury toll bridge. They had six children all born in Benton:

1. LAVINA F. M.⁸ b. Aug. 13, 1826; d. unm. Feb. 14, 1896.
2. ELIZA ANN⁸ b. Oct. 20, 1828; m. Rev. Benjamin W. Rusk of Indiana, who went to California in '49, where they did pioneer work in the establishment and upbuilding of Methodist Episcopal Churches in that state. She died Dec. 31, 1906. They had three chil., George, Fannie Mead, and Abbie Florence, all of whom lived and d. in California.
3. LAURA ANNA⁸ b. Sept. 28, 1831; d. unm. May 25, 1876.
4. JAMES⁸ b. Feb. 10, 1834; m. June 4, 1863, Olive Ann, dau. of Jonathan and Betsey Hunkins of Benton, b. May 30, 1837, d. Feb. 8, 1906. Lived in Benton; farmer and

- school teacher. Died Mar. 6. 1878. Three chil.: (1) Ella⁹ b. Sept. 12, 1864, m. Frank H. Pope; (2) Norman J.⁹; (3) Ernest T.⁹
5. LIZZIE ROACH⁸ b. July 4, 1839; m. Sept. 19, 1872, George Warren Tilton. Lives in Chicago. He d. 188-.
 6. MARY KING⁸ b. Dec. 3, 1841; m. Dec. 28, 1865, Dr. Francis M. Shields, b. in Kentucky. They lived and d. in Sacramento, Cal. She d. May 4, 1897. They had 3 chil.: (1) Francis Morrow⁹; (2) Alice Lillian⁹; (3) Grace Page⁹, who m. John H. Hubbard of Chicago.

SAMUEL PAGE, JR.⁷ (Samuel⁶, Joshua⁵, Joshua⁴, Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹) born May 9, 1802; married Mar. 6, 1826, Mary Davis. They lived in Haverhill, where their seven children were born, until 1844, when the family removed to Fairfield, Ia. He died on the journey at Elgin, Ill., Feb. 6, 1844, and she died in Fairfield Apr. 12, 1845. Of their children Samuel, 3d⁸ was born in 1830; married Mary Dustin; died Jan. 1871; she died Jan. 17, 1911. One daughter, Dr. Mary Page Campbell, lives in San Francisco. Another child of Samuel, Jr., John, born in Haverhill 1832, died in Oregon.

DAVID PAGE⁷ (Samuel⁶, Joshua⁵, Joshua⁴, Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 6. 1809; married Dec. 31, 1844, Margaret, daughter Adam Taylor, born Derry May 1809. He died July 1, 1881; she died Mar. 7, 1881. He was educated in the common schools and at Haverhill Academy and read law with James W. Wood of Burlington, Ia. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and thereafter practiced his profession in Haverhill, where he resided. He lived in the house on Court Street known as the Williams Tavern, where his son, Samuel T., later lived. Previous to his admission to the bar he was engaged in teaching in Groton, Orford and Haverhill. He lived at first in Benton, where he served as selectman, was clerk in a store in Groton and served as moderator. He was in business in Haverhill aside from his profession, and filled acceptably minor town offices. In politics he was a Democrat, and was an active member of the Congregational Church. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. DAVID⁸ b. 1845; d. in infancy.
2. ELVIRA⁸ b. Nov. 14, 1847; m. Jan. 5, 1873, Alvin Burleigh, b. Plymouth Dec. 19, 1842. He is the s. of Samuel C. and Sally L. Heath, and the adopted s. of Alvin Thompson Burleigh. Lawyer, Republican, Methodist; served in 15th N. H. Inf. in War of the Rebellion; grad. at Dartmouth in 1871; trustee of Plymouth Guaranty Savings Bank; has represented Plymouth in the Legislature and was speaker of the House during what is known as the famous "Railroad Session" of 1887. Is a successful lawyer, a substantial and honored citizen. Three chil.: (1) Alvin P. b. Mar. 20, 1875; (2) David P. b. Mar. 27, 1878, grad. Dartmouth 1901, m. Lucy A. Morrison; (3) Margaret T. b. May 25, 1888; m. ——— Titus who died 1918.
3. SAMUEL T.⁸ b. Feb. 14, 1849.
4. MARTHA ANN⁸ b. May 14, 1850; m. June 1874 Charles R., s. of Charles Whitney of Keene, d. Jan. 1, 1875.

SAMUEL TAYLOR PAGE⁸ (David⁷, Samuel⁶, Joshua⁵, Joshua⁴, Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹) born Feb. 14, 1849; married Oct. 5, 1872, Frances M., daughter James P. and Maria (Goodhue) Eaton of Manchester, born Nov. 6, 1854. Was educated at Kimball Union Academy, and Dartmouth, graduating class of 1871. Studied law with his father and with Cross & Burnham of Manchester and was admitted to the bar at Amherst. Practiced his profession in Haverhill, though engaged for a time in business in Manchester, and was also the publisher for some time of the *People and Patriot* at Concord. He was private secretary to Gov. Weston in 1874 and held the office of register of probate for Grafton County for eight years. Was superintendent of schools, and represented Haverhill in the legislature in 1877 and '78, and again in the prolonged railroad session of 1887. Early in the practice of his profession he spent some months in California as a successful attorney in the interests of New Hampshire legatees of a large estate. He was a member of the Congregational Church, an unswerving

Democrat, and active in the councils of his party. He resided on Court Street in the house formerly known as the Williams Tavern. Died 1917. Two children:

1. GRACE M.⁹ b. Manchester Jan. 12, 1874; grad. Smith College; m. Moody S., s. of Andrew J. and Augusta Bennett of Manchester, b. Aug. 1873. Two chil.: (1) Frances Augusta; (2) Barbara Louise.
2. DONALD TAYLOR⁹ b. Oct. 27, 1878; grad. at Dartmouth 1901; engaged in teaching in New York City; m. Eunice Barrows. One child, Caroline, b. 1916; d. 1917.

NORMAN J. PAGE⁹ (James⁸, James J.⁷, Samuel⁶, Joshua⁵, Joshua⁴, Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹) born Benton Nov. 13, 1866; married June 23, 1904, Helen Ridler, daughter Frederic Howard and Ella Kaime (Ridler) White of Pawtucket, R. I. She was born Pawtucket Sept. 6, 1877; she received degree A. B. Tufts 1899, A. M. Brown 1901. He prepared for college at Haverhill Academy; received degree A. B. Dartmouth '95, A. M. Boston Univ. '99. Served as supervising principal of schools at Bethlehem, Salem Depot and Henniker '99-'01; supervising principal Pittsfield High School '01-'05, Woodsville '05-'07, Lisbon '07-'11, the last year principal only; superintendent of schools at Woodsville, Haverhill and Bath district since 1911, Monroe added 1916, Benton added 1919; studied at Univ. Grenoble, France, 1904, at the Alliance Francaise, Paris, 1909, and also at Harvard. Spent summers of 1900, 1902, 1904 and 1909 in Europe. Resides in Woodsville; owns the old Page homestead farm of his father and grandfather in Benton. Democrat, Universalist. Four children:

1. NORMAN FREDERIC¹⁰ b. Woodsville Sept. 14, 1905.
2. BARBARA WHITE¹⁰ b. Lisbon Oct. 26, 1907.
3. LINCOLN RIDLER¹⁰ b. Lisbon Feb. 11, 1910.
4. MIRIAM OLIVE¹⁰ b. Woodsville Nov. 26, 1912.

ERNEST TILDEN PAGE⁹ (James⁸, James J.⁷, Samuel⁶, Joshua⁵, Joshua⁴, Jeremiah³, Benjamin², John¹) born May 18, 1876; married Mar. 20, 1906, Delcina Winifred Wetherbee. One child:

1. THEDA OLIVE¹⁰ b. Benton Jan. 1907.

PAGE

JAMES PAGE¹ born Washington, Vt., Jan. 15, 1800; died Norwich, Conn., Oct. 24, 1874. Lived in Haverhill for a time with his son, Greenleaf Page.

JAMES A. PAGE² (James¹) born Oxford Sept. 10, 1836; married Dec. 7, 1860, Ellen Mary, daughter John and Tryphena (Morse) Farr, born Apr. 21, 1837, of Littleton. He died in Haverhill Sept. 19, 1903; she died Aug. 18, 1909. Came to Haverhill previous to 1860 and engaged in harness making business which he continued under the firm name of Wood & Page, and later alone till failing health compelled his retirement from business. He was second lieutenant Company B., Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, rendering honorable service. No children.

ORRIN GREENLEAF² (James¹) born Sanbornton May 6, 1827; married, first, Nov. 1857 Maria W. Glynn, who died Mar. 25, 1874; second, Emeline Barnett, Jan. 7, 1875. Painter, Republican. Removed to Newbury, Vt., about 1875. One child.

PAGE

STEPHEN PAGE¹ born England, removed to America, settled and married in Atkinson, where he died.

BENJAMIN² (Stephen¹) born Atkinson Apr. 29, 1769; died Landaff Aug. 30, 1841.

BENJAMIN³ (Benjamin², Stephen¹) born Landaff. Married Mar. 31, 1805, Elizabeth Clement, daughter William Berkley of Lyman. Lived in Lyman from 1835 to 1845. Died Littleton Oct. 20, 1882.

SAMUEL B. PAGE⁴ (Benjamin³, Benjamin², Stephen¹) born Littleton June 23, 1838; married Oct. 3, 1886, Martha Child, daughter of William Lang, born in Bath Oct. 17, 1837. She died Haverhill Oct. 3, 1886. He received an academic education, began the study of law in 1858 with Woods & Bingham, graduated from Albany Law School, admitted to New York bar in 1861, Vermont and New Hampshire 1862; U. S. District and Circuit Courts 1869; A. M. Dartmouth College 1868; practiced law in Warren 1861 to '69, in Concord '69 to '75; removed to Woodsville, where he continued practice till his death in 1910. Episcopalian, Mason, Odd Fellow, K. of P., Elks and other fraternal organizations. Served as grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Democrat, represented Warren in Legislature 1864-'69; Ward 6, Concord 1871; Haverhill 1887, '89, '93; moderator Haverhill, 1887-95 ten years; member of Constitutional Convention from Haverhill 1876; chairman Democratic State Committee 1876; delegate to Democratic National Convention 1900; trustee State Normal School 1870-77. Superintendent Haverhill schools 1876-84; member of Board of Education, Concord, 1870-74; member of committee Woodsville Union High School 1885-86; died Woodsville Apr. 6, 1910. (See Chapter on Courts and Bar.) Six children:

1. CHILDS LANG⁵ b. Bath July 3, 1860; d. Woodsville Jan. 2, 1885.
2. WILLIAM HENRY⁵ b. Bath May 1, 1863; d. Woodsville Sept. 9, 1888.
3. ELIZABETH BERKELEY⁵ b. Warren Oct. 10, 1865; d. Concord Feb. 11, 1896.
4. JAMES EAMES⁵ b. Hav. Apr. 26, 1877; d. in infancy.
5. LEWIS⁵ b. Hav. Apr. 20, 1878; d. in infancy.
6. MARTHA SOPHIA⁵ b. Hav. Aug. 24, 1879; m. Dec. 23, 1899, at St. Luke's Church, Woodsville, Herbert Oliver Hutchins. He is a dentist. They reside at Bellows Falls, Vt. Seven chil.

PARK

WILLIAM PARK¹, son William and Betty Park, born Ashby, Mass., Apr. 1, 1799; married Townsend, Mass., Apr. 29, 1824, Lydia Truell. Lived in Ashby and Townsend.

WILLIAM R. PARK² (William¹) born Townsend, Mass., 1828; married Lucy Malvina Ayer, daughter Walter H. Ayer of Haverhill. Came to East Haverhill as a young man and engaged at first in the business of charcoal burning and, about 1863, in the lumber business. In 1870 he removed to Plymouth and engaged in the same business there and in Rumney. Died in Rumney 1899. His wife died in Plymouth May 13, 1897. Four children: Jennie S.³ married Jan. 21, 1880, Charles R. Gibson of Woodsville (See Gibson); William R., Jr.³; Abbie S.³ born June 1863, died Dec. 1, 1864; Cora L.³ married Frederick P. Weeks of Plymouth. William R. Park, Jr.⁴, born Aug. 2, 1856; married June 20, 1879, Elizabeth (Andrews) Dodge, daughter Joseph A. Dodge of Plymouth. In lumber business in Plymouth and Warren. Seven children: (1) Mary Elizabeth⁵; (2) Joseph A. Dodge⁵, Graduated West Point; (3) Richard⁵, graduated West Point; (4) Ruth Ayer⁵, Vassar; (5) Esther Marguerette⁵; (6) Katherine Lucille⁵; (7) William Humphrey.

PARTRIDGE

LOREN W. PARTRIDGE born Apr. 26, 1851; died Nov. 26, 1892. Elizabeth A., his wife, born Oct. 20, 1854; died May 16, 1892.

PATRIDGE

HARRY M. PATRIDGE², son of Lyman and Theodosia (Words) Patridge, born Dec. 30, 1828, Peacham, Vt.; married Dec. 18, 1850, Cynthia Clark, daughter of Schuyler and Esther E. (Mead) Merrill (see Merrill), born North Haverhill Nov. 13, 1829. He was a farmer; lived in Littleton, and Peacham, Vt., till about 1856 when he came to Haverhill. His farm was on Colby Hill in school district No. 10. He died in North Haverhill July 26, 1893; she died July 16, 1912. Four children:

1. LOREN WOOD³ b. Littleton Apr. 26, 1851; m. Lizzie Mason of Lyme, N. H. He d. May 26, 1892, at No. Hav.
2. LOIS WYONA³ b. Littleton Apr. 26, 1851 (twin of Loren); m. Timothy B. Southard of Bath; d. Feb. 16, 1872.
3. FRED FRANCIS³ b. Peacham, Vt., July 23, 1854.
4. JESSE FREMONT³ b. Jan. 15, 1863; m. Oct. 25, 1884, Gilbert E. McConnell. (See McConnell.)

FRED FRANCIS PRATRIDGE³ (Harry M.², Lyman¹) born Peacham, Vt., July 23, 1854; married Jan. 6, 1881, Harriet, daughter Solon and Lois Albee of Littleton, born Feb. 13, 1862. Farmer, Republican. Lives in North Haverhill. Eleven children all born in Haverhill:

1. LENA W.⁴ b. Oct. 20, 1882; d. Nov. 23, 1883.
2. MILLIE M.⁴ b. May 30, 1884; d. Apr. 24, 1892.
3. HARRY M.⁴ b. Sept. 9, 1886.
4. TINA A.⁴ b. Apr. 30, 1889; m. Mar. 5, 1911, Elmer Spencer of Hav., s. of Nehemiah and Helen (Dennis) Spencer, b. Piermont Mar. 26, 1875. They live in Hav.
5. TILLIE A.⁴ b. Apr. 30, 1889 (twin of Tina); m. May 24, 1910, Elmore, s. of Henry and Caroline (Fadden) Spooner of Franconia, b. Sept. 5, 1875. Reside in Franconia.
6. MARY D.⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1891; m. Sept. 19, 1908, Arthur Pierce of Hav. (Pike), b. Sept. 23, 1888.
7. SALON J.⁴ b. Dec. 5, 1894; m. May 28, 1912, Jessie Easter of Hav. (Pike), b. July 19, 1883.
8. LOIS J.⁴ b. Dec. 13, 1897.
9. MARGARET H.⁴ b. Feb. 2, 1900.
10. FRED F.⁴ b. Nov. 9, 1902.
11. ELLEN J.⁴ b. Feb. 21, 1906.

PEARSON

CAPT. JOSEPH PEARSON came from Boscawen to Haverhill in 1778 and as early as 1779 he was the owner of a fulling mill at the Brook. He took an active part in developing the resources of the town and in building up its prosperity. Later he carried on the lumber business. He was highly esteemed as a citizen. His wife's maiden name was Hannah Johnstin and they had a large family. She was a woman of superior character and was one of the original members of the church in Haverhill. They had eight children born in Haverhill:

1. ISAAC b. Mar. 19, 1779.
2. DAVID b. Apr. 2, 1780.
3. SAMUEL H. b. July 23, 1784; grad. at Dartmouth in 1803; studied law with Alden Sprague, and lived in Lancaster where he was postmaster many years.
4. JOSEPH, JR. b. Dec. 13, 1786.
5. HANNAH b. Jan. 7, 1788; m. S. McDurgin of Boscawen June 18, 1815.
6. SUSANNAH b. May 31, 1789; d. May 10, 1822.
7. POLLY (MARY) b. Nov. 20, 1790; d. Aug. 31, 1822.
8. BETSEY b. Mar. 10, 1792; m. Moses Johnson of Newbury.
9. NANCY b. Oct. 14, 1794; m. July 9, 1823, Rev. Christopher March of No. Sanford, Me.

Capt. Pearson died Oct. 25, 1838, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Pearson died Oct. 7, 1839, aged seventy-nine years. They lived in a house standing on the left of the road after leaving the Brook and going to Ladd Street.

MAJ. ISAAC PEARSON born Mar. 19, 1779; died Feb. 13, 1854; married, first, Oct. 1805, Charlotte, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Merrill, died Aug. 19, 1817; married, second, May 20, 1818, Charlotte Atherton born May 29, 1795, died Feb. 19, 1848. He followed his father in the lumber business. He owned large meadows on the river, and much land east of Ladd Street. By his first marriage there were two children:

1. MERRILL m. a dau. of Dea. Henry Banton of Hav. and went to Bloomington, Ill.
2. CAROLINE d. Feb. 8, 1838, ae. 29.

By his second marriage he had several children:

3. SARAH ELIZABETH and infant child, Horace F. Carr, d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1862, ae. 28 yrs.
4. CHARLES E. d. Feb. 3, 1870.
5. GEORGE.
6. JAMES H. b. 1827; m. Sarah E. Witherell.
7. ISAAC.
8. HANNAH M. m. Feb. 9, 1843, W. H. Curtis of Stratford, Vt.
9. CHARLOTTE m. James M. Chadwick Jan. 7, 1850.

There may have been other children in this family, but none are now living in town.

JAMES H. PEARSON received his education at Haverhill Academy and engaged with his father in the manufacture of lumber, till 1851, when, after his marriage to Sarah E. Witherell, Apr. 10, 1850, he removed to Chicago and became one of the prominent business men of that city. He was a man of great excellence of character, a worthy representative of the sturdy and energetic New England state. Previous to the centennial celebration of the academy he took the old building and put it in repair for a library, and village hall. He has four children. A daughter married Prof. Scott of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and two sons have been in business with their father. Another has developed a reputation as an artist.

PENNOCK

JEFFERSON PENNOCK was born in Lyman, the son of Herman and Thankful Pennock, Jan. 10, 1808, and died Feb. 2, 1892. He was married four times: first to Ann Clark at Bath in Dec. 1831, who died Apr. 6, 1852, at the age of forty; second, to Zelpha H., widow of Moses Noyes of Haverhill, who died May 5, 1861, at the age of forty-one years and seven months; third, to Laura W., who died Nov. 21, 1879, at the age of fifty-six years and twenty-seven days; and, fourth, Dec. 30, 1880, to B. Jane Quimby (maiden name Crooch), age forty-five years. Farmer, Methodist. Children:

JANE b. 1835; d. Sept. 3, 1837, ae. 2 yrs., 7 mos.

JERSHU b. 1838; d. Mar. 19, 1839, ae. 11 mos.

JOHN C. b. Oct. 12, 1841; d. Feb. 16, 1916.

DAVID B. b. 1845; d. May 25, 1845.

JAMES F. b. 1846; d. Sept. 8, 1864.

SARAH A. b. 1852; m. Oct. 11, 1876, Edward C. Rowe of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

CLARA MAY b. 1864; d. June 4, 1865, ae. 13 mos.

JOHN C. PENNOCK² born Oct. 12, 1841; married Dec. 1, 1867, Fannie B., daughter of John D. Lawrence, who died Dec. 25, 1890. He married, second, June 28, 1893, Mary J. Tenney. He died Feb. 16, 1916. Was for many years employed by the railroad and when he left employ went into the fish business. Was a Methodist, a member of the Masonic order, and a Democrat. Five children born in Woodsville:

1. IOLA L.³ b. Nov. 5, 1868; m. Jan. 18, 1890, Elmer E. Brown; d. Apr. 12, 1892. One child, Arthur Leon⁴, b. Mar. 30, 1892, d. July 31, 1892.
2. MILLIE M.³ b. Aug. 16, 1871; m. Jan. 25, 1892, Charles D. Steele. Is in business in Manchester. Methodist, Republican. Three chil. b. in Manchester: Howard Arthur⁴ b. Aug. 15, 1893; Howard Lawrence⁴ b. Oct. 29, 1894; Marjorie Milicent⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1903.
3. MAUDE J.³ b. Feb. 1, 1874; m. Jan. 17, 1894, Frederic E. Baker. Is in employ of the railroad. Methodist, Republican. Two chil.: Mary Allison⁴ b. Sept. 13, 1897, d. Aug. 17, 1898; Ruth Aurelia⁴ b. May 2, 1902.
4. BLANCHE A.³ b. Apr. 4, 1875; m. Jan. 16, 1895, William M. Gleason. Lives in Laconia. Methodist. One child, Fannie Madeline, b. May 11, 1898.
5. LOIS I.³ b. Oct. 31, 1876; d. unm. Dec. 24, 1897.

PETERS

SAMUEL PETERS born in Bradford, Vt., Apr. 16, 1797; died Benton Jan. 22, 1875; married Mar. 1, 1821, Margaret Nelson of Ryegate, Vt., born June 4, 1802. After his marriage he lived in Ryegate and that part of Lyman now Monroe, and later in Haverhill on the road leading from the foot of Bradley Hill in Bath to the County road in Haverhill. He was the third of the seven children of Andrew Barnet and Lydia (Bliss) Peters of Bradford, Vt. Anna, an elder sister, married Eleazar Smith of Washington, Vt., who was later proprietor of the Exchange Hotel at Haverhill Corner, succeeded by his son, Charles G. Smith. Andrew Barnet Peters was in the Royal Navy from 1780 to 1783 when he came to Bradford, Vt., where he was town clerk for forty-six years; represented the town in the legislature and was justice of the peace for half a century. The eleven children of Samuel Peters were born in Ryegate, in Lyman and in Haverhill:

1. ANN ELIZA b. Apr. 15, 1822; m. Myron Bailey. Lived in Hav., Bethlehem and Littleton. No chil.
2. GEORGE ROBERT b. Feb. 24, 1824; d. Mar. 3, 1824.
3. WILLIAM b. Feb. 24, 1824; d. Mar. 3, 1824.
4. LYDIA BLISS b. June 30, 1825; m. June 4, 1855, Andrew Warden. Lived in Barnet, Vt.
5. NANCY NELSON b. May 19, 1827; d. unm. Dec. 9, 1848.
6. HENRY NELSON b. July 18, 1829; m. Charlotte E. Davis, dau. Joseph Davis of Bath. Resided in Illinois. Four chil.
7. MILO R. b. Mar. 20, 1832; m. Ellen F. Richardson. Lived in Manteno, Ill. Seven chil.
8. MARGARET FLORA b. July 2, 1834; m. James B. Trueworthy. Resided in Lowell, Mass.
9. HELEN M. b. Jan. 3, 1837; m. Paul Seagar of Manteno, Ill.
10. CHASTINA b. Jan. 22, 1840; m. Oct. 18, 1875, Rev. Frank W. Smith. Resided in Cape Elizabeth, Me.
11. JANE H. b. Hav. Aug. 15, 1848; d. Hav. Feb. 27, 1849.

PHELPS

The first resident physician in Haverhill of whom anything is definitely known was Dr. Martin Phelps. He came before 1782 and a sketch of his life and character may be found in the chapter on "The Medical Profession."

WILLIAM PHELPS¹, son of William and Dorothy; baptized Tewksbury Church, Gloucestershire, England, Aug. 19, 1599. With his wife and six children he emigrated to New England Mar. 20, 1630; arrived May 30, and was one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass.

NATHANIEL PHELPS² (William¹) born England about 1627; settled in Dorchester with his father, and went with his family to Windsor, Conn., where he married Sept. 17, 1650, Elizabeth Copley.

DEA. NATHANIEL PHELPS³ (Nathaniel², William¹) born Windsor, Conn., June 2, 1653; married Aug. 11, 1676, Grace Martin of Northampton, Mass. Lived in Northampton. Ten children.

NATHANIEL PHELPS⁴ (Dea. Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², William¹), eighth of ten children, born Northampton, Mass., Feb. 13, 1692; married, first, Abigail Burnham; second, Catherine Hiscock.

MARTIN PHELPS⁵ (Nathaniel⁴, Dea. Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², William¹) born Northampton, Mass., Dec. 24, 1723; married Martha Parsons. Nine children.

DR. MARTIN PHELPS⁶ (Martin⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Dea. Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², William¹) born Northampton 1756; married, first, Ruth Ladd, born Haverhill 1771, died Chester, Mass., Apr. 16, 1804 (see Ladd); second, Feb. 4, 1806, Mary Fowler of Westfield, Mass.

Graduate of Yale 1776. Practiced medicine in Haverhill and Chester, Mass., many years. Seven children by first wife:

1. MARTHA⁷ b. Hav. Jan. 3, 1788; m. — Mann. Resided Troy, N. Y. She was a distinguished literary woman
2. COL. SAMUEL⁷ b. Hav. Sept. 9, 1789; d. Ware, Mass., Nov. 1, 1843; m. Betsey Henry. Sheriff, hotel keeper, proprietor stage line Boston to Albany. Six chil.
3. SALLY⁷ b. Hav. Mar. 20, 1792; m. May 9, 1811, Artemas Elder of Chester, Mass.
4. ELECTRA⁷ b. Hav. Jan. 23, 1794; m. Aug. 3, 1814, George Nooney of Chester.
5. MARTIN⁷ b. Hav. Nov. 9, 1795; m. Oct. 9, 1817, Electra Knox; d. Chester Nov. 27, 1863. Deputy sheriff twenty years. Ten chil.
6. CHARLES⁷ b. Belchertown, Mass., May 25, 1799; d. Aug. 8, 1800.
7. RUTH⁷ b. Chester, Mass., Feb. 29, 1804; m. Jason Gorham of Ware, Mass., Nov. 1, 1829.

One child by second wife:

8. MEHITABEL⁷ b. Chester Apr. 22, 1807.

There are no descendants of Dr. Phelps in Haverhill.

PHILLIPS

HENRY C. PHILLIPS, son of John F. and Sarah A. (Pattee) Phillips, born Alexandria Jan. 19, 1865; married Oct. 10, 1885, Hattie M., daughter of Aaron and Mary (Marston) Clark. Mr. Phillips was educated in the schools of his native town and at New Hampton, and was employed for a time in a paper mill in Bristol, until he purchased a farm which he operated successfully until he came to Woodsville in April, 1893, to assume the superintendency of the Grafton County farm and almshouse, a position he held until his death. He was also jailer and keeper of the county house of correction. Under the energetic and successful management of Mr. Phillips the farm was brought from a run down condition to an excellent state of cultivation; the buildings were greatly improved until the institution became one of the most up-to-date in the state. Mr. Phillips was a Democrat in politics, and the fact that he held his position under a continuous Republican administration, with plenty of Republicans willing to relieve him of the burden, bears striking testimony to his fitness and efficiency. He was a member of Grafton Lodge (F. & A. M.), Knights Templar, Raymond Consistory (Scottish Rite), Shriners, Moosehillock Lodge (I. O. O. F.), Elks, and of the Amoskeag Veterans. Died Jan. 1, 1919.

PIKE

JOHN PIKE¹ came from Langford, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. He is named in the Ipswich records. In 1637, he is named as acting as attorney in the courts. He died in Salisbury May 26, 1654.

JOHN PIKE² (John¹), named in will of his father as eldest son, born in England about 1613; married, first, Mary —; married, second, June 30, 1685, Elizabeth FitzRandolph; died Woodbridge, N. J., Jan. 16, 1689. He lived in Newbury, was representative 1657 and 1658. Removed about 1669 to Woodbridge, N. J. Nine or ten children born in Newbury.

JOSEPH PIKE³ (John², John¹) born Newbury Dec. 26, 1638; married Jan. 29, 1661/2, Susanna, daughter Henry and Susanna Kingsbury. Was deputy sheriff. Was killed by Indians in Amesbury Sept. 4, 1694, while journeying from Newbury to Haverhill. She died Dec. 5, 1718.

JOSEPH PIKE⁴ (Joseph³, John², John¹) born Newbury Apr. 17, 1674; married 1695 Hannah Smith. He died Newbury Oct. 17, 1757. Was selectman and lieutenant in militia.

JOSEPH PIKE⁵ (Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Newbury Nov. 4, 1696; married Dec. 5, 1722, Lydia, born 1688, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Rice) Drury of Fram-

ingham, Mass.; died in Dunstable, Mar. 23, 1788. She died Feb. 15, 1781. He lived several years in Newbury, later in Dunstable.

DANIEL PIKE⁶ (Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Newbury Feb. 23, 1725; married Sarah, daughter of John Kendall of Dunstable, born May 2, 1727. He bought land in Dunstable 1757. Lived in that town many years. Late in life removed to Westford, Mass., and in 1793 to Hebron where he died Apr. 10, 1795. She died Oct. 20, 1794. The births of the eight youngest of their twelve children are recorded in Dunstable.

1. SARAH b. Jan. 26, 1747; d. young.
2. ISAAC b. Dec. 12, 1749; m. Mary French.
3. JAMES b. Dec. 26, 1751; m. Mar. 3, 1773, Ruth, dau. of John Ingalls of Dunstable.
4. HULDAH b. Feb. 5, 1753; m. John, s. of John Ingalls; lived in Tyngsboro, Mass.
5. JOSEPH b. June 5, 1757.
6. LYDIA b. Aug. 24, 1759; m. Enoch Jewett.
7. URIAH DRURY b. July 7, 1761; m. Hannah Keyes of Westford; lived in Plymouth and Hebron; d. Oct. 18, 1822.
8. ESTHER b. Aug. 12, 1763; m. Stephen B. Goodhue of Nottingham.
9. DANIEL b. Dec. 5, 1765.
10. THOMAS b. Sept. 6, 1767; m. Ruth Keyes.
11. MOSES b. Apr. 25, 1769.
12. SARAH b. Apr. 13, 1771; d. 1784.

JOSEPH PIKE⁷ (Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Dunstable June 7, 1757; married in Mason May 27, 1778, Abigail Sawtell, born Groton, Mass., Nov. 3, 1758. He died 1802, she died 1817. Lived in Dunstable and Hollis. In 1786 his homestead and other land were severed from Hollis and annexed to Brookline. Names of sixteen children are given by different informants but family tradition gives but fifteen. Possibly one of following named should be eliminated:

1. PERLEY b. Sept. 20, 1778.
2. NEWHALL b. 1780; d. at sea 1803.
3. BETSEY m. ——— Reed.
4. LUCY m. Oct. 1806, Paul Davis, b. Mason 1782; removed to Warren.
5. HANNAH b. 1785; m. Samuel Peabody; lived in Milford.
6. ABIGAIL m. Joseph Law.
7. JOSEPH b. Mar. 15, 1788.
8. MOODY.
9. ELI.
10. NATHAN.
11. DANIEL.
12. LUTHER m. Jane Boynton; lived in Newbury, Mass.
13. WILLIAM m. Apr. 15, 1824, Lucy Flint of Tyngsboro, Mass.; he d. 1837.
14. MARY m. Oct. 15, 1824, Jonas French.
15. RALPH b. Apr. 11, 1796; m. Nov. 29, 1821, Meribah Hoit of Ellsworth; lived in Plymouth after 1817.
16. RUFUS b. Nov. 12, 1802; m. 1827 Nancy Fulton, b. Thetford, Vt., Mar. 13, 1807; he d. Waterbury, Vt., Apr. 8, 1884; she d. June 1, 1879.

PERLEY PIKE⁸ (Joseph⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Sept. 20, 1778; died Plymouth Oct. 28, 1838; married June 19, 1804, Mary Cross, born Alexandria July 12, 1787, died Jan. 26, 1844. Settled in Plymouth 1805. They had fourteen children, born in Plymouth:

1. NEWHALL b. Feb. 27, 1805.
2. ELI b. Sept. 8, 1806.
3. ASHER b. May 19, 1808.
4. CAROLINE b. Feb. 20, 1810; d. unm. May 12, 1842.
5. MAHALA b. Feb. 6, 1812; m. Amos E. Senter.
6. LUCY b. Mar. 31, 1814.
7. DAVID C. b. June 4, 1817; lost at sea 1839.
8. JONATHAN R. b. June 16, 1819; lived in Collinsville, Conn., and New Hampton; d. Oct. 16, 1895; m. 1847 Sarah A. K. Gordon of New Hampton.

9. SYLVESTER b. Dec. 6, 1821; d. Sept. 5, 1823.
10. EZRA T. b. Mar. 31, 1824; enlisted in Capt. Daniel Batchelder's company, 9th infantry, war with Mexico, sergeant; d. Mexico Jan. 27, 1848.
11. JACOB b. Mar. 20 (?), or Feb. 24 (?), 1827; m. Sept. 30, 1848, Mary Ann Grover. Removed to Lawrence, Kan.
12. PERLEY b. Jan. 16, 1829; soldier in War of Rebellion; d. Kansas City, Mo., May 3, 1898.
13. HARRIET JANE b. June 23, 1832.
14. ANN MARIA b. Oct. 23, 1834.

NEWHALL PIKE⁹ (Perley⁸, Joseph⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Feb. 27, 1805; married 1837 Levina, daughter Nathan and Bridget (Blodget) Penniman, born Campton Feb. 20, 1802. He died 1855. They had no children. In his early manhood he worked with his brother, Eli, in Charlestown, Mass. They were employed in hauling stone for Bunker Hill Monument. He was in Plymouth 1832 and 1833, but soon after came to North Haverhill where he purchased a farm and engaged in the manufacture of brick. The brick for the old county buildings at Haverhill Corner were from his brick yard. He was active in town affairs, served as selectman and held various other town offices. Later, in addition to carrying on his farm, he became quite an extensive dealer in lumber and bark. When the railroad was built through his farm he became the first station agent. He lived in the brick house, the first on the right hand side of the road from the station to the main street. He was an active and highly useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics a Democrat.

ELI PIKE⁹ (Perley⁸, Joseph⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Sept. 8, 1806; married Mar. 18, 1832, Mary Ann Sinnat, born Saco, Me., Sept. 10, 1809, d. Oct. 6, 1858. He died Feb. 18, 1883. At the age of 17 he went to Massachusetts, and was employed at Brighton and in Charlestown with his brother, Newhall. Came to Haverhill about 1830 and engaged in brick making. March 1832 he purchased land in the northeastern part of the town, where he cleared a farm, and where he lived except for a few years spent in Hopkinton, Mass., until his death. Eight children born in Haverhill:

1. CHARLES W. b. Mar. 1, 1833; d. Sept. 10, 1836.
2. INFANT b. Apr. 20, 1835; d. May 5, 1835.
3. SARAH M. b. June 6, 1838; m. July 9, 1855, Charles T. Collins. He served in War of Rebellion; lived in Benton; three chil.: (1) Lena Emma m., 1st, — Brooks; 2d, Nahum W. French of Haverhill (see French). (2) Leander A. b. Sept. 25, 1871; farmer; lives in Benton. (3) Charles P. b. Apr. 21, 1877; m. June 30, 1896, Grace May Mann. He is a blacksmith.
4. AMOS M. b. Oct. 24, 1839.
5. HANNAH C. b. Sept. 29, 1842; d. Sept. 10, 1843.
6. CLIFTON C. b. June 18, 1844; m. Dec. 1880 Zerina Copp; went west in 1899 and d. in Michigan 1905.
7. FRANKLIN b. Mar. 1846; d. May 23, 1847.
8. EZRA T. b. Oct. 25, 1848; m. Oct. 25, 1871, Jane E., dau. of John and Angeline Bishop of Landaff, b. Dec. 5, 1846, d. Mar. 1886. He d. Aug. 3, 1896. Lived in Stratford.

AMOS M. PIKE¹⁰ (Eli⁹, Perley⁸, Joseph⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Oct. 24, 1839; married Mar. 20, 1867, Lucetta S., daughter Charles C. and Diana (Bishop) Tyler of Benton, born Apr. 15, 1848. He was from 1860 to 1862 employed in shoe factory in Hopkinton, Mass., when he returned to his home town. After his marriage he took charge of the homestead farm which he conducted successfully for a period of more than thirty years, when on account of impaired health he retired, and has since resided at Centre Haverhill near the Union meetinghouse. Mrs. Pike has been a helpmeet indeed, and both are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. They have been active in Grange work. He is a pronounced Democrat. Three children born Haverhill:

1. ALVIN D. b. Nov. 16, 1869.
2. WILBUR F. b. Nov. 7, 1870.
3. SUSAN D. b. Oct. 4, 1873; m. Mar. 24, 1894, James H., s. of Joshua Nutter of Bath; reside on the old Nutter homestead near Swiftwater. Three chil.: (1) Doris L. b. Sept. 30, 1896; (2) James H., Jr. b. Sept. 15, 1902; (3) Harriet P. b. Dec. 12, 1903.

ALVIN D. PIKE¹¹ (Amos M.¹⁰, Eli⁹, Perley⁸, Joseph⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Nov. 16, 1869; married June 24, 1901, Alma E., daughter John and Ida (Clark) Annis of Benton. Served in First Vermont Volunteers in Spanish American War; lives West Thornton. Three children born Haverhill:

1. LUCETTA T. b. June 7, 1904.
2. JOHN A. b. Mar. 9, 1906.
3. MYRTIE b. Nov. 3, 1908.

WILBUR F. PIKE¹¹ (Amos M.¹⁰, Eli⁹, Perley⁸, Joseph⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Nov. 7, 1870; married Mar. 7, 1893, Edith C., daughter Cyreno and Emma (Moulton) Clark of Landaff. Established himself as blacksmith at North Haverhill. Four children born Haverhill:

1. FORREST b. June 11, 1894.
2. EARLINE b. Dec. 31, 1902.
3. PAULINE b. Nov. 13, 1908.
4. RAYMOND W. b. Sept. 18, 1912.

MOSES PIKE⁷ (Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Apr. 29, 1769; married Nov. 17, 1791, Mary Ball; died Sept. 26, 1821. She died Dec. 28, 1850. Lived in Hebron and Groton. Thirteen children:

1. DRURY b. Sept. 23, 1792; d. Dec. 23, 1795.
2. DANIEL b. July 29, 1794; d. young.
3. LUCINDA b. Jan. 1, 1796; d. Dec. 12, 1863.
4. MARY b. June 20, 1797; m. Nov. 7, 1824, John Nason.
5. ISAAC b. Apr. 4, 1799.
6. LOVISA b. Feb. 13, 1801; m. about 1838, Capt. Percival Erwin; d. Feb. 5, 1882.
7. RUTH b. Nov. 24, 1802; m. July 10, 1825, James Harriman; he d. Sept. 1, 1870. She d. July 17, 1880.
8. DANIEL b. July 29, 1804; m. Sarah Akines.
9. ARTHUR b. Mar. 5, 1806; d. Dec. 22, 1847.
10. THOMAS b. Dec. 15, 1807.
11. MOSES b. Sept. 17, 1809.
12. DRURY b. Nov. 23, 1811; d. Apr. 30, 1884.
13. SAMUEL b. June 10, 1814.

ISAAC PIKE⁸ (Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Apr. 4, 1799; married, first, Irene Dole, who died Nov. 25, 1825; married, second, June 27, 1827, Sarah (Morse) Noyes, widow of Person Noyes of Haverhill. He died Feb. 14, 1860. Isaac Pike came to Haverhill about 1818, before he had reached his majority, and immediately began his life career of enterprise and energetic activity. He was engaged in farming, lumbering, the manufacture and sale of whetstones, in the latter enterprise being the pioneer and founder of what has grown to be one of the most extensive plants in the line of tool sharpening stones in the country, controlling also a large foreign market. He owned and conducted for a time a general store at the Corner, and was engaged extensively in rafting large quantities of lumber and logs down the Connecticut from Haverhill to Hartford. He was not afraid to take business risks and several times became involved financially, but he never accepted offers of settlement by his creditors for less than the full amount. He was a man of unceasing industry and courageous perseverance. He gave the ground on which the first church at East Haverhill was built and was a generous supporter of its services. He was of striking personal appearance, swarthy in complexion, piercing dark eyes, broad shouldered and erect, the embodiment of strength and energy. A Republican in politics, actively interested in town matters, he always

declined office. He was too busy. He had eight children, two by his first marriage and six by his second, all born in Haverhill:

1. JOHN D. b. Feb. 14, 1822.
2. IRENA DOLE b. May 4, 1824; d. Feb. 15, 1892; m. John Silver.
3. ISAAC b. May 15, 1829.
4. SARAH M. b. Dec. 15, 1831; m. Henry A. Smith; d. 1886.
5. MELISSA b. Dec. 26, 1833; m. John L. Ayer; d. Aug. 1908.
6. ALONZO FRANKLIN b. Aug. 26, 1835; m. Ellen Hutchins; d.
7. EDWIN BURBANK b. Aug. 8, 1837; d. Mar. 16, 1844.
8. EDWIN BURBANK b. Apr. 7, 1845; d. Aug. 24, 1908.

DRURY PIKE⁸ (Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born at Hebron, N. H., Nov. 23, 1811; married Louisa A. Burbank Apr. 6, 1833; came to Haverhill, N. H., in 1830; died Apr. 30, 1884. Children all born at Haverhill:

1. IRENA b. Sept. 30, 1834.
2. LOUISA A. b. Nov. 30, 1836.
3. MARILLA J. b. July 29, 1839.
4. BURNS H. b. Apr. 8, 1842.
5. ARVILLA L. b. June 11, 1844.
6. CHARLES J. b. Dec. 23, 1846.
7. BELLA S. b. June 30, 1850.
8. OSCAR B. Aug. 20, 1852.
9. ARTHUR P. b. July 5, 1855; d. Oct. 1876.

SAMUEL PIKE⁸ (Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born June 10, 1814; died Mar. 15, 1904. Farmer and in meat business at Haverhill; spent his last days with his sons at Lisbon, N. H. Married, first, Sarah Roberts Nov. 18, 1835; she died Aug. 16, 1850; married, second, Mary, daughter of John Jeffers; she died Mar. 13, 1901. Children by first wife:

1. ADIN M. b. Mar. 12, 1837; d. Sept. 7, 1864.
2. CHARLES A. b. Apr. 28, 1841; d. Apr. 9, 1892.
3. LAURA A. b. Mar. 21, 1844; d. Apr. 7, 1862.

Children by second wife:

4. MARY E. b. Dec. 18, 1852; d. in infancy.
5. CHARLES W. b. Aug. 12, 1853.
6. ANDREW J. b. Oct. 17, 1855.
7. JOHN J. b. Feb. 17, 1856; d. Apr. 3, 1866.
8. EUGENE W. b. Apr. 27, 1862.

JOHN D. PIKE⁹ (Isaac⁸, Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹), son of Isaac, born Feb. 14, 1822; died Jan. 17, 1902; farmer in Haverhill; married Apr. 5, 1848, Jane Poor. Children:

1. IDA A. b. Jan. 11, 1849; m. George Hatch.
2. JOHN b. July 1, 1850; d. Aug. 20, 1872.
3. SAMUEL P. b. June 21, 1852.
4. LOUISA b. Jan. 21, 1853; m. George Perkins.
5. ETHAN b. Sept. 25, 1854; d. June 20, 1874.
6. IRENA b. Oct. 5, 1857.
7. JULIAN b. Aug. 10, 1859; d. July 14, 1885.
8. EMMA b. Sept. 10, 1861.
9. EPHRAIM b. July 17, 1863.

ISAAC PIKE⁹ (Isaac⁸, Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹), son of Isaac, born May 15, 1829; died Dec. 11, 1901; married, first, Mary Lather; married, second, Permelia G. Titus, born Feb. 8, 1859; died May 8, 1912. Six children, four by first marriage and two by second:

1. MARY ETTA b. June 16, 1853.
2. FLORA JENNIE b. June 7, 1854.
3. LIZZIE E. b. Aug. 21, 1856; m. George Wilson of West Newbury, Vt.
4. BION W. b. Apr. 18, 1858; d. Newbury, Vt., Dec. 31, 1876.

5. MINNA A. b. Nov. 21, 1884; m. Guy Day.
6. ISAAC WATSON b. Feb. 3, 1889.

ALONZO FRANKLIN PIKE⁹ (Isaac⁸, Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹), son of Isaac, born Haverhill, N. H., Aug. 26, 1835; died Danville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1891; married in 1867 Ellen Maria Hutchins of Wells River, Vt., born May 5, 1846; died July, 1891. Children:

1. ELLEN M. b. Apr. 21, 1869; m. Wilmas N. Cheney; d. July 30, 1892.
2. KATHERINE HOPE b. Apr. 17, 1873; m. Harry K. Noyes; d. June 9, 1910.
3. ANNA RAY b. May 21, 1877; d. Aug. 7, 1877.
4. RUBY MELISSA b. June 29, 1878; m. Merrill A. Smith.
5. EDITH BLANCHE b. Sept. 13, 1881; m. Harry K. Noyes.
6. ATHIE FLORENCE b. Sept. 13, 1880; d. Nov. 9, 1881.
7. ADDIE FLORENCE b. Nov. 10, 1886; m. Harriman C. Dodd of Worcester, Mass.

EDWIN BURBANK PIKE⁹ (Isaac⁸, Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹), son of Isaac, born Apr. 7, 1845; died Aug. 24, 1908; married, first, Apr. 14, 1865, Addie A. Miner who died 1887; married, second, Harriet D. Tromblee of Montpelier Sept. 10, 1890. Five children, three by first marriage and two by second:

1. EDWIN BERTRAM b. July 24, 1866.
2. WINIFRED ALTA b. May 21, 1869; m. Walter L. Emory of Fitchburg, Mass.
3. ARCHIE FLORENCE b. Sept. 24, 1873; d. Dec. 15, 1887.
4. MARY DOROTHY b. Nov. 20, 1892; d. Feb. 14, 1896.
5. HARRIET KATHERINE b. Dec. 13, 1895; m. Sept. 25, 1915, William V. M. Robertson, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala.

CHARLES J. PIKE⁹ (Drury⁸, Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) born Dec. 23, 1846; married Ellen S. Talbirt Mar. 31, 1868; she was born Nov. 2, 1849. He died Aug. 16, 1913. Was interested in town affairs, served fourteen terms as selectman. Children:

1. FREDERICK D. b. Mar. 13, 1869.
2. HARRY H. b. Sept. 20, 1870.
3. BERTHA M. b. June 1, 1876; m. June 5, 1895, D. K. Merrill.

FREDERICK D. PIKE¹⁰ (Charles J.⁹, Drury⁸, Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹) married Mrs. Susie Gannett Cutting, Feb. 28, 1898. Children:

1. KENNETH EARL b. Sept. 27, 1899.
2. LOUIS TALBOT b. July 3, 1905.

EDWIN BERTRAM PIKE¹⁰ (Edwin⁹, Isaac⁸, Moses⁷, Daniel⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², John¹), son of Edwin B., born July 24, 1866, Salem, Mass.; married Feb. 17, 1911, Mrs. Mamie Pearson Rix, daughter of Robert H. and Sally (Harrison) Pearson of Birmingham, Ala. President National Bank of Newbury. Children:

1. CONSTANCE HARRISON b. Feb. 18, 1913.
2. EDWIN BERTRAM b. Aug. 19, 1914.
3. DEBORAH b. Apr. 1, 1917.

PILLSBURY

MOSES W. PILLSBURY married Eliza E. Clement and lived in Warren. He was engaged for a time as blacksmith, and was also for several years engaged in trade, his store being opposite the Moosilauke House. Democrat in politics, and one of the substantial citizens of the town. Children born in Warren:

1. CLARA A. b. 1854; m. 1873 Manus H. Perkins, b. in Danville, P. Q., s. of Stephen and Augusta Perkins, d. Dec. 18, 1893, ae. 49 yrs., 7 mos. Was freight conductor on B. & M. R. R. One dau., Lila, b. Sept. 10, 1880; m. June 14, 1899, Norton Lindsay, b. June 24, 1872; is a B. & M. conductor. She d. Apr. 6, 1908. Chil.: J. Herbert b. Apr. 2, 1902; Roger M. b. Nov. 13, 1903; Richard F. b. Feb. 17, 1907.
2. FRED T. b. Mar. 20, 1857; m. Manchester 1906 Isabel V., dau. of Thomas Clarke, b. Northampton, Mass., and Catherine (McDonald) Birge, b. Prince Edward

Island. He entered the employ of the B. C. & M. R. R. and was twenty-three years engineer on the Mt. Washington railroad. Represented Warren in the legislature of 1891-93, and served as selectman in 1888, '89 and '91. Removed to Woodsville in 1891. Half owner of Bittering Block, so-called. Retired. Resides King St. Democrat. One child, Frederick Herbert, b. Woodsville Sept. 8, 1908; d. Dec. 26, 1908.

MOSES HERBERT PILLSBURY born Feb. 28, 1868; married Sept. 20, 1905, Alice M. Battis, daughter James and Tryphena (Putnam) Battis. Came to Woodsville to live in 1891. Was in hotel business for a time in Lisbon.

POOR

JOSEPH POOR, son of Jesse and Mary (Hook) Poor, born Orford, Oct. 3, 1840; married Jan. 16, 1873, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Louisa (Lang) Swasey of Newbury, Vt., born Sept. 30, 1845, died July 5, 1905. He died Mar. 20, 1908. One child, Mary Louise, born Feb. 23, 1874; married Dr. Henry C. Stearns. (See Stearns.)

Mr. Poor came to Haverhill about 1860 as clerk in the store of William H. Page who married his sister. Later he became partner, and later still he was in partnership with Tyler Westgate in a general store until the store was destroyed by fire. In politics he was a Democrat and, in 1884, failed of an election to the legislature by a single vote, the result being that the town sent but one representative. Quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, he was successful in business, accumulated a handsome property, and enjoyed the respect of his fellow townsmen.

PORTER

1. In 1635, JOHN PORTER born in England about 1595, was a settler in Hingham, Mass.; married Mary ——. May have lived in Boston or Dorchester. Was deputy to General Court from Hingham in 1644. Removed to Salem same year. Died Sept. 6, 1676, aged eighty-one. Eight children.

2. SAMUEL, son John and Mary Porter, married Hannah ——.

3. JOHN, son Samuel and Hannah Porter, born 1658; married Lydia. Eleven children.

4. BENJAMIN, son John and Lydia Porter, born 1692; married Sarah Tyler. Lived in Boxford.

5. MOSES, son Benjamin and Sarah (Tyler) Porter, born Boxford, Mass., Nov. 17, 1719; married Dec. 3, 1741, Mary, daughter of Edmund Chadwick of Bradford, born 1720, died Mar. 7, 1781. He helped form the church in Boxford, upper parish, of which he was a member for a period of seventy years preceding his death in 1813. Eight children all born in Boxford:

1. ASA b. May 26, 1742.

2. WILLIAM b. Apr. 27, 1744.

3. MARY b. 1748; d. 1752.

4. MOSES b. Jan. 18, 1750.

5. AARON b. Mar. 28, 1752.

6. MARY b. July 20, 1754; m. Joseph Hovey.

7. LUCY b. Oct. 1, 1756.

8. JAMES b. Dec. 1758; d. 1761.

1. COL. ASA, son Moses and Mary (Chadwick) Porter, born May 26, 1742; graduated at Harvard College 1762; established himself as a merchant in Newburyport, Mass. He married Mehitabel, daughter of John Crocker, Esq., of that town and came to Haverhill not later than 1770. He became from the first one of the leaders in the life of the new town. His Royalist sympathies during the War of the Revolution placed him temporarily under a cloud, but his attitude then did not permanently affect his standing and influence with his townsmen. His title of colonel came from his commission in the

second regiment of Provincial militia, and when the Court of Common Pleas was established in 1773 in Grafton County with Col. John Hurd as chief justice Col. Porter was named as one of the three associate justices. While never holding town offices, except when called upon to preside at town meetings, he occupied a position of influential leadership in public matters and his advice and services were frequently sought in the settlement of estates and in the promotion of business enterprises and public improvements. He made his farm a profitable one, and the census of 1790 shows his household to be the most numerous in town, a total of nineteen persons, including three negro slaves. His landed estate was large. Besides his holdings in Haverhill, he owned at one time nearly 100,000 acres, aside from the township of Broome in Canada which had been granted him by the Crown in recognition of what he had suffered in person and property because of his Loyalist sympathies. At one time he owned a large part of Topsham, Vt., and extensive tracts in neighboring towns. He claimed title also to the town of Woodstock, Vt., and was offered a crown (\$1.10) per acre to compromise his claim, but with characteristic tenacity of purpose he clung to his title until his claim was decided adversely to him. At one time in order to fulfil a contract with the British government for building a bridge at Quebec, he accompanied his men on foot from his Haverhill home to that city. He had a select stable and was an accomplished horseman, but preferred to walk as an encouragement to his men. Col. Porter was a striking figure in his personal appearance. He was tall and spare, erect in carriage, and punctilious in matters of deportment and dress, a favorite overcoat of his being one of sable skins lined with scarlet broadcloth. He died Dec. 28, 1818, in his seventy-seventh year, leaving an estate valued by the appraisers at nearly \$20,000, a large one for the time and the locality in which he lived.

His wife, Mehitabel Crocker, was of a notable Newburyport family. Her father, John Crocker, was a direct descendant of William Crocker who came to New England about 1630, and was a direct descendant of Sir John Crocker, cup-bearer to Edward IV. John Crocker was noted for his fine personal presence as well as for great moral purity of life and character. Mrs. Porter's sister, Elizabeth Crocker, was a member of Col. Porter's family, a woman of refinement and culture, and rendered great service in the early education and training of her nephews and nieces, a service graciously and gratefully acknowledged by Col. Porter in his will. The six children of Col. and Mrs. Porter were given the best of educational advantages, the daughters becoming brilliant and accomplished by their training in Newburyport and Boston. Mrs. Porter died Feb. 27, 1821, at the advanced age of eighty years. Six children:

1. JOHN b. —, Newburyport, Mass.; grad. Dartmouth College 1787; read law; was admitted to the bar, and lived in Hav. as late as 1800, but a little later settled in Broome, Lower Canada, the township which had been granted to his father.
2. BENJAMIN b. Hav. July 13, 1771; m. Oct. 11, 1800, Martha, dau. of Col. Peter Olcott of Norwich, Vt. He read law with Daniel Farrand in Newbury, Vt., and succeeded to his practice. He was successful both as a lawyer and business man, and was greatly interested in agriculture. One of his accomplishments in this line was the introduction of a new variety of grass, the so-called "witch grass," also known as "Porter grass." His name is still fresh in the minds of the farmers of this section. He spent the summer of 1818 at Saratoga on account of failing health and on his returning journey to his home d. in Hanover at the home of his brother-in-law, Mills Olcott, Aug. 2, 1818. Mrs. Porter removed to Hanover and d. there May 4, 1825. They had eight chil.: (1) Timothy Olcott b. Feb. 12, 1802; grad. Dartmouth 1822, Dartmouth Medical School 1829; practiced his profession for a time when he engaged in literary work until his death in 1852; was associated with N. P. Willis in the publication of the *Corsair*, a noted weekly journal of the time. (2) Benjamin b. Jan. 31, 1804; m. Rebecca S. Maitland; engaged in literary work with his brothers; d. Dec. 11, 1840. (3) Mehitabel b. Dec. 28, 1805; m. — Paine. Resided in Washington, D. C. (4) Martha b. Dec. 5, 1807. (5) William Trotter b. Dec. 21, 1809. Lived in New York; founded in 1831 the sporting paper, *The Spirit of the Times*, Horace Greeley being his foreman, and later *The American Turf Register*. He was one of the most widely known

- New Yorkers of his time; d. July 19, 1857. (6) Sarah Olcott b. Nov. 16, 1811; m. Francis Brinley, a well-known literary character. His life of William T. Porter was published by the Appletons in 1860. (7) George b. Nov. 27, 1813; grad. Dartmouth 1831; studied law, but in 1842 became associate editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*; d. New Orleans, La., May 24, 1849. (8) Francis b. 1816; associated with his brothers; succeeded his brother, George, on the *Picayune*; d. New Orleans Feb. 28, 1855. These brothers, except the youngest, were each over 6 ft. 4 in. in height and large in proportion. Like their father they were men of imposing presence.
3. MARY b. Hav. Aug. 23, 1773; m. May 1, 1794, David Farrand of Newbury and Burlington, Vt. Judge Farrand was one of the leading members of the Vermont bar and bench; he was eight times town representative from Newbury, was once speaker of the House; elected associate justice of the Supreme Court. He d. Burlington, Vt., Oct. 13, 1825; she d. Mar. 24, 1812. Their family of nine daughters was noted for personal charm and accomplishments: (1) Eliza Crocker b. Sept. 11, 1795; m. Dr. A. L. Porter of Dover. (2) Mary Porter b. Dec. 11, 1796; m. Nathaniel P. Rogers of Plymouth; lawyer, editor and philanthropist. (3) Lucia Ann b. July 29, 1798; m. George A. Kent of Concord, banker. (4) Frances Jacobs b. Sept. 16, 1800; m. John Richardson of Durham, lawyer. (5) Caroline Thompson b. Apr. 8, 1802; teacher; d. unm. 1871. (6) Charlotte Parmalee b. Feb. 3, 1804; m. Dr. Stephen C. Henez. (7) Arabella Marie b. Aug. 23, 1806; m. George Willson, teacher, mathematician and author; Mrs. Willson was also an author, publishing her "Lives of the Three Mrs. Judsons," and other works, as well as sketches and poems, one of the more notable of the latter being "An Appeal for Pever Air, To the Sixtant of the Old Brick Meetin House." (8) Martha b. Sept. 6, 1808; d. unm. 1878. (9) Ellen b. Feb. 7, 1812; m. Nathaniel E. Russell.
4. ELIZABETH b. Hav. 1775; m. Thomas W. Thompson, b. Boston Mar. 15, 1766; grad. Harvard College 1786; admitted to bar and practiced law in Salisbury 1790-1810, and in Concord till 1819; was speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives 1813-14; member of the 9th Congress; United States senator from Sept. 19, 1814, to Mar. 3, 1817. He was of superior scholarship, refined manners, a learned lawyer, a Christian gentleman. He was deacon of the First Church in Concord at the time of his death in 1821. They had a family of five chil., all b. in Salisbury: (1) Lucia Kinsman b. May 6, 1798; m. Jan. 9, 1823, Rev. Thomas J. Murdock of Norwich, Vt.; d. June 29, 1824. (2) Caroline b. Jan. 8, 1801; d. Jan. 19, 1801. (3) William C. b. Mar. 17, 1802; grad. Dartmouth 1820; admitted to the bar in 1824, and practiced his profession in Plymouth, Concord and Worcester, Mass.; m. Oct. 15, 1828, Martha H., dau. of John Leverett of Windsor, Vt.; m., 2d, Susan B., dau. of John Nelson of Hav.; four chil., William C., LL.B. Harvard 1856; John L., Col. 1st N. H. Cavalry in War of Rebellion; Thomas W., grad. Dartmouth 1859, Andover Theological Seminary 1866, missionary in China seven years; Martha Leverett d. young. (4) Francis b. Feb. 24, 1804; drowned in Merrimack River June 22, 1814. (5) Charles Edward (see Thompson).
5. SARAH b. Hav. 1777; m. Pelatiah Mills Olcott of Hanover, s. of Col. Peter Olcott of Norwich, Vt., a brother of the wife of her brother, Benjamin. He grad. Dartmouth in 1790, read law and entered on the practice of his profession at Hanover in 1800. He did not aspire to eminence as a lawyer, but he was noted for his extraordinary business capacity, his elegant presence, his generosity and universal friendliness, and his abounding hospitality. He was treasurer of Dartmouth from 1816 to 1822, and from 1821 to 1845 was a prominent member of the corporation. As an attorney he brought the suit upon which, in 1819, was rendered the judgment in the famous college case. He was an ardent Federalist, and was one of the two delegates from New Hampshire to the Hartford Convention in 1814. The children of Mills Olcott and Sarah Porter did credit to their parentage and training. Two of their sons were lawyers: William b. 1810, grad. Dartmouth, became a lawyer, practiced in Hanover till 1835 when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and later to Shreveport, La., where he was in practice till his death in 1851; Edward R. b. 1805, grad. Dartmouth in 1825, practiced law in Hanover and Hav., removed to Louisiana where he was raised to the bench. Their daughters married Joseph Bell, Rufus Choate, William H. Duncan and Charles E. Thompson, all graduates of Dartmouth, and all members of the legal profession in which Choate and Bell were so eminent.

6. MOSES b. Hav. — 1779; d. unm. Hav. Jan. 14, 1817. He grad. Dartmouth in 1798 and resided with his father. He does not appear to have taken life very seriously. The inventory of his estate, filed Dec. 20, 1817, an estate, which, except for one lot of land in Bath, consisted for the most part of wearing apparel, indicated that whatever might be his accomplishments, he was certainly a well-dressed gentleman.

Col. and Mrs. Porter might well have taken just pride in their children and grandchildren. No representative of the family is now living in town.

2. WILLIAM, son Moses and Mary (Chadwick) Porter, born May 10, 1744; died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 26, 1822; buried at Danville, Vt.; married Mary Adams, born Boxford, Mass., June 13, 1795, died Apr. 15, 1816. They came to Haverhill from Boxford about 1777 and for many years lived on the farm of his brother, Col. Asa, at Horse Meadow. They were living there as late as 1806. Soon after they removed to a farm on Haverhill turnpike and Porter Hill takes its name from him. He was selectman in 1799, and held other town offices. They had nine children:

1. HANNAH b. Boxford Jan. 26, 1769.
2. WILLIAM (BILLY) b. Boxford Mar. 26, 1770.
3. JAMES b. Boxford Aug. 28, 1771; m. Margaret Tilton of Piermont, pub. Dec. 1794; d. 1860; m., 2d, 1806, — Merrill.
4. AARON b. Boxford June 7, 1773; lived in Danville, Vt.; d. Mar. 23, 1860.
5. MARY b. Boxford June 3, 1775 (?).
6. SARAH b. Boxford or Hav., Apr. 22, 1777; d. Hanover Oct. 5, 1859; m. John Osgood. (See Osgood.)
7. ISAAC A. b. Hav. Mar. 22, 1779; d. Apr. 15, 1860.
8. ELIZABETH (BETSEY) b. Hav. Nov. 29, 1782; d. Apr. 24, 1857.
9. PAMELIA b. Hav. Feb. 5, 1785; m. Luther Clark, Danville, Vt.; d. Jan. 21, 1844.

2. WILLIAM, familiarly known as "Billy," son of William and Mary (Adams) Porter, born Mar. 25, 1770; died Feb. 18, 1851; married Letitia Wallace of Londonderry, born 1770, died Oct. 8, 1848. They resided on the Porter homestead on Porter Hill. Children born in Haverhill:

1. MARY A. b. 1801; d. Apr. 18, 1832.
2. BETSEY b. 1804; d. Feb. 21, 1869.
3. ALDEN E. b. 1806; d. Nov. 5, 1852. His wife, Rebekah, d. Oct. 12, 1850.
4. WILLIAM b. 1809; d. Apr. 2, 1864.
5. JANE M. b. 1810; d. Mar. 27, 1882.

4. MOSES, son Moses and Mary (Chadwick) Porter, born Jan. 18, 1750; came to Haverhill about 1782 (?); married Oct. 10, 1780, Ann (Nancy), daughter of Bryan Kay. Was selectman in 1792. Removed from town prior to 1806, probably to Broome, Canada, a township largely owned by his brother, Col. Asa Porter. Seven children, all (except eldest born Boxford, Mass.) born in Haverhill:

1. JAMES b. Dec. 30, 1781.
2. AARON b. Nov. 29, 1783.
3. BETSEY b. Oct. 8, 1785.
4. WILLIAM b. June 10, 1787.
5. THOMAS b. Nov. 5, 1788.
6. POLLY b. Nov. 29, 1790.
7. RUFUS b. Dec. 10, 1792.

POWERS

WALTER POWERS¹, emigrant ancestor, born in Devonshire, England, in 1640; came to Massachusetts; married Tryal, daughter of Dea. Ralph Shepherd of London, England, and Malden, Mass. Settled in Nashobah, now Littleton, Mass. Nine children, seven sons, two daughters.

DANIEL POWERS² (Walter¹) born 1669; married Elizabeth Bates. Ten children, seven sons, three daughters.

CAPT. PETER POWERS³ (Daniel², Walter¹) born Littleton, Mass., 1707; married Anna Keyes of Chelmsford, Mass., and settled in West Dunstable, now Hollis. Captain in the militia, and leader of a company of exploration into the Coös County in 1754, and of the Hollis company in the Crown Point expedition of 1755. He died in Hollis Aug. 27, 1757, and his wife, Anna, Sept. 21, 1798, at the age of 90. They had thirteen children: Peter, Stephen, Anna, Whitcomb, Phebe, Alice, Levi, Nahum, Francis, Fanny, Philip, Sampson and Fayma. Stephen, Whitcomb and Levi served in the old French war. Stephen, Francis, Nahum and Sampson served in the Revolution.

REV. PETER POWERS⁴ (Peter³, Daniel², Walter¹) born Dunstable Nov. 28, 1728; fitted for College with Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis, and graduated at Harvard in 1754 in the same class with John Hancock, John Adams and Gov. John Wentworth being in the class below him. Ordained pastor of the church at Newent (now Lisbon, Conn.) Dec. 2, 1756; dismissed 1765. Received a call to become pastor of "the church of Christ at Haverhill and Newbury" Jan. 27, 1765, which he accepted Feb. 10, and was installed Feb. 27, the services being held at Hollis. He moved his family to Newbury in April of the same year. His church was one, but during his pastorate which closed in 1782 he lived in Newbury till 1781, when he removed across the river to Haverhill, where he closed his ministry in 1783. He then preached for some time at Cornish, but in 1785 was installed pastor at Deer Isle, Me., where he remained till his death, May 13, 1800. He married in 1756, Martha, daughter of Jonathan Hale of Sutton, Mass., who died Jan. 22, 1802, while on a visit to her children in Newbury. In person Mr. Powers is described as "above the middle height, strong and athletic. He was a ready speaker, possessing a strong voice, and a very distinct utterance. His dress on the Sabbath was a Kersey-mere coat, with breeches and stockings, a three-cornered hat, a fleece-like wig, a white band and white silk gloves."

*"The figure of Rev. Peter Powers stands out from the obscurity of the early days as does that of no other man. He seems to have been an able and faithful minister of the gospel, widely known and beloved, and won the affectionate regard of the people. He was the man for the time and place, and filled admirably every position to which he was called. His labors were arduous and he must have possessed a constitution of iron to have accomplished all he did. His parish included at the first all the settlements from Hanover to Lancaster; he was often called to go on long and lonely journeys through the wilderness to solemnize marriages, bury the dead, and break the bread of life to the people, and he did not shrink from any labor however great. Very little of his work has come down to us—a few printed sermons which are earnest and devout, and letters (a few in number) concise, practical, and to the point. In his views, he was very decided, and for those times very liberal." Publications: (1) Installation Sermon of Rev. Peter Powers, 1765; (2) Funeral Sermon of D. Bailey, 1772; (3) Vermont Election Sermon, 1778; (4) Tyranny and Toryism Exposed, 1781; (5) A Humble Inquiry into the Nature of Covenanting with God, 1796. Thirteen children:

1. PETER b. Oct. 9, 1757; d. at New York in the Continental Army Sept. 3, 1776.
2. MARTHA b. May 24, 1759; d. Hav. Oct. 16, 1782.
3. DAMARIS b. Jan. 8, 1761; m. Samuel Grow.
4. STEPHEN b. July 15, 1762; m. Mary Grow; settled West Newbury, Vt.
5. JONATHAN b. Mar. 17, 1764; twice m.; pastor Congregational Church, Penobscot, Me.
6. SAMUEL b. Newbury, Vt., Jan. 31, 1766; settled in Newbury.
7. JOHN b. Newbury, Vt., Dec. 13, 1767; d. Apr. 18, 1778.
8. PRESCOTT b. Newbury, Vt., Jan. 8, 1770; settled in Maine.
9. HALE b. Newbury, Vt., Dec. 22, 1771; settled in Maine.
10. MOODY b. Newbury, Vt., Nov. 9, 1773; physician at Deer Isle, Me.
11. ANNA b. Newbury, Vt., June 27, 1775; d. June 4, 1777.

* Wells' Newbury, p. 660.

12. PETER b. Newbury, Vt., Aug. 4, 1777; settled in Maine; d. 1870.
13. ANNA b. Newbury, Vt., July 25, 1779; d. in Maine.

While there are numerous descendents of Mr. Powers in Newbury, Vt., there are none in Haverhill.

REV. GRANT POWERS⁵ (Sampson⁴, Capt. Peter³, Daniel², Walter¹), son of Sampson and Elizabeth (Nutting) Powers, born Mar. 31, 1784. Prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy; graduated at Dartmouth class of 1810; studied for the ministry with Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford, Vt., 1811-12; licensed to preach Nov. 1812; during the summer and autumn of 1813 and the winter of 1814 supplied at Cayuga, N. Y.; ordained pastor at Haverhill Jan. 4, 1815; dismissed Apr. 28, 1829; became pastor of the Congregational Church in Goshen, Conn., in Aug. of the same year and died there Apr. 10, 1841. Married Sept. 22, 1817, Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Thomas Hopkins of Thetford, Vt. She died Washington, D. C., 1887.

Mr. Powers held decided theological views. He had little patience with the Arminianism of Methodists, and his ministry was marked by theological controversies which were not wholly fortunate. George Woodward, the lawyer, and his wife, Elizabeth Hallam Woodward, were among others excommunicated for their repudiation of Calvinistic orthodoxy. His pastorate was on the whole successful, and he left the impress of a strong mind and character on the church. During his ministry 119 persons were added to the membership, 98 by profession and 21 by letter. There were but 12 members in 1814, and in 1829 there were 93. There had been 35 baptisms of adults, and 156 of infants, and 12 excommunications.

Several of his ordination and installation sermons were published. Other publications were: "An Essay on the Influence of the Imagination on the Nervous System, Contributing to False Hopes in Religion," 1828; Centennial Address, Hollis, 1830; Centennial Address, Goshen, Conn., 1838; History of the Settlement of the Coös County, 1841.

Of their eight children, five were born in Haverhill; of the others there has been no available record.

1. ELIZABETH ABBOTT⁶ b. Dec. 2, 1819; m. Joseph D. Foot of Amboy, N. J.; was principal of a young ladies' seminary for twenty-four years in Buffalo, N. Y.
2. MARY WEBSTER⁶ b. Apr. 9, 1822; d. in infancy.
3. CHARLES HOPKINS⁶ b. Apr. 9, 1824.
4. MARY WEBSTER⁶ bapt. Aug. 6, 1826; m. Tracy Robinson; resided Panama.
5. HENRIETTA MUMFORD⁶ bapt. July 13, 1828; m. Rev. John Kelley of Paterson, N. J.; d. in Washington, D. C.
6. GEORGE CARRINGTON⁶ b. after removal of family to Goshen, Conn.; was a wholesale grocer in Boston.

POWERS

JOSEPH POWERS was for a period of thirty-five years one of the most respected citizens of Haverhill. His farm adjoining the town farm on the one side and the Keyes farm on the other was a productive one, recognized as one of the best in a town noted for best farms. He was the son of William and Mary (Thompson) Powers, born in Groton May 19, 1802. He married Mar. 17, 1825, Betsey, daughter of Samuel and Sally Blood, born Groton 1806. He died Mar. 19, 1879. Mr. Powers moved from his native town to Plymouth in 1837 and to Haverhill in 1842. In 1845 he was appointed sheriff of Grafton County and held the office for ten years. He was a member of the Executive Council in 1871 and 1872 and of the Constitutional Convention of 1876. Mr. Powers was a progressive farmer. The first animal of the famous Jersey breed brought into this section was a full blooded bull calf owned by E. A. Tilley of St. Louis, Mo., which came to the Powers farm in Jan. 1860. Several full blooded Jersey heifers were added, and the stock was increased from time to time by purchase and production, until it became the most famous Jersey herd in Grafton County. Two children:

1. SON b. July 11, 1836; d. July 12, 1836.
2. CAROLINE b. July 7, 1837; d. Apr. 30, 1853.

PRAY

FRANK P. PRAY was born at Alburgh Springs, Vt., May 10, 1855, the son of David P. and Eleanor (Mill) Pray; educated in the district school and academy at Alburgh Springs. He came to Woodsville in the fall of 1890, in company with Walter H. Stickney for two years, then with Seth Stickney in general store, dry goods and groceries. In 1893 he purchased the business alone, known as the "One Price Cash Store." Retired in 1898, and died Jan. 30, 1902. Married May 14, 1881, Emma T., daughter of Calvin W. and Lydia Jane (Wyman) Bell, born Alburgh Springs, Vt., Apr. 30, 1855. Lived in Woodsville till Sept. 1915, when she went to Glendale, Cal. Children:

1. NELLIE EDITH b. Alburgh, Vt., Aug. 8, 1883; educated Woodsville High School and St. Johnsbury Academy; stenographic and commercial art.
2. EMMA MILDRED b. Alburgh Springs, Vt., Aug. 30, 1887; educated at W. H. S. and New England Conservatory at Boston, as pianist.
The two eldest daughters are with their mother.
3. ALICE MARION b. Alburgh Springs, Vt., July 27, 1890; educated W. H. S. and Northfield Seminary, Mass.; in public library work, stenographer and secretary to state librarian, Concord.

PRESCOTT

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT born May 28, 1817; died May 30, 1880.

MARY A. PRESCOTT born Apr. 18, 1820; died Oct. 29, 1906.

CALVIN A. PRESCOTT born June 18, 1841; died Oct. 4, 1890.

ELIZA PRESCOTT born Aug. 29, 1836; died Feb. 27, 1918.

PUTNAM

JOHN PUTNAM¹ baptized at Wingrave, Bucks, England, Jan. 15, 1579-80; came from Aston Abbotts, Bucks, where his children were baptized 1612-27, to Salem, Mass., about 1640; died Dec. 30, 1662.

JOHN PUTNAM⁷ (David⁶, Edward⁵, Edward⁴, Edward³, Thomas², John¹) born Croyden Nov. 11, 1797; died there Feb. 18, 1884; married Apr. 19, 1821, Almira, daughter Nathaniel French of Winchester, born July 24, 1800, died Croyden Feb. 30, 1862; married, second, Mary Colby of Hopkinton, died Croyden Dec. 27, 1889, aged 77. He was in his day a leading citizen of Croyden, selectman, representative, member Constitutional Convention. Eight children.

GEORGE FREDERICK PUTNAM⁸ (John⁷, David⁶, Edward⁵, Edward⁴, Edward³, Thomas², John¹) born Croyden Nov. 6, 1841; married Haverhill Dec. 22, 1868, Mary R., daughter Silvester Reding (see Reding), born Haverhill Apr. 4, 1843, died Portsmouth Apr. 10, 1912. He was educated at Norwich Univ., studied law with N. B. Felton of Haverhill and C. R. Morrison of Manchester and was admitted to the bar in Manchester in 1866. He began the practice of his profession in Haverhill and was representative in 1868 and 1869. In the latter year he removed to Warren, where he remained for seven years, during which time he represented that town in 1870, '71 and '72 in the legislature where he was one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic minority and its candidate for speaker in 1872. In 1874-76 he was county solicitor and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, in which year he was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the National Democratic Convention in 1876 which nominated Tilden for the presidency. In 1877 he returned to Haverhill, taking the office and practice of Mr. Felton who had died the previous year and continued practice with much success till 1882 when he removed to Kansas City, Mo. He was chairman of the N. H. Democratic

State Committee in 1873-75, and in 1877-80. In Kansas City he had a large practice, but in 1886 became president of the International Loan and Trust Co. and gradually withdrew from general practice of the law. He was also president of the American National Bank. Unitarian, Knight Templar. He died suddenly at Kansas City of apoplexy May 30, 1899. No children. (For appreciative sketch, see *Granite Monthly*, Vol. 29, pp. 270-274.)

DAVID PUTNAM⁷ (David⁶, Edward⁵, Edward⁴, Edward³, Thomas², John¹) born Croyden Oct. 2, 1790; married Croyden May 5, 1824, Abigail Cutting; lived in Hanover, and Haverhill. He died Haverhill Nov. 21, 1879; she died Haverhill Mar. 20, 1865, aged 69 years.

ALONZO W. PUTNAM⁸ (David⁷, David⁶, Edward⁵, Edward⁴, Edward³, Thomas², John¹) born Jan. 2, 1828; married Hannah Cole of Hanover, born Aug. 5, 1832. He died Haverhill May 10, 1881. She died July 16, 1906. Farmer, and dealer in cattle. Lived on the farm known as the Porter place on Porter Hill on the turnpike road. He was a man of great energy and force of character, a partisan Democrat, liberal in his religious belief. Of his family of seven children all born in Haverhill none are now living in town:

1. SUSAN H.⁹ b. 1850; m. Dec. 1, 1870, William F., s. of William H. and Mary Ann (Burbank) Prescott of Bath.
2. PARKER A.⁹ b. 1852; m. June 3, 1875, Ida M., dau. of James E. and Eliza Henry. Lives Glenns Ferry, Idaho.
3. NELLIE N.⁹ b. 1853; m. (pub. Nov. 24, 1873) Frank P. Morin of Piermont.
4. JOHN⁹ b. 1855; m. July 4, 1884, Nellie, dau. H. Morey Gannett of Piermont. He d. Mar. 1892.
5. HIRAM M.⁹ b. 1857; m. (pub. Sept. 25, 1883) Winnie E. Williams of Piermont. Resides Tintah, Minn.
6. WALTER E.⁹ b. Nov. 26, 1858; m. Nov. 25, 1881, Mary E., dau. Moses F. and Eleanor (Bixby) True; d. Laramie, Wyo., July 29, 1891.
7. CARRIE I.⁹ b. 1861; m. Thomas Morris.
8. LIZZIE⁹ b. 1863; m. N. H. Morris.

RANDALL

ISAAC RANDALL¹ and Lydia, his wife, of Charlestown, had a family of six children: Mary, Jerusha, Lydia, Isaac, Lewis and George Conn.

GEORGE CONN RANDALL² (Isaac¹) born Charlestown Dec. 16, 1824; married Sept. 9, 1843, Aurora Mehitabel Butler, born Medford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1824. He died Wells River, Vt., Feb. 26, 1902. She died Northfield, Vt., Feb. 1888.

CLARENCE E. RANDALL³ (George C.², Isaac¹) born Northfield, Vt., June 15, 1859; married Mar. 27, 1881, Mary M. Dole, born Northfield, Vt., Jan. 2, 1858. He was educated at the Northfield High School and at Norwich University. He went to Plymouth Jan. 1, 1884, as train despatcher, and came to Woodsville in the fall of that year, where he made his home till his death, Sept. 15, 1912. He was assistant train despatcher till 1898, when was made chief, holding this position till his failing health caused him to resign a few months before his death. It was said of him: "Train dispatcher twenty-eight years without an error." Mr. and Mrs. Randall were Universalists, and were the leading spirits in the organization and subsequent growth and development of the Woodsville Universalist Church. Mrs. Randall since his death has carried on successfully the coal business, is active and zealous in church work and in promotion of the interests of the hospital. Two children:

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER⁴.

HARRY DOLE b. Woodsville Oct. 23, 1885; d. accidental drowning in Ammonoosuc River Apr. 22, 1901.

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER RANDALL⁴ (Clarence E.³, George C.², Isaac¹) born Mar. 31, 1883; graduated Woodsville High School 1898; was telegraph operator two years; graduated from Norwich University, valedictorian and major of the battalion 1904; went at once to Denver, Col., as despatcher on the Colorado and Southern Railroad.; superintendent of transportation since 1913; captain Q. M. charge transportation troops and supplies at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex., during World War; married Jan. 2, 1909, Ethel Kerr of Denver. One child, Harry Gordon, born May 16, 1914, Denver.

REDING

JOHN REDING¹, a shipmaster of Portsmouth, died Sept. 13, 1822, leaving a widow Mercy S. (Brewster) Reding, who survived him until Aug. 12, 1859, when her death occurred at the age of 81 years. Of their five children four, John R., Ann M., Silvester and Henry W., became residents of Haverhill and for a period of nearly half a century the Reding family was one of the prominent factors in the social, educational, and political life of the town, as the frequent references to its members in the narrative portion of this work bear abundant testimony. Five children, born Portsmouth:

1. W. — S.² b. July 2, 1802; d. unm. Sept. 13, 1867.
2. JOHN R.² b. Oct. 18, 1805.
3. ANN M.² b. Feb. 20, 1809; d. Hav. June 30, 1900; m. N. B. Felton. (See Felton.)
4. SILVESTER² b. Nov. 5, 1812.
5. HENRY WARREN² b. Aug. 31, 1816.

JOHN R. REDING² (John¹) born Oct. 18, 1805; died Portsmouth Oct. 7, 1892; married, first, Oct. 4, 1830, Rebecca R. Hill of Concord, youngest sister of Gov. Isaac Hill and daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Russell) Hill, born West Cambridge, Mass., 1811, died Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1844; married, second, Jane Martin of St. Johnsbury, Vt., daughter of Hezekiah and Jane Sheldon Martin, born St. Johnsbury, Apr. 18, 1824, died Portsmouth Nov. 13, 1912. They were published in Haverhill Jan. 11, 1846. There were no children by either marriage. Mr. Reding received an academic education. Came to Haverhill in 1828 and established the *Democratic-Republican*, purchasing the presses and material of the *New Hampshire Intelligencer*, which had suspended publication in 1826. The paper was vigorously edited and had large influence in the northern part of the state. He had previously served his newspaper apprenticeship under Isaac Hill in the office of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, and spent two years as foreman in the office of the *Boston Statesman*, later the *Boston Post*. He was sole proprietor and editor of the *Democratic-Republican* until his election to Congress in 1840. He took his seat in the National House in 1841, and served four years during the Harrison-Tyler administration. He was appointed naval storekeeper at Portsmouth by President Pierce, and removed to that city, where he resided till his death. He was mayor of that city and represented it in the State Legislature. He was an uncompromising Democrat, a man of great force of character, an honored and useful citizen, both in Haverhill and the city of his birth and later residence.

SILVESTER RIDING² (John¹) born Nov. 5, 1812; died Portsmouth while on a visit to relatives, July 17, 1883; married Haverhill Apr. 5, 1842, Ellen, daughter John and Rebecca (Dodge) McClary, born Apr. 8, 1820, died Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16, 1893. Mr. Riding came to Haverhill when a young man, and after a short time engaged in farming; was elected register of deeds for Grafton County and served from 18— to 18—. Was associated with his brother in editing and publishing the *Democratic-Republican* from 1847 to 1863. Represented Haverhill in the legislature 1872, 1873. In politics was a Democrat; attended the Congregational Church. A man of quiet and unostentatious manners, of sterling integrity of character, he enjoyed the full confidence and esteem of his townsmen. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. MARY R.³ b. Apr. 4, 1843; d. Portsmouth Apr. 10, 1912; m. Dec. 22, 1868, Geo. F. Putnam. (See Putnam.)
2. JOHN² b. Apr. 12, 1845; educated in the public schools and Hav. Academy; employed in a store in Wentworth 1861 and part of 1862; in a store in Bradford, Vt., 1863-64; went to Boston in 1866; in a dry goods store for a year, with Moore, Smith & Co., 1867, and since (nearly fifty years) hats, caps and fur robes; treasurer and manager; resides in Boston. Married Dec. 6, 1877, Laura C., dau. Henry Wolcott of Quechee, Vt., b. Jan. 16, 1852. No chil.
3. ELLEN McCLARY³ b. Mar. 12, 1848; m. Dec. 27, 1869, George W. Butler of Portsmouth. One child: Alice R. Butler⁴ b. Dec. 1, 1871; m. Oct. 28, 1911, Lewis Dudley.
4. WILLIAM RIDING³ b. Dec. 11, 1849; educated at the Academy, and was in a store in Bradford, Vt., till 1885, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the Boston Custom House naval office; resigned in 1897, and went to San Francisco, where with the exception of about a year spent at the Corner living in the large modern house known as the Day house, he has since lived; m. Apr. 30, 1894, Mrs. C. E. Whitney of San Francisco, dau. of Marcus D. Boruck, for a long time editor and publisher of a trade paper *Spirit of the Times*. Has not been in any active business in recent years. It hardly need be said that Mr. Riding is a Democrat. One child, Louise D. Riding, b. July 1, 1897.

HENRY WARREN RIDING² (John¹) born Aug. 31, 1816; married Nov. 11, 1856, Amelia, daughter of Horace and Elvira (Storrs) Chandler of Piermont, born Lebanon Mar. 22, 1836. He died in Centralia, Kan., Mar. 7, 1886. He came to Haverhill a boy of thirteen, and lived there till 1870, except for five years when he was a compositor on the *Boston Post*. Editor of *Democratic-Republican* from 1841, till it suspended publication in 1863. In 1870 he went to Kansas, and settled in Centralia. Was postmaster at the time of his death in 1886. Mrs. Riding was living in 1913. One child.

HARRY RIDING³ (Henry Warren², John¹) born Haverhill May 14, 1861; married Mar. 13, 1888, Helen Eliza Sherrill of Topeka, Kan., born Oak Creek, Wis. (now a part of Milwaukee), Jan. 10, 1862; graduate Washburn College (Kansas); is a physician with successful practice in Lawrence, Kan. Four children:

1. HENRY WARREN⁴ b. Centralia, Kan., July 29, 1889.
2. MARY GERTRUDE⁴ b. Vermillion, Kan., Apr. 30, 1892, graduated Kansas University 1913, Phi Beta Kappa rank.
3. KATHERINE PRUE⁴ b. Sabetha, Kan., Oct. 25, 1897.
4. FRANKLIN SHERRILL⁴ b. Sabetha, Kan., June 10, 1902.

RICHARDSON

GEORGE W. RICHARDSON², son Jeduthan¹ and Lucy (Rollins) Richardson, born West Corinth, Vt., Dec. 19, 1844; married Dec. 25, 1870, at East Haverhill, Ellen Ruddick, born St. John, N. B.; enlisted in Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Aug. 30, 1861; discharged and re-enlisted in 1863 and served in Ninth Vermont Volunteers until discharged in autumn of 1865. Came to East Haverhill and entered into partnership with Simeon T. Merrill, and later was sole proprietor of the general store there until 1907, a period of thirty years. Was postmaster eighteen years; supervisor of checklist 1902-1904; member of New Hampshire House in 1905 and 1907, serving on committee on soldiers' home, chairman in 1907. Republican; attends Methodist Episcopal Church; charter member of Natt Westgate Post, G. A. R. Went to Concord in 1907, where he now resides. Mrs. Richardson, well known as a temperance and equal suffrage worker, was president of the New Hampshire Woman's Christian Temperance Union for more than twenty years. She died in Concord March 10, 1919. One child born Haverhill:

GUY³ b. Hav. Dec. 9, 1873; grad. Boston University; secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; American Humane Education; editor of *Our Dumb Animals*; resides in Boston.

RICKER

MATURIN RICKER¹ came from England about 1670; killed by Indians June 4, 1706.

JOSEPH RICKER² (Maturin¹) married Elizabeth Garland of Berwick, Me.

JOSHUA RICKER³ (Joseph², Maturin¹) born Berwick, Me., Apr. 9, 1737; married June 28, 1756, Betsey Drew; lived in Newbury, Vt., and later in Bath, where she died Nov. 12, 1811. He died Mar. 5, 1818.

JOSEPH RICKER⁴ (Joshua³, Joseph², Maturin¹) born Bath Feb. 13, 1765, lived in Newbury, Peacham and Groton, Vt.; twice married. Nineteen children.

ORSON RICKER⁵ (Joseph⁴, Joshua³, Joseph², Maturin¹) born Newbury, Vt., Nov. 18, 1806; married Dec. 26, 1829, Lydia, daughter William Taisey; lived in Groton. He died 1887; she lived to be 91. Their thirteen children were all physically strong, energetic and prosperous.

WILLIAM RICKER⁶ (Orson⁵, Joseph⁴, Joshua³, Joseph², Maturin¹) born Groton, Vt., Apr. 17, 1832; married Apr. 4, 1858, Lodema, daughter Jonathan and Phebe (Heath) Taisey, born Groton, Vt., Nov. 8, 1832, died Woodsville July 22, 1916. He died Woodsville Jan. 8, 1914. At the age of nineteen he went to California, by the way of the Isthmus, remaining a few years, fairly successful, so that he paid his father for "his time" which he had purchased, and bought a farm in Hardwick, later removing to Peacham, Vt., where he engaged in the buying of cattle, swine and sheep for the Boston market, a business in which he won marked success and in which he continued until a few years before his death. He came to Woodsville in Nov. 1884, and became at once a live factor in the life of the village. In his political affiliations he was a Republican, and attended and liberally supported the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving on its board of trustees for many years. Children:

1. WILLIAM AMASA⁷ b. Hardwick, Vt., June 8, 1861; m. Carrie Jane Esden; lives in St. Johnsbury, Vt.; the most extensive dealer in cattle and swine in northern New England.
2. OSCAR B.⁷ b. Hardwick, Vt., June 19, 1863; d. May 23, 1872.
3. ROSA J.⁷ b. Peacham, Vt., Feb. 23, 1866; m. Apr. 15, 1891, Wesley M. Crown. She lives in Woodsville; one child: Calista Lodema, b. Aug. 15, 1896. Educated Woodsville High School, and St. Mary's, Concord, and now (1917) is training as a nurse in Peter Brigham Hospital, Boston.
4. PRINCE ALBERT⁷ b. Peacham, Vt., June 15, 1868; d. July 8, 1892. Children: Alice Lillian⁸ b. Peacham, Vt., Oct. 1, 1885, m. Philip L. Thompson, St. Johnsbury June 6, 1911; Albert Amasa⁸ b. July 8, 1888, at Peacham, Vt.

RIDEOUT

JOHN RIDEOUT², son of Benjamin and Dorothy, was born in Wilton May 27, 1767; settled in Plymouth after the Revolution; married Dec. 2, 1787, Sarah, daughter of Onesipherus Marsh. In 1839, removed with his son, Willard, to Woodbury, Vt., where he died Jan. 6, 1860. Ten children.

WILLARD RIDEOUT³ (John², Benjamin¹) born Plymouth Feb. 19, 1796; married June 9, 1817, Irene, daughter of Nathan Penniman of Plymouth. He died Calais, Vt., May 2, 1881.

NATHAN PENNIMAN RIDEOUT⁴ (Willard³, John², Benjamin¹) born Plymouth Apr. 5, 1824; was a painter and worked at his trade for a time in Boston. Came to North Haverhill about 1850, where his aunt, Mrs. Newhall Pike, resided. Besides following his trade engaged also in farming. Lived nearly opposite the railroad station. Democrat; Methodist. Was one of the selectmen elected in 1889 at the time of the seven days town meeting, and the only one of the three re-elected the next year. Married Apr. 14, 1851, Rumina D., daughter of Samuel and Huldah (Haskell) French of St. Johnsbury, Vt. He died North Haverhill 1903. One child:

FLORENCE A.⁵ b. June 20, 1857; m. May 1, 1875, Ezra B. Willoughby. (See Willoughby.)

RINEHART

CHARLES C. RINEHART¹ came to Haverhill about 1874, was employed on North Haverhill farms until 1887, when he purchased the farm a little below North Haverhill railroad station on the Brushwood road, where he resided till his death. Of German descent he was born, the son of John and Susan E. Rinehart in DuPage County, Ill., Oct. 13, 1837; married Apr. 7, 1863, Ada, daughter Jehiel and Fannie (Smith) Wright. He died Sept. 28, 1908. He enlisted Aug. 1861 in Company H, First Illinois Cavalry and served four years and seven months in Department of the West. Was elected sheriff of DuPage County in 1870 and held the office two years; member Natt Westgate Post, G. A. R., and Pink Granite Grange; Democrat, Universalist. Four children born Haverhill:

1. CARROLL C.² b. Chicago.
2. GEORGE² b. Chicago; d. young.
3. SIDNEY S.² b. Aug. 14, 1872; m. Sept. 19, 1893, Georgia M. Hoyt, dau. Moses N. and Oretta J. Dick, b. 1873. One child, Sidney G., b. Sept. 17, 1894, d. Oct. 24, 1899. He d. Jan. 14, 1894.
4. BELLE F.² b. Hav. 1878; m., 1st, Oct. 1, 1900, Milo G., s. of John C. and Mary J. (Howe) Farnham; m., 2d, Oct. 1, 1907, Arthur R., s. Geo. F. and Addie M. (Blake) Kimball. (See Kimball.)

CARROLL C. RINEHART² (Charles C.¹) born Chicago; married, first, Dec. 28, 1888, Blanche S., daughter Nelson S. and Lucinda (French), born Hav. 1867; married, second, Jan. 1, 1911, Mrs. Rogers, daughter Augustine C. and Nettie J. (Cogswell) Titus. He died Feb. 24, 1916. He entered the employ of the railroad, first as section man, and for the ten years previous to his death was assistant superintendent of the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Democrat, Universalist. One child by first marriage, Roscoe S.³, born Haverhill Aug. 3, 1894.

SIDNEY S. RINEHART² (Charles C.¹) born Aug. 14, 1872; married Sept. 19, 1893, Georgia M. Hoyt, born 1873, died Jan. 14, 1894. One child, Sidney G., born Sept. 17, 1894, died Oct. 24, 1899.

ROSCOE S. RINEHART³ (Carroll C.², Charles C.¹) born Aug. 3, 1894; married June 6, 1916, Mary Bernice, daughter Henry E. and Charlotte E. (Corey) Sanborn of Hanover. Live in Woodsville. Member firm Davis & Rinehart, automobile livery; deputy sheriff.

RING

JONATHAN RING¹ was one of the early settlers of Haverhill. His name appears in the town records as early as 1774. In 1776 he was elected surveyor of lumber, then an important office, and held the same office in 1788 and 1796. In the latter year, he was also sealer of leather. He married, first, Martha —; second, July 1770 Zilpha, daughter Archelaus and Mary (Dow) Adams, born Nov. 11, 1743. He died Haverhill 1815. Was a carpenter and builder; lived at Ladd Street. Nine children; by first marriage:

1. SARAH² b. Feb. 24, 1768; m. Mar. 28, 1786, Joseph Ladd. (See Ladd.)
2. MARTHA² b. Sept. 12, 1769; m. Mar. 10, 1787, Horace Shepard of Newbury, Vt.
3. ELIZABETH² b. May 30, 1771; m. Feb. 15, 1789, John Montgomery. (See Montgomery.)

By second marriage:

4. ARCHELAUS² b. Jan. 13, 1773; d. Apr. 2, 1773.
5. JONATHAN, JR.² b. June 2, 1775.
6. HANNAH² b. Aug. 16, 1777.
7. DAVID² b. Oct. 14, 1779.
8. NICHOLAS² b. Apr. 2, 1782.
9. AMANDA².

JONATHAN RING, JR.² (Jonathan¹) married and lived in Lisbon. Seven children: 1, John Adams³ born Dec. 12, 1804; 2, Mary; 3, Addison born Apr. 12, 1809; 4, Charles; 5, Harriet; 6, Anne; 7, Ruth.

ADDISON RING³ (Jonathan², Jonathan¹) born Lisbon Apr. 12, 1809; married, first, Apr. 26, 1838, Perlina Wright of Lisbon, born Apr. 26, 1819, died Feb. 21, 1843; married, second, Mar. 20, 1844, Mrs. Harriet F. Virgin of Bath, born 1806, died Haverhill Nov. 4, 1865, age 59 years, 8 months. Came to Haverhill 1849. Carpenter; lived on River road just south of Woodsville, a little north of house of G. A. Ring. Three children, two by first marriage and one by second:

1. MARY J.⁴ b. Lisbon Sept. 30, 1839; d. Hav., unm., Apr. 22, 1891.
2. GEORGE A.⁴ b. Lisbon Aug. 8, 1841; m. Nov. 25, 1866, Judith L., dau. William and Eleanor (Heath) Marshall of Groton, Vt., b. Oct. 11, 1846. Came to Woodsville with his father, and lives on the River road just outside the Fire District. Carpenter and builder.
3. JAMES JOHNSON⁴ b. Bath Feb. 27, 1845. Went west and lived in Logan, Ia.

RIX

THOMAS RIX¹ born in 1622; went to Preston, Conn.

JAMES² baptized in first church Salem Oct. 16, 1657; withdrew from church there and went to Preston, Conn.

JAMES³ baptized Apr. 1685; married Feb. 1711, Hannah Herrick; resided in Preston, Conn.

NATHANIEL⁴ born in Preston, Conn., June 6, 1710; married Mary, daughter of Obadiah Peters, who was one of the Concord company killed by Indians in 1746. In 1744 he was an officer of the plantation of Pennycook; in 1755 went with Capt. Joseph Eastman's Company to Crown Point; one of the first settlers of Boscawen.

NATHANIEL⁵ born Boscawen July 17, 1753; married 1775, Esther Clark; died in Littleton Oct. 12, 1828. Was a Revolutionary soldier.

NATHANIEL⁶ (Nathaniel⁵, Nathaniel⁴, James³, James², Thomas¹) born in Landaff Nov. 26, 1777; died in Dalton Oct. 21, 1857; married Mar. 3, 1802, Rebecca Eastman, born in Bath Sept. 23, 1786, died in Dalton Apr. 27, 1867, daughter of Obadiah and Elizabeth (Searles) Eastman. He was the eldest son of Nathaniel Rix, a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and Esther Clark Rix. About 1799 both father and son located in Stanstead, Canada. They remained there till about the time of the War of 1812, when they came to the States and settled in Littleton. Here he remained till 1835, when he removed to Haverhill. He went to Lowell in 1852, but remained there only a short time when he settled on a farm in Dalton. He became a leading citizen of Littleton representing the town for seven years in succession, 1821-1827, and was a member of the governor's council in 1822 and 1823. While register of deed in Haverhill, he represented the town in the legislature. He gave much of his time to town, county, and state offices. As an adviser his judgment was much sought, and he was everywhere honored and respected. He was a man of good stature and agreeable presence, a valuable citizen and honest and efficient public officer. They had a family of seven children, none of which are now living in town.

RODGERS

LEVI RODGERS¹ born in Newbury, Vt., Oct. 12, 1776, and died Sept. 22, 1839; married Betsey Stone Apr. 24, 1800, born 1783, who died Jan. 3, 1856, Captain in War of 1812 and a colonel in the militia. They lived in Newbury. She was the daughter of Maj. Uriah and Hephziba Hadley Stone, who came to Haverhill in 1763 and built a log house near Bedel's bridge. This was carried away by a freshet and landed in Piermont where the family afterwards lived. One son of the family, George Washington Stone, was the grandfather of Chester A. Arthur.

LEVI RODGERS² born in West Newbury, Vt., July 10, 1814; died Oct. 3, 1852; married

Dec. 8, 1841, Mehitabel Barker Carleton, born Haverhill Dec. 10, 1820, daughter of Michael Carleton, died June 15, 1896. Lived on a farm in Guildhall, Vt., till 1854. She sold the farm and came to Haverhill, where she lived since, excepting four years, 1865-69, which she spent in Meriden, where her children could attend the Academy; then returned to her home in Haverhill. She had four children, all born in Guildhall.

LEVI RODGERS³ born May 9, 1843; married, first, Aug. 6, 1866, Ellen Sophia Platt Dimick, born May 28, 1840, died Oct. 1, 1883; married, second, July 5, 1894, Jessie C. Gilmore. He was a graduate of Kimball Union Academy and of Dartmouth in 1866; taught in Cleveland, Ohio, for two years, then entered Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in class of 1871. Has been pastor of Congregational churches, first at Claremont, then at Georgetown, Mass., and for more than twenty-five years at North Greenwich, Conn. A successful pastor. One child: Luvia⁴ born Aug. 12, 1870; died Sept. 7, 1879.

HARRIET CARLETON³ born Mar. 9, 1845; lives at the old homestead on Court Street; has been a successful newspaper correspondent.

MICHAEL CARLETON³ born Mar. 7, 1847; graduated Kimball Union Academy and Dartmouth College 1871; married Laura Jane Chamberlin July 25, 1872; lived in the South for years; removed to a farm in McIndoes, Vt. Has one son, Bradley C.⁴, born Apr. 14, 1874; graduated Dartmouth class of 1898; was private secretary to Dr. Tucker for six years; married Mrs. F. O. Aiken. Now a teacher in Boston. Has two children. Lives in Milton, Mass.

BETSEY MATILDA³ born May 7, 1849; died Nov. 5, 1867.

ROGERS

WILLIAM ROGERS¹ lived at Huntington, L. I. He died before 1769, leaving widow and seven children.

NOAH ROGERS² (William¹) born 1646; married Elizabeth Taintor. Eight children.

JOHN ROGERS³ (Noah², William¹) born Nov. 6, 1677; married June 17, 1713, Lydia Bowers. Nine children.

JOSEPH ROGERS⁴ (John³, Noah², William¹) born Apr. 1725; married Aug. 3, 1748, Susan Pardee. Five children.

JOSEPH ROGERS⁵ (Joseph⁴, John³, Noah², William¹) born Bramford, Conn., Apr. 27, 1755; married Dec. 25, 1779, Lois Hale of Wallingford, Conn.; died Claremont Apr. 19, 1833.

THADDEUS ROGERS⁶ (Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Noah², William¹) born Wallingford, Conn., July 20, 1780; married Philena Putnam; came to New Hampshire with his father and died at Piermont at early age of 42. Nine children.

ELISHA ROGERS⁷ (Thaddeus⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Noah², William¹) born Aug. 31, 1807; married Dec. 23, 1834, Mrs. Matilda (Lull) Hunt, born May 20, 1799. He died Piermont Mar. 8, 1883; she died Nov. 7, 1878. Two children: Albert⁸; Matilda⁸, died in infancy.

ALBERT ROGERS⁸ (Elisha⁷, Thaddeus⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Noah², William¹) born Mar. 30, 1836, Piermont; married Mar. 29, 1866, Anna Elizabeth, daughter Stephen and Sarah Ann (Stevens) Underhill, born Piermont Aug. 20, 1843. He died May 19, 1902, in Los Angeles, Cal., while on a visit to that state. He was a prosperous farmer in Piermont until 1893, when he removed to Haverhill Corner purchasing what was known as the Bank house. This was burned after his death, and his widow has erected on its site a fine modern house, where she now (1917) resides. While in Piermont he served as selectman and filled other town offices. He was a staunch Republican; attended the Congregational Church. Three children born Piermont:

1. ALBERT E.⁹ b. Sept. 6, 1867; m. Sept. 6, 1893, Lillian May Evans; lives in Newport, N. H.
2. EDWARD S.⁹ b. Sept. 28, 1868; m. June 20, 1894, Bessie Maud Evans. One child, Edward Albert¹⁰ b. May 11, 1897.
3. FRANK R.⁹ b. May 17, 1879. In employ of Pike Mfg. Co. and lives with his mother at Hav. Corner.

ROGERS

ABRAM ROGERS¹ born 1785; came to Haverhill about 1810 and settled on Brier Hill on the farm later owned and occupied by his son, Warren C. Rogers; married (published Aug. 1, 1811) Rebecca, daughter of John and Sarah (Marston) Whitecher of Warren, born Dec. 19, 1795. He died Oct. 13, 1852. Six children born Haverhill:

1. ABIGAIL BATCHELDER² b. June 12, 1812; d. unm. Oct. 28, 1899.
2. OLIVE² d. in infancy.
3. NANCY² b. 1817; m. July 30, 1840, Chase W. Atwell; d. Apr. 3, 1841.
4. JAMES S.² b. 1820; m. 1843 Louisa Patch; d. by drowning May 19, 1844.
5. WARREN CHASE² b. Jan. 8, 1825.
6. SARAH LANG² b. Dec. 3, 1830; m. Apr. 9, 1831, D. Irving Johnson of Wayland, Mass., d. Apr. 9, 1890. One child, Ida Marion Johnson³, b. Feb. 11, 1852; m. Sept. 6, 1881, Peter E. Tragansa of Thompsonville, Conn. (See Tragansa.)

WARREN CHASE ROGERS² (Abram¹) born Haverhill Jan. 8, 1825; married Dec. 16, 1858, Ruth A. Ingraham; died May 10, 1912. Farmer; lived Brier Hill. Three children:

1. JULIA ETTA³ b. Apr. 8, 1860; m. Feb. 21, 1884, Frank Willis. (See Willis.)
2. HERBERT WARREN³ b. June 14, 1878; d. Feb. 11, 1890.
3. RALPH WALDO³ b. June 12, 1881.

RALPH WALDO ROGERS³ born June 12, 1881; married May 14, 1906, Nina, daughter Charles and Josie (Coburn) Crosby. Children:

1. FERNE RUTH b. Hav. July 7, 1907; d. Aug. 20, 1908.
2. INFANT SON b. Hav. Dec. 19, 1909; d. Dec. 19, 1909.
3. EUNICE MYRTLE b. Hav. June 10, 1913.
4. VANCE CROSBY b. Mar. 4, 1917, Bath.

ROUHAN

DENNISON R. ROUHAN is the son of James and Helen E. Rouhan and was born in Washington, Vt., Aug. 8, 1882. He came to Woodsville in Mar. 1903 and engaged almost immediately in trade in furnishing goods and in undertaker's work. Has a large and well kept store. He was married June 23, 1907, to Georgianna Jackson, born Oct. 31, 1881. They have one daughter, Ruth Georgianna, born Apr. 29, 1917.

ROYCE

SAMUEL ROYCE¹ was one of the early settlers of Landaff, coming to that town from Connecticut. He held prominent position in the town and died in 1822 at the advanced age of 90 years.

REV. STEPHEN ROYCE², son of Samuel¹, was the first settled minister of Landaff; and died in that town Aug. 30, 1802, in the 47th year of his age. He married Feb. 27, 1777, Sarah Atwater, born June 14, 1773, died 1823. Four children:

1. SAMUEL³ b. Cheshire, Conn., July 27, 1782.
2. SARAH³ b. Cheshire, Conn., July 27, 1782 (twin of Samuel); d. young.
3. MERAB³ b. Cheshire, Conn., June 6, 1785; d. Landaff June 26, 1808.
4. STEPHEN³ b. Landaff May 25, 1787; d. Landaff Feb. 20, 1794.

EPITAPHS IN LANDAFF CEMETERY

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Stephen Royce who departed this life August the 3d A. D. 1802 in the 47th year of his age

Here in deaths cold embrace this body lies;
The soul is gone to mansions in the skies;
His dust must sleep and voice be heard no more
Till the last trump shall sound from shore to shore;
Then burst the bands of death with sweet surprise
And in his Saviour's glorious form arise.

FROM THE TOMBSTONE OF MERAB ROYCE, DAUGHTER OF REV. STEPHEN AND SARAH

My friends, behold my lifeless clay,
Tho' once active as yours today,
It now doth rest in death's embrace.
Prepare with me to meet and trace
The heaven of joy, our dwelling place.

SAMUEL ROYCE³, son Rev. Stephen and Sarah Atwater, was born in Cheshire, Conn., July 27, 1782; married May 18, 1809, Dorcas, daughter of Reuben and Hannah Bayley Foster, born Newbury, Vt., Jan. 4, 1782; died Haverhill June 30, 1842. Reuben Foster was one of the first settlers of Newbury and was evidently a man of affairs, was a delegate with General Bayley to the Windsor Convention, and the next year was chosen with Col. Kent to the second convention held in that place the next year. Of his sons, Edward and Nathaniel became residents of Landaff, and had numerous descendants. Samuel Royce came to Haverhill from Landaff and followed his occupation as farmer, living on Colby Hill, and later on what has been known as the A. P. Glazier farm, near Benton line, till the death of his wife in 1842. Subsequently he went to Nashua, where he married, second, Elizabeth Searle. He lived there until her death in 1869, when he went to Benton, residing with his daughter, Sarah, until death in his 92d year, Sept. 25, 1873. He was a member for more than fifty years of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Free Soiler and Republican in politics. Seven children:

1. MERAB⁴ b. Landaff Feb. 20, 1810; m. 1836 Samuel Howe, b. Benton 1813, d. Feb. 5, 1899. Farmer, Methodist, Republican. She d. Nov. 25, 1888. They had eight chil. all b. Benton: (1) Sarah R. b. Oct. 20, 1837; m., 1st, Parker Swasey; 1 child, Anna; second, Truman W. Gray, living (1914) in Lisbon. (2) Julia b. Feb. 1839, d. 1898; m., 1st, Rev. H. S. Norris; 2d, Rev. F. D. Chandler. (3) Luthera L. b. 1840; d. 1878; m., 1st, Henry C. Wilmot; 2d, Paul N. Meader. (4) Phebe A. b. 1843; d. 1903; m. Paul N. Meader. (See Meader.) (5) Dorcas b. Jan. 31, 1845; m. Pardon W. Allen; d. Oct. 19, 1914. (6) Fred S. b. Dec. 1847; m. Mary Atkinson; lived Lawrence, Mass.; d. Lawrence ——. (7) Royal R. b. 1849; d. 1851. (8) Halsey R. b. 1851; m., 1st, Martha Foster of Bath; 2d, Lilla Bisbee, Hav.; d. Apr. 1904.
2. HANNAH⁴ b. Landaff Aug. 8, 1812; m. Aaron P. Glazier of Hav. (See Glazier.)
3. SARAH⁴ b. Landaff Oct. 19, 1813; m., 1st, Moses Whitecher of Benton; 2d, Chase Whitecher of Benton; d. Concord Feb. 17, 1878. Three chil. b. Benton: (1) Frances C. b. Aug. 22, 1849, d. Woodsville Oct. 4, 1889, unm.; (2) Elvah G. b. Nov. 19, 1850, m. Jan. 10, 1881, Edward F. Mann (see Mann); (3) Hannah b. Nov. 15, 1853; d. Oct. 15, 1854.
4. LUCY⁴ b. Landaff Oct. 11, 1814; m. Nov. 27, 1843, Ira Whitecher. (See Whitecher.)
5. STEPHEN⁴ b. Hav. May 20, 1816; d. about 1825.
6. LYDIA⁴ b. Hav. Nov. 11, —; m. Moses Noyes of Hav. (See Noyes.)
7. RUTH⁴ b. Hav. July 29, 1823; d. unm. June 27, 1842.

RUSSELL

ROBERT RUSSELL¹ born in England 1630; was of Andover, Mass., before 1660; married July 6, 1659, Mary Marshall. Ten children born in Andover, Mass.

THOMAS RUSSELL² (Robert¹) born 1663; married Phebe ——. Lived in Andover, Mass. Eleven children born in Andover.

PETER RUSSELL³ (Thomas², Robert¹) born Apr. 23, 1700; married Deborah Crosby. Removed to Litchfield 1738. Ten children born in Andover, Mass., and Litchfield.

PELATIAH RUSSELL⁴ (Peter³, Thomas², Robert¹) born Andover, Mass., Dec. 27, 1727; married Apr. 13, 1729, Olive Moor of Litchfield. Five children born Litchfield.

MOOR RUSSELL⁵ (Pelatiah⁴, Peter³, Thomas², Robert¹) born Oct. 30, 1757; married Dec. 23, 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. David Webster of Plymouth, born July 8, 1773, died June 4, 1839. He died Aug. 29, 1851.

In 1775 he was a soldier at Bunker Hill and participated for a time in the siege of Boston. Near the close of the same year he came to Haverhill where he resided for twenty-five years, removing to Plymouth in Mar. 1801. In 1776 he enlisted from Haverhill in a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Josiah Russell of Plainfield, and also served in Capt. Timothy Barron's Company in Col. Bedel's regiment from Apr. 13, 1777, to Apr. 1, 1778. He was frequently employed as a surveyor of land, and owned a large and productive farm at the Corner near the Piermont line. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the town. He was of the petitioners for the incorporation of the Academy; was representative in 1799 and 1800; selectman in 1800; moderator in 1801, and at the March election in that year was elected to the state senate from the Twelfth District. He removed to Plymouth two days later, having established a store in that town three years previously. He was one of the incorporators of the Coös Bank, later the Grafton. He became prominent in Plymouth, was re-elected to the State Senate in 1802, '03, '10, '11 and '12. Few men were more prominent or efficient in devotion to the welfare of Haverhill and Plymouth in which his life was spent. Eleven children born in Haverhill and Plymouth:

1. NANCY^a b. Plymouth July 20, 1793; m. John Rogers.
2. DAVID M.^a b. Plymouth July 6, 1795.
3. CATHERINE^a b. Hav. May 28, 1797; m. May 5, 1816, Samuel C. Webster, a lawyer of Plymouth, graduate of Dartmouth, class 1808; speaker of the N. H. House 1830, executive councillor 1831, appointed sheriff Grafton County 1833, removed to Hav. where he d. July 21, 1835; she m., 2d, Joseph Edmunds, lived in Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. Sept. 24, 1880. Ten chil. by first marriage.
4. ELIZA^a b. Hav. Aug. 23, 1799; m. Nov. 26, 1820, Benjamin Edmonds, a merchant of Plymouth, later of Brooklyn, N. Y.; she d. Jan. 26, 1899, ae. nearly 100 yrs.
5. WILLIAM W.^a b. Plymouth May 15, 1801; m. Susan Carleton Webster.
6. MARY^a b. Plymouth Jan. 26, 1804; m. 1828 Elijah M. Davis of Barnet, Vt.
7. WALTER W.^a b. Plymouth Mar. 5, 1806; d. unm. Gainesville, Ala., 1878.
8. JANE A.^a b. Plymouth Aug. 9, 1808; m. Rev. Milo P. Jewett.
9. JULIA ANN^a b. Plymouth Aug. 13, 1810; d. Nov. 23, 1815.
10. CHARLES J.^a b. Plymouth Jan. 16, 1813; m. Jan. 4, 1844, Catherine Webster Merrill.
11. JULIA ANN^a b. Plymouth Sept. 17, 1815; m. Samuel Long, M. D.

SARGENT

WILLIAM SARGENT¹ died Salisbury, Mass., Mar. 1675. Will probated at Salem Apr. 29, 1675. Inventory of estate £191.

THOMAS SARGENT² (William¹) born Salisbury, Mass., June 11, 1643; married Jan. 2, 1667, Rachel, daughter of William Barnes of Amesbury; died Feb. 27, 1706.

JOSEPH SARGENT³ (Thomas², William¹) born Amesbury, Mass., June 2, 1687; married Nov. 17, 1715, Elizabeth Carr of Newbury; died May 16, 1733.

JOSEPH SARGENT⁴ (Joseph³, Thomas², William¹) born Amesbury, Mass., May 22, 1725; married Nov. 25, 1746, Miriam Flanders of South Hampton, N. H.; died 1804.

JOSHUA SARGENT⁵ (Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², William¹) born Amesbury, Mass., Aug. 4, 1762; married 1st Aug. 25, 1784, Mary Hoyt of Amesbury. She died Nov. 15, 1807; married, second, Feb. 8, 1810, Betsey French who died Apr. 14, 1835. He died Mar. 18, 1833. Family resided in Loudon, N. H.

GIDEON LOWELL⁶ (Joshua⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², William¹) born Loudon Dec.

31, 1798; married Jan. 21, 1827, Abiah — of Canterbury, born Mar. 24, 1803; died June 1852. He died at Lakeport Nov. 1852.

WILLIAM DYER SARGENT⁷ (Gideon L.⁶, Joshua⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², William¹) born Loudon May 18, 1838; married 1861 Hannah M. Sanborn of Lakeport, where she was born Aug. 30, 1841, and died Nov. 22, 1880; married, second, Apr. 25, 1883, Eva A. Prior, born Kittery, Me., Aug. 21, 1839, and died Woodsville Nov. 22, 1894; married, third, Nov. 14, 1901, Anna A. Nourse. He died Oct. 8, 1908. He was for many years locomotive engineer, residing at Lakeport, but came to Woodsville about 1880, and was in charge of the repair shops as foreman till his death. Democrat. Universalist. Two children:

1. FRED LOWELL.
2. BERNICE b. Woodsville Dec. 30, 1885; d. May 15, 1903.

FRED LOWELL SARGENT⁸ (William D.⁷, Gideon L.⁶, Joshua⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Thomas², William¹) born Lakeport Nov. 30, 1874; came to Woodsville with his parents; married Apr. 18, 1900, Martha L., daughter of Albert H. and Ellen C. (Lothar) Leighton, train-master, Boston and Maine Railroad, Woodsville; treasurer Woodsville Aqueduct Co.; Woodsville Fire District; Woodsville Union High School District. Democrat. Universalist. One child, Karl Leighton Sargent⁹, born Woodsville Jan. 24, 1901; died Jan. 26, 1903.

SARGENT

ERNEST A. SARGENT born Brookfield, Vt., Oct. 3, 1874; son of Albert E. and Henrietta M. Sargent; married Oct. 10, 1901, at Randolph, Vt., Mary Louise daughter of Benjamin G. and Rosabel B. McIntyre. He came to Woodsville in Jan. 1904, and in September of that year purchased the department store of D. A. Barrows, which he rebuilt and enlarged, in 1912, into the present three-story brick block on the same site now known as the Sargent Block. His store covers the entire first floor space, and the two upper stories are used for office and living-room purposes. It is a modern up-to-date building. He has been for some years and still is (1916) a member of the Board of Education, a leading spirit in the Board of Trade, trustee of the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank. Selectman, 1918-19. He is a Republican, and in religious affiliation an Episcopalian. Three children:

1. MURIEL ELIZABETH b. Randolph, Vt., Aug. 31, 1902.
2. LAURA ROSABEL b. Woodsville Aug. 19, 1906.
3. JANICE MCINTYRE b. Woodsville Aug. 23, 1908.

SAULT

ALBERT CLARKE SAULT, son of Joseph W. and Eunice Sault, was born in Rochester, Vt., Oct. 4, 1881. He was married to Mae M. Lyons of Woodsville, age twenty-three, Dec. 25, 1902. He is in the employ of the telephone company and is (1919) serving his third term as fire commissioner. Lives in Woodsville. Three children:

1. THELMA EUNICE b. Wells River, Vt., May 28, 1905.
2. HELEN INEZ b. Woodsville Feb. 13, 1907.
3. GEORGE ALFRED b. Woodsville Jan. 3, 1912.

SAWYER

JOSHUA SAWYER¹ born Newbury, Mass., Dec. 14, 1711; married June 18, 1741, Esther Prior, born Oct. 8, 1714.

JOHN SAWYER² (Joshua¹) born Newbury, Mass., Mar. 20, 1748; married 1771 Alice Couch.

JOHN SAWYER³ (John², Joshua¹) born Springfield Apr. 28, 1783; married Mary Piper. Lived in Dorchester.

HIRAM DOW SAWYER⁴ (John³, John², Joshua¹) born Dorchester Mar. 20, 1808; married Mar. 7, 1838, Joan H. Johnson, born Wentworth Apr. 8, 1819, died Bath Aug. 4, 1893. He died at Bath July 23, 1883. Nine children born in Bath:

1. ALBERT J.⁵ b. June 7, 1839; d. Manchester June 1896.
2. GEORGE A.⁵ b. Oct. 22, 1840; d. Holden, Mass., Oct. 1911.
3. WILLIAM HENRY b. Aug. 8, 1843. Lives in Worcester, Mass.; lumber merchant.
4. JOHN WESLEY d. in infancy.
5. MARY HANNAH b. Aug. 10, 1848.
6. HIRAM SYLVESTER b. July 6, 1851; d. June 30, 1873.
7. JOANNA b. June 1856; d. 1863.
8. JENNIE A. b. Aug. 16, 1858; m. Henry G. Marston. (See Marston.)
9. CHARLES WESLEY b. Apr. 4, 1864.

CHARLES WESLEY SAWYER⁵ (Hiram D.⁴, John³, John², Joshua¹) born Bath Apr. 4, 1864; married Feb. 27, 1884, Luvia E., daughter of Bartlett and Anna (Brown) Marston, born Apr. 3, 1863; died Concord Apr. 11, 1914. They lived for a time on the home-
stead farm in Bath, but later came to Woodsville and engaged in the drug business. Removed to Concord about 1912. Three children:

1. ETHEL G.⁶ b. July 18, 1884; m. James W. Spinney; trainman on Boston and Maine Railroad; five chil.
2. EVA M.⁶ b. Nov. 19, 1887; m. June 29, 1913, Earl C. Whittier, b. Haverhill, Mass., 1888, s. of Henry H. and Dora Babb Whittier. Railroad employee. Reside in Concord. Two chil.
3. EARL W. b. Jan. 24, 1897.

CLIFFORD J. SAWYER⁵ (Noah P.⁴, John³, John², Joshua¹) born Cabot, Vt., Sept. 19, 1861; married, first, Sept. 5, 1888, Carrie B., daughter of James B. and Drusilla (Bisbee) Clark of Haverhill; died Dec. 15, 1910; married, second, Sept. 19, 1911, Mrs. Abbie L. Whiting, daughter of George A. McClure, born Amherst 1862. Farmer, North Haverhill. Republican. Methodist. He died Aug. 26, 1916. Three children born in Haverhill:

1. EDNA MAY b. Nov. 29, 1889; d. Sept. 3, 1891.
2. EVERETT F. b. Oct. 24, 1895.
3. JAMES N. b. July 10, 1897.

SCOTT

QUINCY A. SCOTT, son of Dr. George W. and Sarah A. (Blood) Scott, born Greensboro, Vt., 1851; married, first, 1874, Sarah A., daughter of Edward and Hannah Lother, who died July 1896; married, second, Apr. 1897, Miss Ida Gove of Hanover. At the age of fourteen he became news agent on the Passumpsic Railroad and in 1871 entered the passenger train service as brakeman and baggage master. Later was conductor on the Boston & Montreal Air Line till in 1875 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, A. H. Leighton, in the dry goods and furnishing business in the Weeks Block. In 1890 he purchased his partner's interest, enlarged the business and also the block which he had purchased, and conducted this in connection with express business till 1898. He was postmaster 1881-85. He also served for several years as one of the commissioners of the Woodsville Fire District. He was an active worker in the order of Odd Fellows, and a prime mover in the organization of Grand Canton Albin, Patriarch's Militant, becoming major of the first battalion, and colonel of the first regiment in 1889. When Moosehillock Lodge was resuscitated and brought to Woodsville he was its first noble grand and for a period of thirty-six years its secretary. Until he closed out his business in Woodsville and went to Boston in 1898 he was for years a prominent factor in the business life of the village. He was a Republican, and served on the state committee of his party. Universalist. He died in Boston in 1913. One child, Irving B. Scott, born Woodsville 1877. Resides in Boston. Unmarried.

SCRUGGS

HENRY CLOUGH SCRUGGS and Mary Emma (Andrews) Scruggs of Winnsboro, S. C.

THOMAS WAYLAND SCRUGGS and Anna Rebecca (Beard) Scruggs of Columbia, S. C. She died in 1883. He remarried. They were married New Year's 1879. Two children: 1, Gillard born Jan. 11, 1881, lives in Orford; 2, Rhett Reynolds.

RHETT REYNOLDS SCRUGGS born Columbia, S. C., Apr. 30, 1882, married Sept. 20, 1907, Lenora E., daughter of Gareis and Eunice Thompson of Lyndonville, Vt. Came to Woodsville in 1904 and carries on large business in stoves, furnaces and plumbing.

SHORES

FRANKLIN B. SHORES and Hannah H. Shores lived at Mattoon, Ill. He died at the age of 70; she died at 69.

FRED J. SHORES born in Mattoon, Ill., Apr. 29, 1878; married May 14, 1902, Lucy E. Caseley daughter of Rev. C. W. Caseley of Charleston, Ill. She was born Jan. 13, 1880. Republican. Methodist. Came to Haverhill in 1906. Assistant in office register of deeds. One child, Frederick W., born Oct. 29, 1906.

SHUTE

GEORGE GROVER SHUTE, son of Calvin T. and Adelia (Rowe) Shute, born Gloucester, Mass., June 5, 1856; educated in the public schools of South Malden (now Everett), Mass.; entered the employ of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad (now White Mountain Division of Boston and Maine) in 1880, in passenger service as baggage master and conductor; married, first, Minnie D. Stetson of Warren. No children. Married, second, Mrs. Mae L. Crosby, widow of Edward D. Crosby of Bristol, daughter of John Bickford of Orford, born Dec. 25, 1853. He died Woodsville Mar. 3, 1915. One child, Adelia Rowe Shute, born Woodsville Sept. 4, 1894; student in Simmons College, Boston. By her first marriage Mrs. Crosby had one son, Fred B. Crosby, born Jan. 16, 1881; lives in Schenectady, N. Y.

SINCLAIR—ST. CLAIR

There are numerous ways of spelling the name of the descendants of John Sinkler whose name appears in the Exeter records in 1658. In the Exeter records, various town histories, N. H. State archives, provincial papers, there are no less than 21 different variations of the name, the most common being, Sinkler, Sinklair, St. Clair, Sant Clar, San Clair, Cinclair, Sinclair. The Haverhill descendants of John, the emigrant, have adopted the spelling, Sinclair St. Clair.

JOHN SINKLER¹ settled in Exeter prior to 1658.

JAMES² (John¹) born Exeter July 27, 1660; married Mary, daughter Richard and Prudence (Waldron) Scammon. Lived in Exeter.

EBENEZER³ (James², John¹) born subsequent to 1710; married Abigail Folsom; resided in Exeter; died 1754.

RICHARD⁴ (Ebenezer³, James², John¹) born about 1740; hatter by trade and farmer; resided in Sandwich till 1807, when he sold his farm and removed to Haverhill with his son, Jonathan, where he spent the remainder of his life.

JONATHAN SINCLAIR⁵ (Richard⁴, Ebenezer³, James², John¹) born Sandwich about 1768; married Feb. 24, 1800, Abigail Frieze of Moultonborough. Came to Haverhill in autumn of 1807; settled at the Corner, and at once entered into the activities of the town. He was blacksmith, farmer, hotel keeper, captain in militia, deputy sheriff, but it was as

"mine host" of the Grafton Hotel—later the residence of Dr. Phineas Spalding, and now again a hotel, the Crawford House—that he won enviable fame and reputation. A prospectus which he issued in 1830, when the Corner was a famous stage and tavern centre, indicates to some extent the character of his house:

Jonathan Sinclair has recently repaired and enlarged the Grafton Hotel at Haverhill Corner, his former establishment, and has reopened the same as a house of public entertainment. To his friends and former customers he would say that his accommodations are much superior to what they formerly were, and inferior to none in the state. To the public generally he would observe that his house shall never become the haunt of tippler, gambler, and idler, but shall on all occasions be found a pleasant and commodious resort for the weary traveller, the man of business and the gentleman of pleasure. On the subject of charges, attendance and fees, the proprietor would remark that fair dealing, trusty servants and good living shall be found inmates of his establishment. He also professes to be a connoisseur in the article of coffee, and can well distinguish the Cöos Domestic from the Java Coffee. His bar is well furnished with the best of liquor and one toddy stick for the accommodation of gentlemen, with many for family use. Haverhill Feb. 24, 1830.

Mr. Sinclair was prominent in Masonry, a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the committee which built the brick church, and was an ardent Democrat in politics, an enthusiastic supporter of Jackson. Late in life he closed out his business in Haverhill and went to Newton, Mass., to spend his last years with his only daughter and child, Augusta, wife of Ezra C. Hutchins, married Feb. 7, 1820.

EBENEZER SINCLAIR⁵ (Richard⁴, Ebenezer³, James², John¹) born Exeter; baptized Aug. 29, 1762; married Mercy Hoag of Sandwich; lived in Sandwich. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends.

ASA SINCLAIR⁶ (Ebenezer⁵, Richard⁴, Ebenezer³, James², John¹) born Sandwich; blacksmith; lived in Haverhill.

JOHN SINCLAIR⁶ (Ebenezer⁵, Richard⁴, Ebenezer³, James², John¹) born Sandwich; learned his trade as blacksmith with Paul Bunker of Sandwich. Thrice married. His wives were daughters of Moses Page of Sandwich—Nancy, Betsey, Polly. Published to Nancy Page June 27, 1794; settled in Haverhill as blacksmith; no record of children.

MOSES HOAG SINCLAIR⁶ (Ebenezer⁵, Richard⁴, Ebenezer³, James², John¹) born Sandwich Mar. 5, 1797; removed to Haverhill; shoe manufacturer. Had a wide acquaintance, familiarly known as Major Sinclair; was jailer for 21 years; served as moderator; died of consumption Feb. 22, 1844; married Mary, daughter Jonathan Wells of Rumney, born Nov. 2, 1797, died Mar. 7, 1881. Four children born Haverhill:

1. ASA CROSBY⁷ b. Dec. 17, 1824; m. May 24, 1849, Zeruah, dau. Simon and Sally Fitch (Dale) Eggleston of Northfield, Vt. In early life was stage driver between Hav., Hanover, Montpelier and Waterbury, Vt. Later became baggage master on the B. C. & M. R. R. Lived in Littleton; d. Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 14, 1871, buried in Hav. No chil.
2. HENRY MERRILL⁷ b. Nov. 30, 1827; learned printer's trade in Hav.; employed in Hav. and Concord; m. Sept. 25, 1853, Emily Augusta Hodgkins of Concord, two children: (1) Charles H. b. Jan. 21, 1859; (2) Frank B. b. Feb. 8, 1862.
3. GEORGE HUTCHINS⁷ b. Apr. 17, 1829; printer in Hav., Concord, and Chicago; d. in Concord; m. Nov. 28, 1850, Ruhamah W. Brainard of Hav. One dau. Mary Grace Sinclair d. ae. 19.
4. NELSON BURNHAM⁷ b. June 19, 1836; went to Concord 1854; in silver plating business for ten years; later engaged in jewelry business; m. Mary Ann, dau. Elias and Eliza Horner of Concord; three daughters.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR⁶ (Richard⁴, Ebenezer³, James², John¹) born Sandwich —; married Nov. 17, 1791, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Moulton of Sandwich. About 1803, removed to Haverhill and made his home in a block house which he erected on the road leading from the Limekiln road to the County road. Mrs. Sinclair was a woman of rare beauty

of character, enduring with marked patience and fortitude the many sorrows which darkened her life. Their six children were born in Sandwich:

1. JAMES SINCLAIR⁶ (Samuel⁵, Richard⁴, Ebenezer³, James², John¹) went to sea in boyhood, and during his absence of twenty years nothing was heard of him. On his return he came to Hav. where he lived till his death a few years later.
2. JOHN ST. CLAIR⁶ came to Hav. as a child with his parents. His life was spent on the farm of his father on the road near Limekiln, previously mentioned. Five children born Haverhill: (1) Frank⁷ d. at age of 12; (2) Jonathan⁷ m. — Titus, lived in Lowell, Mass.; (3) Myra⁷, 2d wife of James Bancroft, no children; (4) Jane⁷ d. young; (5) Stephen Badger⁷.
3. SAMUEL SINCLAIR⁶ b. Dec. 14, 1800; came to Hav.; m. Sept. 18, 1823, Eliza Hamblet, b. Feb. 28, 1804, d. Jan. 20, 1871; lived about a mile from Hav. Corner. Nine chil. all b. Hav.:
 - (1) SARAH⁷ m. Oct. 30, 1848, Ephraim Hildreth.
 - (2) MARY⁷ m. May 8, 1845, Rufus C. Keyes; resided in Iowa; three chil.
 - (3) SOPHIA⁷ m. Sept. 22, 1844, Geo. W. Woods of Hav.; removed west; four chil.
 - (4) ALBERT⁷ d. leaving family in Clinton, Ill.
 - (5) PHEBE⁷ m. Charles Robinson, Concord; lived in Ypsilanti, Mich.; one child.
 - (6) CHARLOTTE⁷ m. Henry T. Swan, Hav.; one child. (See Swan.)
 - (7) LUCY ANN⁷ m. James Wilson of Newbury, Vt.; went west.
 - (8) EDWARD CHAPMAN⁷ b. Dec. 31, 1845.
 - (9) ADELAIDE⁷ b. Aug. 22, 1850; m. James F. Sleeper, Hav.; d.; two chil.
4. HANNAH⁶ b. —; m. Simeon Hildreth.
5. MYRA⁶ m., 1st, Edwin Davenport, Newbury, Vt.; one child, Edwin Davenport, b. Sandwich; m., 2d, Levi Hamblet, d. in Canaan leaving a family.
6. STEPHEN BADGER SINCLAIR⁶ b. Sandwich; lived in Hav.; m. Sally Nute of Sandwich, pub. Jan. 17, 1831; d. Moultonborough, Oct. 1881; two chil.:
 - (1) EDWIN DAVENPORT⁷ b. Hav. June 19, 1831; m. May 5, 1860, Sarah Augusta Cram of E. Sanbornton; lived Sandwich, Moultonborough and Meredith; farmer. Member of Co. K, 14th N. H. Vols. in War of Rebellion. One s. Oscar Harrison b. Aug. 18, 1865.
 - (2) WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON⁷ b. Hav. 1838; lived Sandwich; unm.; enlisted, Co. K, 14th N. H. Vols.; d. in service, Savannah, Ga., 1865.

STEPHEN BADGER ST. CLAIR⁷ (John⁶, Samuel⁵, Richard⁴, Ebenezer³, James², John¹) born Haverhill Apr. 1835 (?); married Lydia J., daughter Jeremy Titus (published Sept. 14, 1857); born 1840 (?). Lives in Haverhill; farmer. Lived on farm of his father till 1872 when he moved to Brier Hill where he still resides.

SMITH

ABIJAH SMITH¹ of Ashford, Conn., was a Revolutionary soldier, but the dates of his birth and death are not known by his descendants. It is, however, known that he served sixteen days at the time of the Lexington Alarm, and also served in Capt. Knowlton's Ashford Company from May 6 to Dec. 10, 1778.

ABIJAH SMITH² (Abijah¹) born probably in Ashford; married Aug. 28, 1783 Judith Whiton. He died in Randolph, Vt. Seven children: Martha, Stephen, Judith, Polly, Abijah, Elijah W.³, and Howard.

ELIJAH WHITEN SMITH³ (Abijah², Abijah¹) born Randolph, Vt.; died 1850 in Randolph; married, first, — Arnold who died leaving six children; married, second, Mrs. Dolly (Higgins) Stevens, who bore him four children: Harriet, Delia, Edgar W. and Prentiss C. She died in Randolph 1894. He belonged to the local militia and was captain of the Light Artillery Company of his town.

EDGAR WILLIAM SMITH⁴ (Elijah W.³, Abijah², Abijah¹) born Randolph, Vt., July 3, 1845; married Aug. 17, 1869, Emma M. Gates, born Jan. 11, 1849, at Morrisville, Vt.; died Wells River, Vt. Married, second, Nov. 24, 1919, Mrs. Clementina Crocker of Boston. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and at New Hampton Institute. He taught school in Fairview, N. J., for several years, then returned

to Randolph where he also taught for a time and began the study of law. He continued this later in the office of former Governor Hendee at Morrisville, Vt.; and still later with Judge Abel Underwood of Wells River, from whose office he was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1872. He began practice in Wells River, occupying a desk in Judge Underwood's office till his death when he took over the entire office and has since enjoyed a large and most important practice both in Vermont and New Hampshire, being an acknowledged leader of his profession. Forming a partnership in 1884 with Scott Sloane, they had offices both in Wells River and Woodsville. Mr. Sloane retired in 1899, and was succeeded as partner by Mr. Smith's son, Raymond U., under the firm name of Smith & Smith. Has been state's attorney, town representative 1882-83; member of the Vermont and the New Hampshire Bar Associations. Republican. Congregationalist. Honorary degree A. M. Norwich University 1874. Has published papers on legal subjects. Three children: Percy Gates, graduate Norwich University and is successful civil engineer; Raymond Underwood, and Llewellyn who died in infancy.

RAYMOND U. SMITH⁵ (Edgar W.⁴, Elijah W.³, Abijah², Abijah¹) born Wells River, Vt., Sept. 11, 1875; graduated Norwich University 1904. Studied law with his father, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1897 and to the New Hampshire bar in 1900; became partner with his father in 1899 (Smith & Smith) with offices in Woodsville and Wells River. This partnership was dissolved in 1911 since which time Mr. Smith has been in practice alone, with office in Woodsville. Became a resident of Haverhill in 1910. Was assessor of taxes at the time of the revision of the tax list in 1912; served as moderator at special town meetings, and was elected moderator in 1916 for the term of two years. Was elected solicitor for Grafton County in 1914, and re-elected in 1916, and has won credit for his performance of the duties of that important office. His appointment as major on the staff of Gov. Henry W. Keyes, in 1917, was recognized as an excellent one, his military training at Norwich when he was commander of the University battalion giving him special fitness for the position. He is an Odd Fellow, Mason, a K.T., a Shriner, and a member of the New Hampshire and Vermont Bar Associations. Active in Republican party organizations. He has published "Occasional Addresses" and "Promotions in the National Guard," Journal of the Military Service Institution, Jan. 1899. Unmarried.

SMITH

ELEAZER SMITH¹ came to Haverhill in 1838 from Washington, Vt., where he was born in 1797. He had previously been one of the drivers on the Concord and Haverhill stage line. He purchased and managed, for a period of twenty years, the Exchange Hotel, but which was better known under his management and that of his son who succeeded him as "Smiths'." He married in 1821 Anna, daughter of Andrew Barnet and Lydia (Bliss) Peters of Bradford, Vt., born Nov. 2, 1793, died June 25, 1848; her father was a leading citizen of Bradford, holding the office of town clerk for a period of more than forty years. He married, second, Betsey Currier who died Apr. 24, 1890, aged 78 years. After selling the hotel to his son, about 1856, he went to Wentworth and kept a hotel there for thirty years. He died Oct. 9, 1880. Two children by first marriage:

1. CHARLES GOUDY².

2. WILLIAM PETERS² b. 1825; killed by the overturning of a stagecoach Mar. 23, 1847.

CHARLES G. SMITH² (Eleazer¹) born Haverhill Jan. 11, 1822; married, first, Ruth W. Morse, daughter of Col. Caleb Morse (see Morse), born 1823, died Jan. 16, 1886; married, second, Charlotte S. Dow, born 1840, died Nov. 10, 1890. He died Sept. 25, 1902. Two children:

1. WILLIAM P.³ b. 1848; d. July 10, 1894, unm.

2. ANNA M.³ m. Solon Melvin of Lyme. No chil.

As a boy he spent several years in Lyndon, Vt., and for a few years was clerk in a store in Charlestown, Mass., returning to Haverhill to assist his father in the hotel business. In 1853 he was appointed a clerk in the Portsmouth Navy Yard, remaining there till, about 1857, he purchased the Haverhill hotel of his father. He kept the hotel until 1881. Mr. Smith was a prominent and useful citizen. A Congregationalist in his church preferences, a Democrat in politics, public spirited, of sound business judgment, he filled many positions of trust and honor and filled them faithfully and efficiently. He was elected town clerk in 1850; selectman in 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, and was instrumental in funding the burdensome war debt of the town; member of the legislature in 1866 and 1867, and county commissioner for six years. He was trustee and president of the Bradford Savings Bank, a trustee of the academy and for a time president of the board. A prudent and safe counsellor on business matters, he deservedly possessed during his long life the confidence of his fellow citizens.

SMITH

ALONZO W. SMITH¹ born Feb. 17, 1836, Vershire, Vt., son of T. H. and Sarah (Prescott) Smith; married Dec. 6, 1860, at Corinth, Vt., Fannie T., daughter of Calvin and Hannah (Thurston) Merrill. Came to East Haverhill in 1866 and purchased what is known as the William Gannett farm. Is a prosperous and successful farmer. Republican. Four children:

1. CORA A.² b. Dec. 2, 1862, Vershire, Vt.; m. B. Frank Brown. (See Brown.)
2. MERRILL A.² b. Vershire, Vt., Mar. 4, 1866; m. Mar. 1897 Ruby M., dau. of Alonzo F. and Ellen (Hutchins) Pike. Has lived in Newton, Mass., and Wakefield, Mass., and is now a farmer in Newbury, Vt. Two chil.: (1) Paul T. b. Newton, Mass., Apr. 9, 1898; (2) Patricia E. b. Wakefield, Mass., Dec. 26, 1904.
3. BERTHA E.² b. E. Hav. May 6, 1871; m. Nov. 24, 1904, Alonzo S. Douglass. (See Douglass.)
4. EVERETT H.² b. E. Hav. Sept. 18, 1876; m. Mar. 9, 1901, Mamie, dau. Sam and Eugenia (Davis) Elliott of E. Hav. Farmer, and dealer in cows. Lives E. Hav., farm adjoining that of his father. Five chil. b. E. Hav.: (1) Natalie b. Sept. 20, 1904; (2) Lawrence E. b. July 8, 1909; (3) Niel K. b. Aug. 8, 1911; (4) Pauline b. May 13, 1913; (5) Erville H. b. Mar. 25, 1915.

SMITH

CHARLES B. SMITH¹ born Dec. 19, 1814, in Belgrade, Me.; died Aug. 27, 1880; married May 1, 1842, Mary B. Foss, born Mar. 15, 1821, died Dec. 26, 1888. Three children:

1. GEORGE F.²
2. CHARLES O.² b. Mar. 15, 1854; d. Aug. 27, 1880.
3. HENRY M.²

GEORGE F. SMITH² born May 1, 1848; died Apr. 14, 1907; married July 16, 1867, Harriet F., daughter of John G. and Susan (Sanborn) White. She died Feb. 3, 1913. Six children:

1. PHILIP C.³
2. GEORGE A.³ b. Jan. 19, 1874.
3. CHARLES O.³
4. MARY E.³ b. June 25, 1882.
5. HARRY S.³
6. MARGARITE T.³ b. Dec. 19, 1887; d. Feb. 9, 1893.

HENRY M. SMITH² born Mar. 15, 1858; died Oct. 29, 1892; married June 15, 1881, Lizzie Wiggin of Plymouth. Two children:

1. FRANK E.³ b. Jan. 4, 1884, m. Sept. 25, 1907, Mae Mulvey of Boston. Two chil: Henry C.⁴ b. Sept. 2, 1908; Elizabeth C.⁴ b. Oct. 30, 1913.
2. LUCY B.³ b. June 15, 1886.

PHILIP C. SMITH³ born Sept. 8, 1871; married June 6, 1893, Jane E., daughter of Charles and Mary Stevens. One child: Henry F.,⁴ born June 5, 1896.

CHARLES O. SMITH³ born June 25, 1876; married June 5, 1901, Dora E. McNeal, of Sutton, Que. One child: Marguerite A.⁴ born July 1, 1906.

HARRY S. SMITH³ born Mar. 28, 1885; married June 22, 1908, Goldie M. Palmer of Whitefield.

SOUTHARD

THOMAS SOUTHARD¹ born Acworth Apr. 11, 1750; married about 1777 Rachel —, born May 17, 1750. They lived in Acworth till his death. She came with her two sons, Aaron and Moses, to Haverhill in 1822 where she died Nov. 14, 1823, at the age of 75 years. Six children born in Acworth:

1. WEALTHY² b. Mar. 11, 1779; d. 1783.
2. JAMES² b. Aug. 20, 1780; m. Hannah Wilcox; came to Hav. some time previous to 1850. No record of chil. has been obtainable. He d. Feb. 25, 1864; she d. Oct. 24, 1864; buried Horse Meadow Cemetery.
3. AARON² b. Oct. 23, 1784.
4. MOSES² b. Oct. 23, 1784.
5. ELIZA² b. June 10, 1787; m. Samuel Putnam.
6. LUCINDA² b. July 16, 1789; m., 1st, — Nesmith; 2d, — Parker; 3d, — Kennedy:

AARON and MOSES SOUTHARD, twin brothers, engaged in mercantile business in Walpole until 1822, when they disposed of their property there and purchased the valuable Asa Porter farm at Horse Meadow, which they divided and occupied as two distinct farms during the remainder of their lives. They devoted themselves unreservedly to their farms, each winning large success, and were among the leading agriculturists of Grafton County. Because of their striking physical resemblance, they were often each mistaken for the other. They were highly respected and substantial citizens.

AARON SOUTHARD² (Thomas¹) born Acworth Oct. 23, 1784; married Jane. T., daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Witherspoon) Finlay, born 1790, died Dec. 13, 1875. He died Sept. 20, 1857. Congregationalist. Republican. Five children:

1. SAMUEL F.³ b. Walpole May 17, 1813; d. Hav. unm. May 4, 1893. His common school education was supplemented by attendance at Hav. Academy, for which institution he cherished lifelong regard and affection. Inheriting from his father the characteristics of a good agriculturist, as well as the valuable Connecticut Valley farm, he threw himself with all his energy into the cultivation and improvement, and won success because he deserved it. "A citizen of sterling integrity, kind and generous feelings, frank and manly bearing, he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the leading men of his section. Socially he was plain and unpretending; but had an active inquiring mind, and a clear and retentive memory." The residue of his large estate was left to Hav. Academy and the public schools of Hav. "The Southard Fund," for the support of schools, is his enduring monument.
2. ELIZA³ b. Walpole Aug. 28, 1815; m. Henry H. Page. (See Page.)
3. ANN JANE³ b. Walpole Feb. 9, 1820; m. Nathaniel M. Page. (See Page.)
4. JOSEPH E.³ b. Hav. June 1824; d. Dec. 1, 1833.
5. KATE³ b. Hav. 1829; m. John N. Morse. (See Morse.)

MOSES SOUTHARD² (Thomas¹) born Acworth Oct. 23, 1784; married Nancy, daughter of Samuel King, born Acworth 1780, died in Haverhill Jan. 23, 1845. He died in Haverhill Apr. 16, 1852. Republican. Congregationalist. Five children born in Walpole:

1. SOLON S.³ b. May 28, 1813.
2. CAROLINE³ b. 1815; d. 1816.
3. LYMAN M.³ b. Nov. 1, 1817.
4. FRANKLIN K.³ b. Apr. 1819; d. Nov. 18, 1833.
5. GEORGE H.³ b. Sept. 1821; d. Dec. 26, 1833.

SOLON S. SOUTHARD³ (Moses², Thomas¹) born Walpole May 28, 1813; married Dec. 22, 1841, Berintha, daughter of David and Dorothy (Clark) Merrill, born Haverhill Mar. 4, 1817, died Jan. 17, 1854; married, second, Sept. 14, 1854, Melissa, daughter of Moses and Sally (Smith) Eastman, born Bath July 25, 1817, died Bristol Oct. 10, 1905. He died Dec. 21, 1870. He was a farmer at Horse Meadow till 1867, when he removed to Bristol. Five children born in Haverhill; by first marriage:

1. GEORGE S.⁴ b. May 14, 1843; enlisted Co. G, 11th N. H. Vols.; d. in hospital, Cincinnati, O., Apr. 17, 1863.
2. FRANK⁴ b. Apr. 21, 1845; d. Apr. 13, 1879; unm.

By second marriage:

3. SOLOMON SUMNER⁴ b. Sept. 27, 1855; m., 1st, Oct. 23, 1877, Clara E., dau. John S. Nelson of Bristol, b. Nov. 28, 1850, d. Canterbury Apr. 1, 1894; m., 2d, Ellen M. Parsley, b. Canterbury Apr. 7, 1855. Manufacturer of excelsior. No chil.
4. MOSES EASTMAN⁴ b. June 26, 1857; m. Feb. 16, 1880, Nellie A., dau. of William H. Beckford; m., 2d, Aug. 27, 1893, Clara, dau. of Russell Tirrell, b. Hebron Sept. 11, 1864. Resides in Bristol. Farmer. Republican. Odd Fellow. Three chil.: (1) William⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1881; (2) Vera Bell⁵ b. Nov. 19, 1894, d. Dec. 9, 1894; (3) Ethel b. May 26, 1897.
5. C. AARON⁴ b. Feb. 14, 1861; m. Dec. 12, 1887, Cora, dau. Stephen W. and Maria (Chapman) Knowles. Carpenter and farmer. Resided in Bristol till 1902 when he removed to Franklin. Killed in paper mill at Bellows Falls, Vt., Oct. 28, 1903. Republican. Odd Fellow. K. of P. Three chil.: (1) Zilla⁵ b. July 17, 1889; (2) Harry⁵ b. May 29, 1892; (3) Abbie M. b. July 31, 1896.

[Sally (Smith) Eastman spent her last years with her daughter, Mrs. Solon S. Southard, died Dec. 1, 1886, age ninety-one years, nine months, fifteen days. Her sisters, Hannah who married John Woolson, Abigail who married Oscar F. Fowler, and Ruth who married Nathaniel S. Berry, all became residents of Bristol—History of Bristol, Vol 2, p. 417.]

LYMAN M. SOUTHARD³ (Moses², Thomas¹) born Nov. 1, 1817; married, first, 1846, Jane Backop of Newbury, Vt., who died 1856; married, second, Sept. 16, 1857, Mehitabel C., daughter of Dudley C. and Sally (Putnam) Kimball, born Feb. 3, 1832. (See Kimball.) Farmer. Republican. He died July 31, 1895; she resides with daughter in Lynn, Mass. Four children born in Haverhill:

1. MARY ELLEN⁴ b. 1849 (?); m. Apr. 12, 1871, David C. Merrill. Resides in Chattanooga, Tenn. (See Merrill.)
2. MARTHA P.⁴ b. Mar. 14, 1862; m. Aug. 10, 1887, Frank Eugene Wells. (See Wells.) Resides, Lynn, Mass.
3. CHARLES F.⁴ b. June 24, 1866.
4. ANNABEL MARGARET⁴ b. Nov. 1, 1876; m. June 23, 1904, Thomas Emery. Resides Lynn, Mass. One child.

CHARLES F. SOUTHARD⁴ (Lyman M.³, Moses², Thomas¹) born June 24, 1866; married Sept. 20, 1893, Mary J., daughter David R. and Josephine (Smith) Long of Orford, born June 25, 1872. Merchant at North Haverhill, and postmaster since 1897. One child, Josephine N.⁵, born North Haverhill May 1, 1906.

SOUTHARD

LEMUEL SOUTHARD³, farmer and bridge builder, Valley Fall, Vt.; married Jennie Moore. Falling from a bridge he was constructing at White River, he was drowned at the age of 28, leaving a widow and two children.

WILLIAM SOUTHARD² (Lemuel¹) born Valley Fall, Vt., Oct. 16, 1807; died Bath (Swiftwater) Oct. 28, 1891; married Feb. 4, 1833, Ann W., daughter of Timothy and Susan (White) Barron of Bath, granddaughter of Col. Timothy Barron of Haverhill. He began farming in Haverhill after his marriage, but some time after 1840 he sold his farm

and purchased another in Bath (Swiftwater) where he lived till his death. Eleven children born in Haverhill and Bath.

LEMUEL J. SOUTHARD³ (William², Lemuel¹) born in Bath; enlisted Feb. 27, 1864, First New Hampshire Cavalry, mustered out July 1, 1865; married Hannah, daughter ——— Drury of Easton. Farmer. Democrat. Owned the Lyman Noyes farm near Swiftwater till 1915 when he sold it and purchased a residence on Main Street, North Haverhill, where he now (1917) resides. Mrs. Southard is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the W. C. T. U.

SPALDING

EDWARD SPALDING¹, it is probable, came from England to Virginia about 1620 with his brother Edmund, and that later when the latter joined the Maryland Colony Edward came to Massachusetts. It is known that he settled in Braintree prior to 1640.

BENJAMIN SPALDING² (Edward¹) born Braintree, Mass., Apr. 7, 1643; married Oct. 30, 1668, Olive Farnall. Five children.

EDWARD SPALDING³ (Benjamin², Edward¹) second child, born June 18, 1672; died Canterbury, Conn., Nov. 29, 1740; lived in Chelmsford and Canterbury. Ten children.

EPHRAIM SPALDING⁴ (Edward³, Benjamin², Edward¹) born Canterbury, Conn., Apr. 3, 1700; died there 1776; married Abigail Bullard of Plainfield, Conn.; she died 1789, 90 years of age. Ten children born in Plainfield.

REUBEN SPALDING⁵ (Ephraim⁴, Edward³, Benjamin², Edward¹) born Plainfield, Conn., Feb. 26, 1728; died Tyringham, Mass., 1765; married Mary Pierce, born Nov. 15, 1728, died Sharon, Vt. 1826. Five children born Plainfield, Conn., and Tyringham, Mass.:

1. MARY⁶ b. June 19, 1748; m. Ebenezer Parkhurst, Sharon, Vt.
2. AZEL⁶ b. Plainfield; m. Alice Cole; d. Fairfax, Vt.
3. REUBEN⁶.
4. PEDEN⁶ (dau.) d. about 4 yrs. of age.
5. PHINEAS d. at age of 4 yrs.

REUBEN SPALDING⁶ (Reuben⁵, Ephraim⁴, Edward³, Benjamin², Edward¹) born Tyringham, Mass., Dec. 15, 1758; died Sharon, Vt., Sept. 15, 1849; married Jerusha Carpenter of Sharon, Vt., June 21, 1785. She died Dec. 7, 1827. Twelve children all born Sharon:

1. PIERCE⁷ b. Feb. 9, 1786.
2. POLLY⁷ b. Aug. 12, 1788; m., 1st, 1805, Benj. Vail. He d. 1807; m., 2d, Aug. 15, 1814, Oliver Fales. She d. Sharon, Vt., May 1864.
3. JOHN⁷ b. Jan. 16, 1790; d. Apr. 24, 1870.
4. JAMES⁷ b. Mar. 30, 1792; d. Mar. 15, 1858.
5. EUNICE⁷ b. Sept. 24, 1794; m. Ganis Leonard; d. Jan. 26, 1879.
6. SUSAN⁷ b. Oct. 25, 1796; m. Thos. Lovejoy; d. Jan. 10, 1871.
7. PHINEAS⁷.
8. JASON CARPENTER⁷ b. Apr. 29, 1801; m. Susan H. Trask Apr. 27, 1831. She d. Jan. 11, 1883; he d. Nov. 14, 1847.
9. AZEL⁷ b. Mar. 29, 1803; m. Maria T. Wainwright; d. Atchison, Kan., 1883.
10. LEVI⁷ b. Sept. 9, 1805; m. Julia Ann Caldwell; d. Jan. 3, 1871.
11. REUBEN⁷ b. July 22, 1807; grad. Dartmouth 1832; Harvard Medical School 1836; d. Worcester, Feb. 13, 1878.
12. CHARLES⁷ b. Aug. 23, 1812; d. Apr. 8, 1857; m. Jan. 1, 1839, Rebecca (Poole) Hunt of Hav., b. Feb. 2, 1815, d. July 20, 1855. Resided Montpelier, Vt. Eldest dau., Susan Rebecca, m., 1st, William Burke; 2d, Daniel K. Pearson of Chicago.

PHINEAS SPALDING⁷ M. D. (Reuben⁶, Reuben⁵, Ephraim⁴, Edward³, Benjamin², Edward¹) born Sharon, Vt., Jan. 14, 1799; married, first, Sept. 24, 1826, Caroline Bailey Lothrop of Lyndon, Vt.; born Aug. 15, 1803; died Haverhill Aug. 27, 1842; married, second, Sept. 17, 1843, Charlotte, daughter Capt. Benjamin Merrill of Haverhill, born

Dec. 6, 1814, died Apr. 4, 1887. Dr. Spalding died Oct. 29, 1897. Children by first wife:

1. CAROLINE ANASTASIA⁸ b. Lyndon, Vt., July 12, 1827; d. Hav. June 13, 1883. She received a thorough education; had great ability as a musician; taught music in Academy, and was organist in the Congregational Church for twenty years. A volume of her selected poems was published by her father in 1887 for private distribution only.
2. MARY GREENLEAF⁸ b. Sept. 12, 1834, Lyndon, Vt.; grad. Mt. Holyoke; m. Sept. 12, 1855, James H. Towle of New York City.

Children by second wife:

3. ADA LOUISA⁸ b. Hav. Sept. 16, 1844; m. Sept. 16, 1870, Henry D. Jones of New York City; resided in Plainfield, N. J.; he d. there Dec. 26, 1903. She resides Hav. Two chil.: (1) Mary Spalding Jones⁹ b. July 10, 1871; (2) Edward Allyn⁸ b. Mar. 19, 1882; grad. Cornell Univ. 1913; teacher Hav. Academy.
4. FRANK MERRILL⁸ b. June 1, 1848; m. May 10, 1876, at Falls City, Neb., Julia E. Kingman; resided at Lawrence, Kan.; was lumber merchant. His family living (1916) at Lincoln, Neb. Four chil.: (1) Phineas⁹ b. Apr. 21, 1877; (2) Harriett. Ingham⁹ b. Jan. 24, 1879; (3) Charlotte Merrill⁹ b. Apr. 20, 1883, m. Malcolm Glenn Wyer, librarian State University, Lincoln, Neb.; (4) Mary Louisa⁹ b. Nov. 5, 1888.

SPEED

PERLEY E. SPEED and Alice M. (Carey) Speed live in La Grange, Me. There have been born to them three children.

PERLEY E. SPEED was born Feb. 2, 1889; was educated at the Bethel (Me.) Academy and had his professional training at Atlanta, Ga.; came to Woodsville and opened an office here in Sept. 1914. Married Mar. 15, 1917, Mrs. Gertrude E. Sweet, born Jan. 5, 1878. She has one child, Miriam P. Sweet.

SQUIRES

JESSEE R. SQUIRES born Nunda, N. Y., Nov. 1845, son of Jesse and Jemima Robert Squires. He enlisted in Company C, 108th New York Volunteers in Aug. 1862, and served until the close of the war in 1865. He settled in Bradford, Vt., where he followed the business of paper hanger and painter until 1885, when he removed to Haverhill, and has since been engaged in farming there, except for six years spent in Lisbon. He has been prominent in G. A. R. circles, and has held various positions of public trust. A Democrat in political affiliation he has been the candidate of his party for legislative honors. He resides in the Col. Johnston house at the Corner which was remodelled and modernized in its appointments by Amos Tarleton in the early eighties. He married Margarette, daughter of Thomas A. and Mary J. (Tarleton) Barston of Piermont, born 1853. They have two children: 1, Jesse Roy born 1873, married Jan. 1899 Edith Walker; 2, Walter Hale born Dec. 1893.

STAHL

RUDOLPH MOSES STAHL, son of Moses and Jeannette (Wertheim) Stahl, born Gilseberg, Germany, Mar. 10, 1880; came to America in 1894, and made his home with his uncle, Hon. A. M. Stahl of Berlin. Came to Woodsville in the winter of 1907-08 and purchased the Weeks Block property, and the clothing store of Isaac Stern, who had died just previously. He made improvements in the block, and has conducted most successfully a clothing and gentleman's furnishing goods store. Republican in politics and actively interested in local affairs. Married Jan. 31, 1912, Gussie, daughter of Harris and Sarah Wertheim, born Lyndon, Vt., Apr. 7, 1885. Two children born in Woods-

ville: 1, Sarah Jeannette born June 24, 1914; 2, Harris Wertheim born Sept. 6, 1916.

Moses Stahl has been burgomaster of his village in Germany for thirty-five years. He had three sons and a son-in-law in the world war.

STEARNS

The entire community was shocked Aug. 23, 1915, by the news that Dr. Henry C. Stearns had been instantly killed at the railroad crossing near the Cottage Hospital, the automobile in which he was driving with his son having been struck by a passenger train. The son escaped without serious injury.

DR. HENRY CUTLER STEARNS, son of Josiah and Sarah Stearns, born Lovell, Me., Aug. 21, 1866; married Sept. 30, 1897, Mary Louise, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Swasey) Poor, born Feb. 23, 1874. Dr. Stearns received his academic education at Fryeburg (Me.) Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1896. Practicing for a short time in Bartlett and Warren, he came to Haverhill in 1898, where, except for a short time spent in Concord, he continued in successful practice until his death. He was greatly instrumental in introducing a water supply into the village and was treasurer of the company. They had one child, Joseph Poor Stearns, born Mar. 17, 1899. Their home is in a residence on Court Street, modern in all its appointments, completed just before the death of Dr. Stearns.

SWAN

PHINEAS SWAN¹ born 1751; married Tryphena Webster, born 1753, died Mar. 23, 1843. He died Jan. 16, 1829. They came to Haverhill previous to 1790 and lived first on Ladd Street, where Henry S. Bailey now (1917) lives. Later he built himself a home on what is known as the Beule place. He is described in deed from Ezekiel Ladd dated Apr. 2 as cordwainer.

BENJAMIN SWAN² (Phineas¹) born Dec. 1, 1783; married Dec. 23, 1811, Grace Carr of Piermont, born Oct. 10, 1787, died Apr. 25, 1851. He died Nov. 29, 1872; lived at Ladd Street. Six children born in Haverhill:

1. HENRY³ b. Sept. 1, 1814.
2. JANE³ b. Aug. 10, 1816; d. Mar. 17, 1888; m. Horace Goss of Waterford, Vt. Two chil: (1) William S. Goss b. Aug. 17, 1856; (2) Emma Grace Goss b. July 13 1864.
3. SUSAN B.³ b. Jan. 1, 1819; m. Joshua B. F. Woodward; d. Feb. 23, 1895. (See Woodward.)
4. CHARLES MORTON³ b. July 6, 1824; m. Adeline Shannon; lived Hooksett; d. Feb. 1, 1852. One child, Charles Morton⁴ b. Hooksett Oct. 22, 1849.
5. ELIZA A. b. June 23, 1826; m. John H. Webster of Pembroke; d. Aug. 23, 1906; lived in Pembroke. Three chil: (1) George Eugene, (2) Jennie McK., (3) Eddie Newton, all deceased.
6. GEORGE b. July 29, 1831, d. Oct. 5, 1843.

ISAAC SWAN² (Phineas¹) died Jan. 9, 1835, aged 36 years.

HENRY SWAN³ (Benjamin², Phineas¹) born Haverhill Sept. 1, 1814; married May 7, 1838, Sarah H. Gerald, born Cavendish, Vt., Mar. 25, 1818. He died July 2, 1895. She died Mar. 6, 1910. Two children:

1. RODNEY C.⁴ b. Apr. 8, 1839; d. July 24, 1839.
2. ELLA F.⁴ b. Jan. 22, 1843; m. Feb. 20, 1877, Henry S. Bailey. (See Bailey.)

CHARLES M. SWAN⁴ (Charles M.³, Benjamin², Phineas¹) born Oct. 22, 1849; died Dec. 18, 1911; married Dec. 22, 1883, Kate M., daughter of Augustus F. and Lucinda (Danforth) Thomas of Lyme, born 1859, died Apr. 1, 1895; married, second, Apr. 1, 1900, Ena Yarrington. Three children by first marriage:

1. GEORGE AUGUSTUS⁵ b. June 15, 1888; d. Aug. 16, 1906.

2. HUBERT RALPH⁵ b. Mar. 10, 1895.
3. HAROLD WESLEY⁵ b. Mar. 10, 1895.

One child by second marriage:

4. ARCHIE Y.⁵ b. June 9, 1901; d. June 16, 1901.

SWAN

WILLIAM SWAN came from Cumberland, R. I., and purchased a lot of land of 100 acres of William Cargill of Northumberland July 10, 1797, but he does not appear to have remained long in town. Bittinger says that Joshua and Israel Swan, brothers, were connected with him, and as they came to Haverhill about the same time they probably came from Cumberland, R. I.

JOSHUA SWAN, JR.² was born in 1767 and purchased lot No. 5 in the first range of 80-acre lots of Moody Bedel Apr. 16, 1796. He probably came to Haverhill about this time as his name as well as that of Joshua Swan¹—probably his father—appears in the list of ratable polls that year. Joshua Swan was moderator at a special town meeting in 1803, but Sept. 3, 1804, he conveyed his real estate to John Marsh, and in 1805 there appears in the non-resident list the "Joshua Swan farm."

ISRAEL SWAN² (Joshua¹) born Cumberland, R. I., 1768; came to Haverhill. He is described in deed of one-half of house lot which he purchased of Charles Johnston Sept. 18, 1791, as a hatter. He married (published Aug. 22, 1790) Abigail, daughter of Charles and Ruth Johnston, born Sept. 20, 1772, died May 1805. (See Johnston.) He married, second (published Oct. 16, 1809), Eliza Hale of Chester, born 1781, died Haverhill May 16, 1857. He died Mar. 9, 1822. Capt. Swan was an active and influential citizen of the town; was interested in the militia, served on the board of selectmen and filled various other town offices. He lived on the main street at the Corner, where the Exchange or Smith's Hotel afterwards stood and the old hotel on that site was erected by his son. Eight children, all born in Haverhill; by first marriage:

1. POLLY³ b. Nov. 12, 1791; m. Feb. 1, 1816, Jabez Brown.
2. NANCY³ b. June 30, 1794; m. Nov. 20, 1817, Rodney Carr, Piermont.
3. PHEBE³ b. July 13, 1796; m. Ansel Shepherd; d. June 2, 1822.
4. CHARLES JOHNSTON³ b. Apr. 2, 1797.
5. ISAAC³ b. June 12, 1799.
6. LIZA³ b. Sept. 13, 1802; d. Mar. 14, 1817.
7. FRYE³ b. 1805.

By second marriage:

8. ELIZA H.³ b. Sept. 1810; d. Mar. 20, 1817.

CHARLES J. SWAN³ (Joshua², Joshua¹) born Apr. 2, 1797; married Aug. 18, 1825, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Cynthia Hastings Ladd, born Haverhill Aug. 15, 1802. Charles J. Swan was active in the militia, and bid fair to take a prominent part in the affairs of the town. He went, however, soon after his marriage, to Ohio, where his family grew and held honorable and responsible positions.

In the Haverhill Cemetery, there is a lot containing three graves with headstone inscriptions as follows:

HENRY T. SWAN d. Oct. 10, 1883, ae. 54 yrs., 1 mo.

CHARLOTTE M., wife of Henry T. Swan, d. Dec. 6, 1874, ae. 27 yrs.

MARY JANE, dau. H. T. and C. M. Swan, d. May 8, 1889, ae. 15 yrs.

There are marriages and publishments recorded in the town clerk's office which indicate other Swan families in Haverhill:

Pub. Polly Swan to Daniel Connor Feb. 16, 1793.

Pub. Cloe Swan to Benj. Young July 13, 1794.

M. Tryphena Swan to John Pike Dec. 15, 1808.

M. Harriet N. Swan to Chas. Henry Gilford May 5, 1848.

SWASEY

JOHN SWASEY¹ and his two sons, Joseph and John Jr., came to Massachusetts and settled in Salem, Mass., as early as 1632. Tradition says they came from Wales. In legal documents where the name of John the senior appears the name is variously spelled Swasey, Swayze and Swezey. They were of Quaker faith, and the father and son, John, refusing to conform to the established Puritan Church and discipline were forced, soon after 1640, to leave the colony and settled on Long Island, first at Satanbel, and soon after at Southold on the extreme end of the island. Joseph took the Freeman's oath in 1632, conformed to the Puritan faith and remained in Salem.

JOSEPH² (John¹) born 1610/11; died Salem, Mass., 1709, at the age of nearly one hundred years. He married Mary —. Seven children.

JOSEPH³ (Joseph², John¹) eldest son and child, baptized in Salem Sept. 13, 1653; died 1710; married Oct. 16, 1678, Elisabeth Lambert of Salem. Three children.

JOSEPH⁴ (Joseph³, Joseph², John¹), youngest child and son, born Salem Aug. 10, 1685; died Newburyport, Mass., May 26, 1770; married Aug. 11, 1711, Elisabeth, daughter of Edward and Mary Sargent of Newburyport, born Saco, Me., Dec. 22, 1684, died Newburyport 1749. Seven children. Lived in Newburyport.

SAMUEL⁵ (Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Joseph², John¹), ship wright, eldest child and son, born Newburyport, Mass., June 10, 1712; died about 1800; married Jan. 30, 1735, in Newburyport, Hannah, daughter Stephen and Hannah (Jewett) Pearsons, born Rowley, Mass., Feb. 27, 1711. Five children.

MOSES⁶ (Samuel⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Joseph², John¹), cordwainer, eldest child and son, baptized in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 20, 1735; died Haverhill, Mass., Mar. 20, 1800; married, first in Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 25, 1755, Eunice Merchant, born 1735/36; died in Gloucester Sept. 16, 1760; married, second, July 20, 1761, in Exeter, N. H. (Brentwood Parish), Mehitable Page, daughter of Jonathan and Elisabeth Watts Dustin, died Haverhill, Mass., 1725. Twelve children.

OBADIAH SWASEY⁷ (Moses⁶, Samuel⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Joseph², John¹), tenth child and sixth son, born Haverhill, Mass., Mar. 20, 1775; died North Haverhill July 21, 1836; married (published Dec. 20, 1799) Nancy, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel and Sarah (Hazen) Merrill, born Newbury, Vt., Feb. 7, 1780, died North Haverhill Dec. 6, 1850. He learned the trade of carpenter and went to Newbury, Vt., before reaching his majority, his brother, Moses, having preceded him about 1790. After his marriage he lived in Newbury for a time in a house on the plains about one-fourth mile from the home and farm of his brother, Moses. In 180— he purchased the farm on the little Oxbow in Haverhill which had been owned by Capt. John Hazen, his wife's grandfather, and the extensive pine timbered lands on the plains in the vicinity. He engaged extensively in the sawing of lumber, and the village, now North Haverhill, that grew up about his saw- and grist-mills was known as "Swazey's Mills," and so many of the buildings being batted with pine slabs, it was also known for a half century or more as "Slab City." He was an enterprising and successful man, active in the affairs of the town, and was held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen. He was a skilled mechanic and one of his grandsons has in his possession and highly prizes a unique side roll-desk which was made by him a hundred years ago. They had thirteen children, the three eldest born in Newbury, Vt., the others in Haverhill:

1. BENJAMIN MERRILL⁸ b. May 13, 1800; d. in Hav. Jan. 13, 1877; unmi.
2. MARY ANN⁸ b. Jan. 7, 1802; m. John L. Woods. (See Woods.)
3. SAMUEL⁸ b. Feb. 23, 1804.
4. NANCY⁸ or ANN⁸ b. Apr. 27, 1805; m. Dr. Henry B. Leonard. (See Leonard.)
5. JOHN HAZEN⁸ b. Nov. 27, 1808; d. Boston, Mass., —; m. Dec. 11, 1837, Jane Prentice Kendall of Boston. He went to Portland, Me., about 1832, but removed to Boston in 1840; was engaged in mercantile business and was a money broker;

he was a man of great social qualities and attractive personality. They had four chil.: (1) Helen Hazen⁹, (2) John Quincy⁹, (3) Sarah Prentice⁹; these d. unm.; (4) Kate Day⁹ m. Cyrus Carpenter, d. without issue.

6. HANNAH⁸ b. Nov. 30, 1810; d. Aug. 20, 1837; unm.
7. LOUISE⁸ b. Mar. 17, 1813; d. at Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 2, 1876; m. Ephraim Sprague Elkins, and resided in Kenosha. Two chil.: (1) Louise b. Kenosha, Wis.; m. 1864 Gregory Hersom of Milwaukee, Wis., steamship captain; they have one dau., Maud, b. 1866. (2) Kate b. Dec. 18, 1844; d. Maywood, N. J., June 30, 1901; m. Apr. 25, 1864, Benj. P. Price who d. Mar. 27, 1902; they had one dau., Nina James, b. Jan. 12, 1866, m. 1902, Edward K. Patterson of Council Bluffs, Ia.
8. NATHANIEL MERRILL⁸ b. June 4, 1815; m. Mary M., dau. of Dr. Angier; d. June 4, 1893.
9. JANE⁸ b. Oct. 20, 1817; m. Col. Charles James who d. Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1904. Still living in Chicago, she retains much of the charm and vivacity which made her a favorite in social circles in her girlhood days. Mr. James was a lawyer who practiced in Milwaukee but prior to the Civil War went with Col. John C. Fremont to California where they lived for many years. Col. James was appointed by President Lincoln collector of the port of San Francisco. They had one s., Charles G. James.
10. FRANKLIN⁸ b. Dec. 18, 1819; d. Feb. 3, 1821.
11. SARAH LUCINDA⁸ b. Sept. 20, 1823; m. Joel M. Angier. (See Angier.)
12. MEHITABLE⁸ b. Aug. 6, 1824; d. Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1903; m. Aug. 9, 1852, Henry Kent Elkins, b. Peacham, Vt., Nov. 2, 1818, d. July 1901. He was a brother of Ephraim S. Elkins who m. her sister, Louise, and they were sons of Jonathan and Eunice Stoddard Elkins (see Elkins). Their only child d. young, but an adopted dau. m. June 12, 1880, Edward F. Daniels of Concord, Mich.
13. FRANKLIN b. May 30, 1827; d. Mar. 30, 1828.

3. SAMUEL SWASEY⁸ (Obadiah⁷, Moses⁶, Samuel⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Joseph², John¹) lawyer; born Newbury, Vt., Feb. 22, 1804; died Belvidere, Ill., Jan. 20, 1887. He fitted for college at Haverhill Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in the famous class of 1828. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but in 1831 went to southern Illinois where he engaged in teaching; in 1835 he returned to Haverhill and engaged in the practice of his profession. He served as moderator and selectman, was for a period of ten years register of probate for Grafton County, and represented Haverhill in the legislatures of 1839, '40, '42, '43, '46, '47 and '50, and in the latter year was also delegate to the constitutional convention. He was speaker of the New Hampshire House in 1842-43. During the administration of President Pierce he was inspector of customs at Portsmouth, but in 1857 he removed to Chicago, Ill.; in 1865 to Toulon and in 1886 to Belvidere where he died. He married —, 1840, Edith Augusta, daughter of Nathaniel and Sally (Horn) Holmes of Peterborough, born Oct. 9, 1821, died Wauhegan, Ill., Oct. 27, 1877. They had six children:

1. FRANKLIN HOLMES⁹ b. Hav. Jan. 31, 1845; d. by drowning June 30, 1853.
2. CHARLES JAMES⁹ b. Hav. Sept. 15, 1848. In business in Fort Worth, Tex.
3. CATHERINE⁹ b. Hav. Dec. 29, 1849; d. Mar. 5, 1852.
4. SAMUEL⁹ b. Hav. Mar. 8, 1852; d. Aug. 31, 1877, near Fort Worth, Tex.
5. EDITH AUGUSTA⁹ b. Portsmouth Dec. 22, 1854; m. Sept. 23, 1880, Alvon H. Keeler. Resides Cedar Rapids, Ia. Editor, postmaster. One child, Lawrence Swasey Keeler, b. Dec. 24, 1882.
6. EDWARD HOLMES⁹ b. Chicago Jan. 27, 1860; m. June 21, 1893, Lillian Elizabeth Hawley of Dunlap, Ia., b. Apr. 2, 1871. Lawyer, Dow City, Ia. Has been county attorney for Crawford County, Ia. Two chil.: (1) Helen Augusta¹⁰ b. Feb. 12, 1895; (2) — April 17, 1898.

8. NATHANIEL MERRILL SWASEY⁸ (Obadiah⁷, Moses⁶, Samuel⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Joseph², John¹) born Haverhill June 4, 1815; died Montpelier, Vt., June 4, 1893; married Sept. 30, 1841, Mary M., daughter Dr. John and Mary (Mason) Angier, born Apr. 11, 1817, died Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 24, 1897. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the Hazen farm, residing in the brick house near the Square owned in recent years by David Whitcher, and also did an extensive insurance business. Was a Democrat in

politics, town clerk, and treasurer in 1844-46; selectman in 1863, and represented the town in the legislature of 1872 and 1873. He sold his farm and removed to Montpelier, Vt., about 1880. One daughter, Mary Blanche⁹, born Feb. 28, 1851; married May 24, 1877, John B., son of Nathaniel Prentice and Elizabeth (Vail) Brooks. They reside in Montpelier, Vt. Have four children: (1,) Mary Edith born May 15, 1881; (2,) Ruth Swasey born Mar. 8, 1883; (3,) Alice born June 3, 1884, died June 13, 1886; (4,) John Lewis born July 31, 1889.

TAYLOR

THOMAS E. TAYLOR born Lowell, Mass., Nov. 23, 1843; married Nov. 28, 1866, Alice M., daughter Janes and Almira Elliott Glazier (see Glazier). He is of Scotch ancestry, the grandson of William Ross and Mary (Reid) Taylor, both of whom lived and died in Scotland; the son of William and Mary (Exley) Taylor. William was born in Paisley, Scotland, about 1812; came to America at the age of eighteen; died Westford, Mass., 1889; his wife was born in England, and died in Lowell 1844.

Mr. Taylor learned the carpenters' trade; enlisted in 1864; served in Signal Corps till discharged Nov. 10, 1865. Followed his trade in Lowell, Mass., and Suncook. Came to Haverhill in 1878, engaged in farming till 1882 when he entered the bridge and building department of the Boston and Maine Railroad, remaining till 1912 when he retired on account of ill health. Resided in Woodsville since 1894. Member Nathaniel Westgate Post, G. A. R. Methodist, Republican, Odd Fellow. Two children:

1. JAMES WILLIAM b. Apr. 11, 1868; d. by drowning June 3, 1881.
2. CARRIE b. May 2, 1873; m. Nov. 10, 1894, Fred A. Carr. (See Carr.) One child, Hazel, b. Aug. 29, 1895. Reside in Woodsville.

THAYER

ELMER H. THAYER, son of Henry and Sarah (Corley) Thayer, and grandson of Brewster Thayer of Landaff; born Bath June 17, 1867; married, first, Jennie, daughter of Robert Emerson of Piermont; married, second, Emma Frances, daughter Albert and Maria A. Hood of Woodsville, born 1879, died Dec. 31, 1906. Three children born in Woodsville:

1. JENNIE MAY b. Nov. 6, 1898.
2. THELMA M. b. Mar. 12, 1901; d. Mar. 28, 1915.
3. IDA M. b. Dec. 25, 1904.

Married, third, Mar. 3, 1908, Mrs. Alice L. Nutting: One child.

4. ELMER I. b. Aug. 23, 1911.

THAYER

F. EARL THAYER born Portland (Chautauqua County), N. Y., May 13, 1884, eldest son Austin J. and Jennie (Palmer) Thayer; married Dec. 15, 1908, Waverly, N. Y., Ethel, daughter Charles H. and Ida A. (Rubert) Reynolds, born Monroetown, Pa., June 5, 1887. Educated Jamestown (N. Y.) High School, and Jamestown Commercial College. Began newspaper work at age of twelve, as carrier for *Jamestown Daily All*. Learned printers' trade, and worked in Jamestown and Waverly, N. Y. Shortly after marriage he moved to Orleans, Vt., then to Montpelier. Came to Woodsville as foreman of *Woodsville News* Aug. 30, 1911. Formed company and purchased *News* plant Mar. 1, 1916. Attends Methodist Episcopal Church. Member Waverly (N. Y.) Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Republican. Three children:

1. ETHEL b. Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 15, 1910; d. in infancy.
2. MARTHA LOUISE b. Woodsville May 1, 1914.
3. HELEN JANETTE b. Woodsville Nov. 28, 1915.

THOMPSON

THOMAS THOMSON¹ born Oct. 3, 1742, near Alnwick, Northumberland, England; died Newburyport, Mass., Mar. 7, 1808; married Isabella White, born Glasgow, Scotland, May 16, 1743; died Newburyport Aug. 24, 1791.

THOMAS WHITE THOMPSON², son of Thomas and Isabella White Thomson, born Newburyport, Mass.; married Elizabeth Porter. (See Porter.)

CHARLES EDWARD³, son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth (Porter) Thompson, born Salisbury June 19, 1807; married May 20, 1835, Mary, daughter Mills and Sarah Porter Olcott of Hanover; died Cresskill, N. J., 1882. Prepared for college at the Salisbury Academy and graduated at Dartmouth 1828; read law with his brother, William C., one year at Plymouth, then travelled three years in South America and the South Seas, after which he engaged in trade in Mobile, Ala., until 1836. Returning to Plymouth he completed his law studies, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Haverhill Nov. 28, 1838. He remained in Haverhill until 1854 when he went to Chicago. The latter part of his life was spent at the home of his daughter in New Jersey. He was a man of marked ability with exceptionally brilliant social qualities, leading to habits which prevented what at one time promised professional success. Mrs. Thompson, a woman of charming personality, survived her husband several years. They had five children:

1. ISABELLA D. b. Mobile, Ala., Mar. 29, 1836; m. Charles Briggs of New York City. Resided in Cresskill, N. J.
2. HELEN H. b. Hanover Dec. 30, 1837; d. Jan. 25, 1847.
3. ALICE b. Hav. Nov. 30, 1840; d. Feb. 23, 1846.
4. CAROLINE BELL b. Hav. July 29, 1843.
5. RICHARD b. Hav. July 12, 1845; d. Chicago.

TILTON

SIDNEY D. TILTON, son of Daniel L. and Laura L. (Pike) Tilton, born in New Hampton Dec. 24, 1866; married June 31, 1891, Mary Williamine, daughter of Isaac K. and Belle A. (Simonds) George. Educated in the common schools of New Hampton and Sanbornton, and at the New Hampton Institute. Before reaching his majority he learned the business of laying concrete, and established himself in this business at Woodsville in 1890, and has since made the village his home and headquarters for his extensive business. He has had large contracts of street concreting in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, and also carries on a large lumber business, owning large tracts of timber. He owns the three-story Tilton Block in Woodsville, and is largely interested in other real estate. In politics he is a Republican. Two children:

1. GEORGE D. b. Mar. 6, 1892. In trucking business at Woodsville.
2. BLANCHE L. b. Mar. 6, 1892 (twin of George). Educated at St. Mary's, Concord, and in Boston. Resides at home.

TOWLE

CALEB TOWLE², son of Philip¹ and Isabel (Asten) Towle, born Hampton May 14, 1678; married Zipporah Brackett. Was one of the society for settling the Chestnut country in 1719 which in 1721 was incorporated as the town of Chester. Nine sons, three daughters.

ZECHARIAH TOWLE³ (Caleb², Philip¹) born Hampton Aug. 13, 1705; married May 15, 1728, Anne, daughter of William Godfrey. Lived in North Hampton. Seven children.

ISAAC TOWLE⁴ (Zechariah³, Caleb², Philip¹) born Feb. 23, 1735; married Feb. 17, 1754, Elizabeth, daughter Nathan and Dorcas (Johnson) Philbrick. Lived in Chester. Four children.

SIMON TOWLE⁵ (Isaac⁴, Zechariah³, Caleb², Philip¹) born May 22, 1759; married May 19, 1779, Eleanor, daughter Nathaniel and Mary Hall of Chester, born June 29, 1759. Lived in Chester till about 1805 when he removed to Haverhill, where he died Dec. 11, 1808. While living in Chester he took a prominent part in town affairs, was a soldier in the Revolution, a colonel of the militia, and representative for several years in the legislature. On coming to Haverhill he purchased the Asa Boynton tavern which, under his management and that of his son, Edward, who succeeded him, became one of the best-known hostleries of the old stage days. Col. Towle was a man of massive build and is said to have weighed upwards of four hundred and fifty pounds. Five children all born in Chester:

1. EDWARD⁶ b. Dec. 25, 1781.
2. HENRY⁶ b. Aug. 19, 1788.
3. CHARLES⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1792.
4. ELIZABETH⁶ b. Aug. 19, 1795; m. Nov. 17, 1814, Samuel Brooks of Newbury, Vt. He d. Mar. 23, 1849, ae. 56 yrs. Six chil.: (1) William Brooks b. Aug. 31, 1815; (2) Charles b. July 5, 1817; (3) Samuel b. Dec. 28, 1823; (4) Eleanor b. May 12, 1825; (5) George b. Feb. 17, 1828; (6) Edward b. July 6, 1830.
5. FREDERICK⁶ b. Nov. 23, 1797. A jeweler; spent most of his life in Tallahassee, Fla.; d. in New York City Oct. 30, 1857.

EDWARD TOWLE⁶ (Simon⁵, Isaac⁴, Zechariah³, Caleb², Philip¹) born Chester Dec. 25, 1781; married June 25, 1807, Nancy Elliott, born Chester 1785, died in Haverhill 1860. He died in Haverhill May 31, 1829. Succeeded his father in the management of the tavern. Was selectman in 1819. Five children born in Haverhill:

1. EMILY H. b. Mar. 10, 1810; d. May 22, 1829; unm.
2. ELIZABETH b. Aug. 10, 1812; m. Dr. Hiram Morgan; d. 1880. No chil.
3. ELEANOR H. b. July 25, 1816; m. George W. Chapman, lawyer at the Corner; she d. Feb. 19, 1891; he d. Aug. 11, 1896. No chil.
4. NANCY E. b. Nov. 1, 1818; m. Oct. 8, 1846, George S. Towle of Lebanon, lawyer and editor.
5. SYLVESTER CHARLES b. July 25, 1822. Lived in Canada.

HENRY TOWLE⁶ (Simon⁵, Isaac⁴, Zechariah³, Caleb², Philip¹) born Chester Aug. 19, 1788; married Susan, daughter James and Mary Ann Pierce of Chester, born May 30, 1788, died July 25, 1838. He died Mar. 28, 1867. Jeweler, and proprietor of drug and book store for many years at the Corner. Seven children born in Haverhill:

1. SIMON⁷ b. June 23, 1817.
2. JAMES H. b. Aug. 18, 1819.
3. FREDERICK⁷ b. July 7, 1822; d. Jan. 25, 1825.
4. ISABELLA⁷ b. Feb. 13, 1825; d. Apr. 13, 1825.
5. MARY ANTOINETTE⁷ b. Apr. 24, 1827; m. Aug. 1852 Horace Hunt. Two chil.: (1) Susan Emily Hunt m. C. Markell, Sydney, Australia; two chil.: (a) Horace Francis Markell, lawyer; (b) Leoline. (2) Antoinette Hunt m. Dr. E. B. Dench, New York; one child, Catherine Dench, m. Russell Hawks.
6. SUSAN EMILY⁷ b. Aug. 22, 1829; d. Mar. 1, 1848.
7. FREDERICK⁷ b. June 24, 1832.

CHARLES TOWLE⁶ (Simon⁵, Isaac⁴, Zechariah³, Caleb², Philip¹) born Sept. 7, 1792; married Jan. 14, 1828, Lucy Bellows, born Jan. 1, 1805. Four children: 1, Eleanor born Aug. 31, 1828; 2, Charles B. born Mar. 13, 1830; 3, Emily born Apr. 25, 1833; 4, Charles E. born May 11, 1837.

SIMON TOWLE⁷ (Henry⁶, Simon⁵, Isaac⁴, Zechariah³, Caleb², Philip¹) born June 23, 1817; married, first, Oct. 16, 1845, Rebecca Parkhill, died Tallahassee, Fla.; married, second, Oct. 6, 1852, Harriet Hunt of Haverhill, born May 4, 1829, died Mar. 16, 1896, Detroit, Mich. He died in New York Apr. 13, 1879. He was a lawyer, and resided at Tallahassee, Fla., Detroit, Mich., Hartford and Middletown, Conn., Washington and New York. Five children; by first marriage:

1. SUSAN ANNETTE⁸ b. July 13, 1847, at Tallahassee; d. Sept. 7, 1867.

By second marriage:

2. EMILY PRESCOTT⁶ b. Dec. 31, 1853; m. Nov. 14, 1878, William T. Cushing of Chicago, b. Aug. 28, 1844, d. Chicago Dec. 19, 1812. Two chil.: (1) Margaret Hunt Cushing b. June 20, 1887, d. Dec. 17, 1890; (2) Thurber Wesson Cushing b. Mar. 5, 1891.
3. FREDERICK⁸ b. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 11, 1858; m. Alice Hubbard. One child, Prescott King Towle⁹, b. Oct. 19, 1890, d. Jan. 7, 1917.
4. HENRY⁸ b. July 13, 1863, at Hartford, Conn. El Paso, Tex.
5. WILLIAM CONRAD⁸ b. Newark, N. J., Nov. 23, 1869; d. Chicago, July 25, 1896.

JAMES H. TOWLE⁷ (Henry⁶, Simon⁵, Isaac⁴, Zechariah³, Caleb², Philip¹) born Aug. 18, 1819; married Sept. 12, 1855, Mary Greenleaf, daughter Dr. Phineas and Caroline (Lothrop) Spalding of Haverhill born Sept. 12, 1834, Lyndon, Vt., died —. He died Haverhill May 1904. He was engaged in jewelry trade in New York City. One child, Carrie A. Towle⁸, born —. Resides in Haverhill.

WALLACE

WILLIAM K. WALLACE, son of James and Ann (Gibson) Wallace, born Newbury, Vt., Oct. 9, 1833; married Jan. 20, 1859, Harriet C., daughter Arad S. and Mary Ann (Griffin) Kent of Newbury. She was born Lowell, Mass., Apr. 8, 1833. He died Haverhill (Woodsville) Nov. 24, 1909. He learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler, and carried on that business in Newbury from 1855 to 1872, except for his nine months service in Company H, Twelfth Vermont Volunteers during the war for the Union. Was engaged in manufacture of jewelry in Boston 1872-74, and was in the watch and jewelry business in Woodsville 1875-89. In the latter year he bought a farm near Woodsville, which gained an enviable reputation as the Wallace Hill horse farm, where he resided until his death, a trainer and dealer in fine horses. Mrs. Wallace still (1915) resides on the farm which is carried on by her nephew, Harry Kent. Mrs. Wallace is a great-granddaughter of Col. Jacob Kent, one of the pioneers in the settlement of Newbury, captain of a company serving in the conquest of Canada in the old French War, and during the War of the Revolution commanded a Co's regiment at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in Oct. 1777.

JAMES WALLACE, the father of William K., born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 28, 1794, and came to America with his parents, settling in Newbury in 1801.

WARD

SAMUEL THORPE WARD born in Hanover in 1814; died at home of his daughter, Mrs. R. C. Drown, Horse Meadow; married Emeline W. Eastman, daughter of Moses Eastman of Lyman (William⁴, Jonathan³, Thomas², Roger¹), born Lyman Oct. 17, 1823, died North Haverhill Oct. 1881. Farmer; lived in Landaff and Haverhill. Seven children:

1. MINA b. May 30, 1845; m. (pub. Apr. 9, 1864) John C. Shelley, b. 1843; served in Union Army; d. June 29, 1879. Of their children, Cora B. b. Oct. 1871, d. Sept. 14, 1872; Mattie B. b. 1866, m. Jan. 31, 1887, Charles K. Carleton, 2d wife (see Carleton); m., 2d, June 21, 1885, Richard C. Drown, s. of Amos and Olive, b. Hav. 1831; was soldier in Union Army in same company with J. C. Shelley; d. at Horse Meadow.
2. CALEB F. b. Nov. 28, 1847; m. Ann, dau. Savory Gordon of Landaff; lives in Lyme. One child, Perley Ward.
3. MARTHA M. b. Nov. 3, 1848; d. Aug. 3, 1864.
4. LOIS A. b. Apr. 27, 1851; d. Apr. 26, 1855.
5. INEZ F. b. Oct. 3, 1856; d. July 1864.
6. SIDNEY b. May 3, 1861; d. July 1864.
7. CLINTON R. b. Feb. 17, 1864; m. Jan. 19, 1886, Minnie L., dau. of Nelson and Lucinda (French) Hannaford of Hav.; railroad employee; resides in Woodsville. She d. Aug. 11, 1915, ae. 56. Four chil.: (1) Harold N. b. Nov. 17, 1888; d. Feb. 16, 1889; (2) Leon Clinton b. Oct. 30, 1890; (3) Reymer E. b. July 19, 1892; (4) Loeita E. b. Sept. 21, 1905.

WARREN

BENJAMIN L. WARREN¹ born Aug. 27, 1803; married Mar. 27, 1828, Lucy Barton, born Apr. 12, 1795. He died June 27, 1867. She died Apr. 9, 1886. Two children:

1. BENJAMIN F.² b. June 25, 1829; m. Mary L. Stearns July 5, 1851; d. Sept. 12, 1899. One child, Sarah E.³ b. Oct. 2, 1859; d. May 4, 1878.
2. ASHAEL L.² b. June 4, 1835; m. Apr. 7, 1857, Lucia L. Heath, b. in 1831, d. May 11, 1914. He d. Aug. 26, 1907. Five chil.: (1) Justin J. b. May 9, 1858, d. Mar. 23, 1863; (2) Ora M. b. Oct. 15, 1861, d. Mar. 31, 1863; (3) Octavia M. b. Jan. 17, 1867, m. Ernest W. Jeffers; (4) Weston B. b. May 11, 1869, d. June 30, 1886; (5) Easton A. b. Oct. 31, 1875, d. Sept. 4, 1876, lived in Benton on the road through the Flats; contracted for and cut many thousand cords of wood in Benton for use of locomotives on B. C. & M. R. R.; moved to Haverhill about 1883. While in Benton he filled various town offices and after coming to Haverhill served as selectman.

WEBSTER

CAPT. DAVID WEBSTER⁶ (Col. David⁵, Stephen⁴, Nathan³, Nathan², John¹) born Hollis Nov. 30, 1763; married Nov. 18, 1785, Lydia Cummings, born Aug. 31, 1769. His parents removed to Plymouth 1764. Prominent in the militia there; deputy sheriff many years; came to Haverhill in 1799 and was jailer till 1816; held that position at the time of the murder of Starkweather and Freeman by Josiah Burnham. He is said to have built the house where Samuel T. Page now lives. He died Plymouth June 4, 1844; she died Sept. 2, 1865, aged 96. Thirteen children:

1. DAVID⁷ b. May 9, 1786; d. Hav. Sept. 29, 1801.
2. SAMUEL C.⁷ b. June 28, 1788; m. Catherine, dau. Moor Russell. (See Russell.)
3. ELIZA C.⁷ b. Oct. 15, 1790; m. Oct. 20, 1808, George Woodward; d. July 4, 1809. (See Woodward.)
4. LYDIA b.⁷ June 18, 1792; m. Dec. 28, 1809, George Woodward; d. May 8, 1815. (See Woodward.)
5. HARRIET⁷ b. Mar. 17, 1794; m. Dec. 16, 1813, Dea. Henry Barstow. (See Barstow.)
6. SUSAN S.⁷ b. June 1796; d. July 19, 1818.
7. RALPH⁷ b. May 25, 1798; m. Ann Eliza Cushing; d. Cincinnati, O., 1827.
8. ARTHUR LIVERMORE⁷ b. Hav. June 11, 1800; sheriff Grafton County, 1840-45; d. Jan. 12, 1872, at Grand Rapids, Mich.
9. MARY LAWRENCE⁷ b. Hav. May 7, 1802; m. Sept. 29, 1819, John Ward.
10. ANN MARIA⁷ b. Hav. Sept. 8, 1804; d. unm. Oct. 15, 1835.
11. JANE LIVERMORE⁷ b. Oct. 22, 1807; d. Apr. 4, 1818.
12. A DAUGHTER⁷ b. June 18, 1810; d. same month.
13. ELIZABETH CLOUGH⁷ b. Oct. 20, 1813; d. May 17, 1836.

SAMUEL C. WEBSTER⁷ born Plymouth June 28, 1788; died Haverhill July 13, 1835. Was high sheriff. Graduated from Dartmouth in 1808 and was admitted to the bar at Plymouth. He was a man of marked ability and influence. He married Catherine, daughter of Moor Russell of Plymouth.

STEPHEN P. WEBSTER became a citizen of Haverhill early in the closing years of the 18th century and was clerk of the court from 1805 till his death, some time in the 40's, at the age of 70 years. He lived in a large two-story house on the left as you go east, the house where Rev. Ethan Smith lived about 1790-1800. He was a Harvard graduate and held the principalship in 1798-1800. He became a lawyer, and Haverhill honored itself in honoring him. He was moderator no less than thirteen times, selectman no less than sixteen, representative three times and councillor in 1829. He was a man of culture and urbaneness of manners and of high character. He was leader of the singing in the old Ladd Street Meetinghouse, and his peculiar gestures in marking the time made a deep impression on the young people of the day. His wife, Mary P., was born in Atkinson Feb. 15, 1775, and died Nov. 14, 1856. *"The pair had been denied chil-

* Reminiscences of the Corner, p. 16.

dren, in order it would seem, that the love with which her heart abounded might be shed far and wide penetrating places otherwise loveless and forlorn, and ascend to the exalted source and worthy object of it. . . . On Sunday mornings in summer we were sent to our chambers, each with a tract to await the hour of preparation for a more serious duty, and her familiar hail at the foot of the stairs, 'Now, boys, you may lay aside your tracts and go into the garden and gather your carraway, and then it will be time to set out for meeting.' That sort of nosegay was deemed to be the thing for the holy hour, and to say the truth, it has to this day the odor of sanctity to my nostrils." Mr. Webster's father was a leading citizen of Landaff.

COL. MOSES WEBSTER and Sarah (Kimball) Webster were prominent in Landaff society. Of his ten children three lived in Haverhill. Mrs. David Quimby was the last survivor of these children.

JOHN V. WEBSTER was for many years engaged in business in Haverhill. He carried on a tannery in company with the late James A. Currier, and later was agent of the Haverhill Paper Co. He was born in 1790, died Oct. 16, 1866. He married Sarah H. Perkins of Lyme, born 1820, died Oct. 19, 1889.

JAMES P. WEBSTER, brother of John, born 1813 (?); died Feb. 16, 1876, aged 63 years. He married Rebecca M. English, born 1818 (?), died Mar. 8, 1898, aged 80 years. They had one child, Eliza W., who married Dec. 18, 1860, Hiram S. Kellum. He died July 15, 1877, aged 42 years. She died July 11, 1890, aged 49 years, 9 months. One son, James H., died Sept. 1, 1868, aged 2 years, 6 months. He was moderator twelve years in succession, going out when the Democrats came into power in 1866, and was one of the selectmen in 1855 and 1856.

AUGUSTA G. WEBSTER, daughter of Walter and Catherine Webster, died Sept. 17, 1853, aged 9 years.

WEBSTER

ALMON G. WEBSTER, son of Orris D., and Mary M. (Keyser) Webster, born Franklin Aug. 6, 1863; married Dec. 21, 1884, Emma, daughter John and Adeline M. (Rogers) Stevens. Entered the employ of railroad as fireman in 1880; has been locomotive engineer since 1885. One son, Ralph E. engine dispatcher B. & M. R. R., Woodsville. Democrat, Odd Fellow. Attendants on services of Methodist Episcopal Church. Reside in Woodsville.

WEED

EBEN C. WEED, son of William F. and Susan (Stearns) Weed, born Grafton, Vt., June 12, 1841; died Haverhill Feb. 3, 1910; married Dec. 10, 1865, Helen Frances, daughter of James and Rachel (Hilliard) Burns of Topsham, Vt. Mr. Weed enlisted at Haverhill Sept. 3, 1861, in Company I, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and served till honorably discharged Aug. 28, 1865, holding a commission as first lieutenant. He saw service at Port Royal, Fort Fisher, Petersburg and Cold Harbor. On his return from the army he was employed in the paper mill at the Brook, then went into the lumber business in Topsham, Vt., for six years, returning to the Haverhill paper mill for seven years more. In 1885 he was appointed deputy sheriff and jailer serving six years. In 1892 he purchased the residence, store and stock of F. T. Kisan at the Brook and conducted the business of a general store, till a few years before his death. He was a member of Nathaniel Westgate Post, G. A. R., of Grafton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in politics an uncompromising Republican. Their only son and child, Allen C. Weed, died at the age of nineteen.

WEEKS

LEONARD WEEKS¹ came to America from England previous to 1655 in which year he was witness to a bond in York County, Mass. (now Maine). He received a grant of eight acres of land in Portsmouth, now Greenland, June 29, 1656; died Greenland 1707; married 1667 Mary, daughter Dea. Samuel Haines of Portsmouth. Six children born Greenland.

CAPT. SAMUEL² (Leonard¹), second son Leonard and Mary Weeks, born Dec. 14, 1670; married Elinor, daughter Samuel Haines, Jr., of Greenland, born Aug. 23, 1675. He died Nov. 19, 1736. Seven children born in Greenland.

JOHN³ (Capt. Samuel², Leonard¹), second, son Capt. Samuel and Elinor Weeks, born 1702; cordwainer in Greenland and Epping; married Hannah ——. Joined the church in 1728. Eight children.

BENJAMIN⁴ (John³, Capt. Samuel², Leonard¹), youngest son John and Hannah Weeks, born Epping Apr. 26, 1742; married about 1761 Marion Hanniford, born Feb. 28, 1741. Lived in Epping; later resided in Deerfield, then in Wentworth; settled as farmer in Piermont.

JOHN⁵ (Benjamin⁴, John³, Capt. Samuel², Leonard¹), eldest son of Benjamin and Marion Weeks, born Oct. 26, 1762; married Esther, daughter, Hubbard and Eunice Spencer, born Sept 17, 1769, died Dec. 6, 1833. He died Piermont where he lived, farmer, Jan. 3, 1841. He gave the town of Piermont land for the town cemetery. There were nine children.

ENOCH R.⁶ (John⁵, Benjamin⁴, John³, Capt. Samuel², Leonard¹) eldest son of John and Esther Weeks, born Piermont Mar. 5, 1787; died Warren Jan. 26, 1867; married Mar. 2, 1814, Sally Merrill, born May 9, 1793. Farmer and hotel keeper in Warren. Ten children.

ENOCH R., JR.⁷ (Enoch R.⁶, John⁵, Benjamin⁴, Capt. Samuel², Leonard¹), ninth of the ten children of Enoch R. and Sally K. Merrill Weeks, born Warren Apr. 13, 1831; married Oct. 5, 1854, Melissa H. Metcalf, born July 27, 1834. Merchant in Warren till 1872 when he removed to North Haverhill, and kept a country store successfully until it was destroyed by fire about 1886. He was town clerk 1874-95, and town treasurer for nearly this entire period. In politics was an uncompromising Democrat, and was prominent in the councils of his party. He was one of the promoters of the North Haverhill Granite Company, which for some years operated quarries on Brier Hill, but the enterprise was not financially successful. He was held in high esteem by his townsmen, and was one of the foremost citizens of North Haverhill. He died May 8, 1908. She died. Six children all born in Warren.

1. FRANK M.⁸ b. Oct. 3, 1856; d. May 29, 1858.

2. HERBERT⁸ b. July 16, 1859; d. Apr. 7, 1865.

3. HATTIE⁸ b. Aug. 20, 1862; d. Nov. 9, 1872.

4. SARAH LIZZIE⁸ b. Nov. 12, 1864; m. Feb. 24, 1886, Chas. P. Page. (See Page.)

5. MARY MELISSA⁸ b. Apr. 14, 1867; m. Aug. 17, 1891, Samuel, s. of James and Augusta Weeks Mattocks, Kansas City, Mo. Two chil.: (1) Muriel E. b. June 3, 1894; (2) Millicent E. b. Dec. 17, 1896.

6. EMMA C.⁸ b. Sept. 23, 1869; m. June 17, 1903, Frank E., s. of Amos P. and Harriet J. (Potter) Oliver. Resides Malden, Mass.

JONATHAN WEEKS⁶ (John⁵, Benjamin⁴, John³, Capt. Samuel², Leonard¹), fourth son of John and Esther (Spencer) Weeks, born June 29, 1794; died Nov. 1836; married June 25, 1718, Betsey (Brown) Huse, born June 4, 1794, died Jan. 30, 1847; tanner and shoemaker at Lyndon, Vt. Six children.

CHARLES MARSHALL WEEKS⁷ (Jonathan⁶, John⁵, Benjamin⁴, John³, Samuel², Leonard¹), youngest son of Jonathan and Betsey (Huse) Weeks, born Lyndon, Vt., May 21, 1835; married 1857 Jane, daughter of Roswell Wilmot, born Mar. 10, 1836, and who died

Aug. 3, 1899. He died in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 20, 1887. Mr. Wilmot was born in Sheffield, Vt., and had purchased what is known as the Wilmot farm on the line of the railroad above Woodsville. Children: 1, Nellie; 2, George Lewis died Oct. 19, 1864, aged 4 years, 10 months; 3, Jennie May; 4, Charles; 5, Lovicea; 6, Clara; 7, Cora; 8, Frank; 9, Bertha.

Mr. Weeks on coming to Woodsville in 1859 engaged in trade and proceeded to place Woodsville on the map as a center for out of town trade. First of all he was a Democrat, and was the moderator of the town meetings in Haverhill beginning in 1871 till 1884, with the exception of 1874 when Henry P. Watson was elected and 1879 when Enoch G. Parker was elected. He was representative in 1868, and also again in 1869. He was appointed postmaster in 1860. Built the Weeks block and the E. B. Mann residence the first buildings on that side of the railroad.

WEEKS

FRED G. WEEKS, D. D. S., born Chatham Apr. 23, 1869, son of James H. and Lois A. Weeks; educated in the Chatham schools and Fryeburg Academy and the Boston Dental College, graduating in the class of 1894. He immediately located in Woodsville, and has a successful practice. Mason, Odd Fellow, Universalist. Married Mar. 29,—— Clara A. Dickinson, daughter Curtis and Flora Lang Dickinson of Barnet, Vt., born 1870. Six children born Haverhill (Woodsville):

1. MARION MAXINE b. Jan. 31, 1899.
2. MADELINE MARIE b. Jan. 15, 1901.
3. WILFRED HOLMES b. Dec. 25, 1904.
4. CLARICE JEANNETTE b. Feb. 8, 1907.
5. CAROLYN RUTH b. Aug. 20, 1910.
6. ALBION LANG b. May 13, 1913.

WELLS

1. THOMAS WELLS was a native of Essex, a shiretown in England on the North sea. Tradition says he came to America, concealing himself in a empty water cask, on an outgoing vessel. He landed in Massachusetts, but went immediately to Rhode Island.

2. HUGH born Essex; married there and ultimately came to New England.

3. THOMAS born about 1620 in England; came to Hadley, Mass., and died there 1676; married Mary.

4. EPHRAIM, son of Thomas and Mary, born about 1674; married Jan. 23, 1696, Abigail Allis. Lived in Colchester, Conn.

5. EPHRAIM, son of Ephraim and Abigail, born 1726; married Lydia Chapman.

6. EZEKIEL, son of Ephraim and Lydia, was born July 22, 1745. Was a grantee of Canaan as was also his father, Ephraim. Ezekiel went to Canaan prior to 1769, and settled in that town. He married Nov. 25, 1779, Phebe Meacham who was 15 years and 6 months old. In the first ten years of their married life they had nine children, and in 1809, they were the parents of eighteen children.

7. ENOS, seventh son and tenth child of Ezekiel and Phebe, born Feb. 14, 1791.

ENOS WELLS¹ of Canaan settled in Coventry (now Benton) in 1816 on the South road so-called in what became known as "the Wells neighborhood." For a period of more than thirty years he was prominent in all the affairs of that town, social, religious, political (see Coventry—Benton, Whitchee, pp. 40–41). He was born in 1791, and died Oct. 16, 1862. He was twice married, first, to Lois —— who died Apr. 4, 1821, aged 31 years. Children by this marriage died in infancy. He married, second, Sally Clark of Landaff who died Oct. 18, 1894, aged 93 years, 7 months. (For ancestry see above.) Four children by second marriage, born in Benton: 1, Caleb²; 2, George²; 3, Enos C.²; 4, Chester² born July 7, 1842.

CALEB WELLS² (Enos¹) born Oct. 19, 1826; married, first, Nov. 11, 1847, Martha H., daughter Sylvester Gordon of Landaff, born Sept. 11, 1828, died Feb. 21, 1871; married second, Lucy Ann, sister of first wife, born Jan. 22, 1827, died Dec. 20, 1899. He died Nov. 24, 1912. Like his father he was a prominent figure in the affairs of Benton till his removal to Haverhill about 1869. He was educated in the common schools and at Newbury Seminary; was active in church work,—a Methodist till after his removal to Haverhill where he became identified with the Advent Church,—and was interested in all matters pertaining to the social and educational welfare of his town. He was for many years superintendent of schools, collector of taxes, and served several years on the Board of Selectmen. He represented the town in the legislature in 1867 and 1868. When he moved to Haverhill he purchased a farm near the Union Meetinghouse at the Centre where he lived till his death, doing quite an extensive business, in addition to his farming, in shipping potatoes to the Boston market. He served four years as one of the Haverhill selectmen, 1882–86, and was chairman of the board in 1883–84. One of the recognized leaders of the Haverhill Democracy, he was always optimistic in defeat, and had the untiring persistence which taught his political opponents that it was unsafe to leave him out of their reckoning in political contests. In his later years it was his ambition to live to see the election of another Democratic president, an ambition which was gratified a few days before his death in 1912. Five children born in Benton:

1. HELEN A.³ b. June 10, 1849; m. Sept. 7, 1871, George C. Clifford of Hav.; d. Hav. Nov. 8, 1897.
2. ELLA G.³ b. Nov. 11, 1857; m. Nov. 11, 1877, Edwin U. Hamblett of Hav. Resides in Hav. No chil.
3. HERBERT E.³ m. Ida McGiverny; two chil.; was a freight conductor on B. & M. R. R.; killed by overhead bridge at Pike.
4. SCOTT³ b. Oct. 29, 1865; d. 1907; m. Belle Hadlock; was a conductor on B & M. R. R.
5. ADDIE BELL³ b. Sept. 11, 1867; d. Jan. 5, 1869.

GEORGE WELLS² (Enos¹) born Mar. 18, 1828; married Oct. 14, 1849, Caroline Burbank, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Lovejoy) Morse of Haverhill (see Morse), born May 24, 1830, died May 8, 1905. He died July 29, 1905. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Benton till about 1865 when he removed to Haverhill, purchasing the Daniel Morse farm, near that of his father-in-law, Jacob Morse, where he lived until his death. While in Benton he served as town clerk and selectman, and was recognized as one of the town's most useful citizens. In religious faith he was a Methodist, in politics a Democrat, an industrious citizen, a substantial farmer. Six children:

1. ALBINUS MORSE³ b. Benton July 17, 1850; m. July 25, 1883, Harriet Gray of White River Junction, Vt. Two chil.: (1) Flora Gertrude⁴ b. 1885; (2) Ernest Rockwood⁴ b. 1889. Veteran passenger conductor on Vermont Central Railroad. Lives in St. Albans, Vt.
2. STELA ELLA³ b. Benton July 6, 1854; m. Mar. 6, 1877, Solomon Newell of Hav. (See Newell.)
3. FLAVIUS M.³ b. Benton Nov. 20, 1860; m. Apr. 5, 1884, Nellie Drake. Farmer at Center Hav. Two chil.: (1) Carrie Glayde b. 1886; (2) Eva May b. 1890.
4. FRANK EUGENE³ b. Benton Feb. 16, 1863; m. Aug. 10, 1887, Martha P., dau. Lyman and Hittie Southard of Hav., b. Hav. 1862. Three chil.: (1) Mabel Hattie⁴ b. Feb. 7, 1891; (2) Earl Eugene⁴ b. June 14, 1893; (3) Hazel⁴ b. July 5, 1895. Reside Lynn, Mass. City marshal, deputy sheriff, sheriff.
5. ARTHUR GEORGE³ b. Hav. Sept. 25, 1867; m. June 12, 1893, Jean G. Brown. Child: (1) Frank Forest⁴ b. Mar. 25, 1894. Resides Lynn, Mass. Police official.
6. FRED PERCY³ b. Hav. Aug. 31, 1870; m. June 24, 1894, Flora, dau. William and Maria Burnham of Bath. Child (1) Madeline Eunice b. Feb. 24, 1895; m. James W. Young, automobile dealer, N. Hav. F. P. Wells conducts general store in Bath (Swiftwater).

ENOS CLARK WELLS² (Enos¹) born Mar. 30, 1830; married Jan. 1, 1852, Annette, daughter Jacob and Hannah (Lovejoy) Morse (see Morse). Resided in Lynn, Mass.,

and Manchester. Died Manchester 190-. Theatre manager. Four children: 1, Arresta Malvina¹ born Mar. 14, 185-. 2, Fred Enos¹ born Lynn, Mass., Aug. 16, 1857; married Martha Ellen Newcomb. Resides in Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Wells has purchased the homestead farm of his grandfather, Jacob Morse, in School District No. 10, and has recently erected up-to-date buildings, intending, it is said, to make it his home in the not distant future. 3, Etta Blanch⁴ born Lynn, Mass., —; married George K. Poole. 4, Maude Arlie⁴ born Lynn, Mass., Dec. 13, 1873.

WESTGATE

JOHN WESTGATE¹ married Grace Church of Tiverton, R. I. Later removed to Plainfield, N. H.

EARL WESTGATE² married Elizabeth Waite and settled on a farm in Plainfield.

NATHANIEL WAITE WESTGATE³ was born in Plainfield Jan. 26, 1801. He was educated in the common schools and graduated at the Kimball Union Academy in 1820. He did not enter college on account of his health, but taught school winters, read law with Charles Flanders of Plainfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He began practice in Enfield, where he lived till 1856, when he was appointed register of probate and removed to Haverhill. While in Enfield he held the office of school superintendent, was town clerk, and was postmaster. He filled the office of register of probate for a period of five years when he was appointed judge of probate. He retired in 1871 on reaching the age limit. He represented Haverhill in the legislature of 1861. In all these positions of trust and honor he was a faithful and trustworthy officer, bringing to his public duties a patience, fidelity and integrity which made him justly esteemed in the community in which he lived, as well as by the larger public which he served so long. He built up in Enfield a large practice, which he continued as far as his official duties would permit. He always felt a deep interest in all public matters, and shared with his fellow townsmen in all burdens for the advancement of society. He was a Republican and attended the Congregational Church. He died Dec. 16, 1890. He married, first, Lydia Jane Prentiss, daughter of Dr. Prentiss of Springfield. She was born in 1808, married in 1835. No children. He married, second, Louise Tyler, daughter of Austin Tyler of Claremont, Mar. 14, 1842. She was born Mar. 30, 1818, and died Mar. 6, 1895. Six children born in Enfield:

1. TYLER⁴ b. Dec. 2, 1843; d. June 6, 1917; m., 1st, Aug. 30, 1881, Malone, N. Y., Lucretia M. Sawyer, b. 1842, d. Jan. 16, 1884; m., 2d, Phebe Jane Bean, Aug. 15, 1888. She was b. Sept. 27, 1860, and d. Jan. 28, 1894. There were two chil. by second wife: (1) Louise Bean⁵ b. Hav. July 17, 1890; (2) Elsie Mae⁵ b. Hav. Apr. 18, 1892. Both daughters were educated at Hav. Academy and the Bradford Academy for Young Ladies at Bradford, Mass. They received their musical education from private teachers in Boston, Mass. They are members of the Eastern Star, and are both members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Westgate was educated at Hav. and Kimball Union academies, graduating from the latter in 1864. He was assistant clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Grafton County from Apr. 11, 1865, to 1871; registrar of probate from 1871 to 1874, when he was dropped by the Democratic ascendancy, again registrar from 1876 to 1879. He was clerk of the New Hampshire Senate from 1876 till 1877; postmaster at Hav. from 1881 to 1885 and was registrar of probate from 1889 to 1890, when he was appointed judge of probate, which place he held till 1913 when he was retired on reaching the age limit. He was in trade for a time in company with Joseph Poor. He held various town offices, was town auditor for several years and delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1902. While he was not a lawyer, he made a most excellent judge, his long training under his father giving exceptional facilities for his duties as judge almost from the start. His retirement was deeply felt by the entire county. He devoted himself for the next few years to the business of insurance and acting as trustee and administrator of estates. He was a Republican and Mason.

2. NATHANIEL WAITE, JR.⁴ b. Jan. 19, 1846; d. Jan. 7, 1865; studied at Hav. and Kimball Union academies. Mar. 24, 1864, he enlisted in the 1st N. H. Cavalry, Co. I; taken prisoner Aug. 11, 1864, "at night on the skirmish line" on Wilson's raid, near Winchester; taken a prisoner to Lynchburg and on Oct. 28 taken to the prison at Danville, Va., where he d. Jan. 7, 1865. The G. A. R. Post in Hav. bears his name.
3. JENNIE LOUISE⁴ b. June 24, 1848; d. July 7, 1917. She was left with the care of the children of her brother, Tyler, and became first and foremost the lady of the house. In connection with her brothers, Tyler and William F., she became interested in local history, and has been to the compiler of these pages a veritable help in furnishing notes and manuscripts. She was a member of the Eastern Star; her latest work was in connection with organizing the Hav. chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was the first regent. She was a member of the Congregationalist Church.
4. FREDERICK AUSTIN⁴ b. Aug. 7, 1850; d. Aug. 27, 1861.
5. WILLIAM FRANCIS⁴ b. July 5, 1852; d. Apr. 23, 1902. Educated at Hav. Academy, and grad. from the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College in the class of 1875. Studied law with his father and G. F. Putnam and admitted to the bar in 1880. Represented the town in the legislature of 1883 and was superintendent of schools. He was register of probate in 1885-89 and was re-elected in 1890. At the time of his death he had been justice of the Hav. Police Court since its establishment in 1885. He was also a surveyor of lands, and had an active part in the leadership of his party.
6. GEORGE HENRY⁴ b. May 9, 1854; farmer; resides at home.

WETHERBEE

CHARLES WETHERBEE died Nov. 14, 1876, aged 84 years. Abigail Woodward, wife, died May 29, 1873, aged 73 years. Mary Lydia, daughter, died Aug. 3, 1848.

DR. M. S. WETHERBEE died Oct. 29, 1890, aged 63 years, 5 months. Eliza R. Vose, wife, 1827-1903.

WHEELER

COL. ABEL WHEELER, son of Dea. Abel and Prudence (Warren) Wheeler, was born in Newport Mar. 13, 1793, the second of twelve children. He married, first, Zilpha Wakefield of Newport; second, Mehitable Calif of Plainfield, born Mar. 6, 1793. He died in Haverhill Mar. 13, 1870; she died June 22, 1878. He came to Haverhill in Apr. 1831, and settled on the County road near the four corners. He was interested in military affairs, and held a commission as colonel in the state militia. Baptist, and while never holding a regular pastorate was an ordained Free Baptist minister. One child by first marriage:

1. ZILPHA b. 1817; m. Eliab Metcalf; d. 1879; lived in Boston.

Children by second marriage:

2. ALBERT CARLOS b. Nov. 27, 1819; d. Nov. 1894; lived in Lowell, Mass.
3. ELIZABETH b. Feb. 15, 1821; m. 1844 James B. Smith; d. Royalton, Vt., 1900.
4. PRUDENTIA b. July 14, 1822; m. Onias Harris in 1848; d. in Fitchburg, Mass., 1901.
5. SARAH MARIA b. Nov. 1823; m. 1847 J. F. Manahan; d. Lowell, Mass., 1809.
6. MARY b. 1825; d. in infancy.
7. MARY b. June 1827; m. 1869 Benj. Noyes; d. Feb. 2, 1901. (See Noyes.)
8. MANTIA b. Nov. 6, 1829; m., 1st, 1853, Willard Wetherbee; he d. 1855; m., 2d, 1858, Wilbur Waugh; she d. 1909.
9. CHARLOTTE C. b. Hav. Feb. 1, 1832; m. May 5, 1854, Jacob G. Marcy; lived on Brushwood road near four corners. He d. 1891, ae. 62 yrs.; a dau., Alice J. Marcy, b. 1859, d. 1864.
10. LAVINIA M. b. Hav. Sept. 9, 1836; m. 1858 Chester Phelps; lived in Lowell, Mass.

WHITAKER

EBENEZER WHITAKER¹ born 1753 (?); m. Lucy ——. He died 1842; was a Revolutionary soldier; lived on Coventry Meadows and later in Haverhill District No. 6. She died Mar. 3, 1833, aged 78 years. Children:

1. PHEBE² m. Dec. 31, 1810, Stephen Jeffers.
2. LYDIA² m. Dec. 31, 1810, Thomas Davis.
3. PETER² b. 1789; m. Nov. 7, 1816, Anna Mead of Coventry, b. 1795. She was a sister of the wife of James J. Page. He d. 1862; she d. 1838. M., 2d, Ruth Kendall of Piermont. Three children by first marriage:
 - (1) LAURA ANN³ b. 1817; m. Mar. 22, 1839, Eben F. Morse. (See Morse.)
 - (2) MARY³ b. 1820; m. Oct. 20, 1842, Franklin Crouch.
 - (3) EZRA³ b. June 1825; d. Aug. 10, 1830.

Peter Whitaker lived and died in a house adjoining that of his son-in-law, Eben Morse, on what was known as the Coventry road leading over Morse Hill, through Coventry Meadows to Warren.

WHITE

WILLIAM WHITE², son of WILLIAM¹ and Mary, born in England 1610; died 1690.

JOHN WHITE³ (William², William¹ born —; married Hannah French; died 1668.

JOHN WHITE⁴ (John³, William², William¹) born 1664; married 1687 Lydia Gilman; died 1727.

JOHN WHITE⁵ (John⁴, John³, William², William¹) born 1707; married Martha Appleton; died May 10, 1745.

JOHN WHITE⁶ (John⁵, John⁴, John³, William², William¹) born in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 31, 1740; married 1772 Ruth Emery; was one of the grantees of Haverhill; was among the first settlers, but soon removed to Lebanon.

JACOB MARCH WHITE⁷ (John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, William², William¹) born 1775; married Nov. 14, 1799, Fanny Cook. Lived in Lebanon, and later after 1810 in Haverhill on Brier Hill just above Swiftwater on what was known as the Sly farm. Six children:

1. JACOB MARCH⁸ b. Sept. 9, 1800.
2. SUSANNAH⁸ b. Apr. 29, 1802.
3. FRANCIS⁸ b. Aug. 31, 1805.
4. BETSEY E.⁸ b. Apr. 1, 1807.
5. JOHN GILMAN⁸ b. Feb. 20, 1809.
6. NANCY⁸ b. Jan. 12, 1811.

JACOB MARCH WHITE⁸ (Jacob March⁷, John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, William², William¹) born Lebanon Sept. 9, 1800; married, first, Dec. 25, 1824, Nancy A. Southard of Bath; died June 22, 1826; married, second, Malinda Cox, Apr. 9, 1831; died Landaff June 15, 1863. He lived in Bath (Swiftwater) after his marriage till about 1834; then he lived for the next twelve or thirteen years in Haverhill (except for two or three years spent in Irasburg, Vt.) when he removed to Landaff and lived in that town and in Benton till his death, which occurred in Landaff in 1860. Much of his life he was engaged in running a sawmill. He was a staunch Democrat and in religious belief was liberal. Nine children:

1. NANCY ANN⁸ b. Bath (Swiftwater) Feb. 6, 1832; m. Aug. 10, 1852, C. E. Jewett; lived Georgetown, Mass.; d. Stoneham, Mass., Nov. 14, 1914. One s., Charles E. Jewett, Jr.⁹
2. EMERY BARNES⁸ b. Bath (Swiftwater) Oct. 26, 1833; m. Jan. 14, 1862, Amaret A. Whitcher; lives in Stoneham, Mass. Three chil.
3. LAURA COX⁸ b. Hav. Sept. 25, 1835; m. Sept. 9, 1852, Moses W. Howe, who d. July 7, 1869; m., 2d, Sept. 15, 1874, George W. King of Cambridgeport, Mass. He d. in Stoneham, Mass., where she still (1917) lives. Two chil. by first husband.
4. EDWIN GEORGE⁸ b. Hav. Sept. 26, 1837; m. Sarah W. Smith of Machias, Me.; now living in Enumelaw, Wash. Seven chil.

5. JOHN M.⁸ b. Irasburg, Vt., Oct. 4, 1839; m. Carrie Murray of Groveland, Mass.; lived in Lawrence, Mass.; served three years in Union Army; d. June 24, 1916; she d. Jan. 24, 1916. One s. living, John E.⁹, former state auditor, Massachusetts; bank president, Worcester, Mass.
6. CHARLES KIMBALL⁸ b. Irasburg, Vt., Dec. 5, 1841; m. Eliza A. Kempton; soldier in Union Army; d. Stoneham, Mass., Feb. 11, 1917. One s., Charles March⁹.
7. MARY VIOLA⁸ b. Hav. Feb. 26, 1844; d. unm. Stoneham, Mass., Dec. 19, 1906.
8. FRANKLIN PIERCE⁸ b. Hav. Aug. 30, 1847; d. in infancy.
9. SUSAN BARRON⁸ b. Landaff Dec. 20, 1849; m. Luther Martin of Stoneham, Mass.; d. Nov. 13, 1907. One s., Edwin G.⁹, lives in Toledo, O.

JOHN GILMAN WHITE⁸ (Jacob March⁷, John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, William², William¹) born Lebanon Feb. 20, 1809; married Mar. 1, 1837, Susan, daughter of John S. and Clarissa (Morse) Sanborn of North Haverhill. He died Apr. 30, 1890. She died Sept. 30, 1882. He came to Haverhill with his parents in 1814; lived on Brier Hill; was farmer on the homestead of his father till about 1851, when he removed to Wells River, Vt., and engaged in the meat and provision business, and the purchase and sale of cattle in Boston. Five children all born in Haverhill:

1. ELLA A.⁹ b. Jan. 18, 1838; m. Oct. 7, 1863, Alexander H. Burton. (See Burton.)
2. CLARA A.⁹ b. Mar. 23, 1840; m. Dec. 24, 1863, Moody C. Marston; d. Sept. 12, 1915. (See Marston.)
3. MELISSA W.⁹ b. Jan. 14, 1842; m. Dec. 7, 1869, Barzillia M. Blake. He d. July 8, 1913, in California; four chil.: Gillman, Sanborn, Annie, George. Mrs. Blake now living in Los Angeles, Cal.
4. HARRIET F.⁹ b. Feb. 6, 1845; m. July 16, 1867, George F. Smith; d. Feb. 2, 1913. (See Smith.)
5. MARY BELL⁹ b. May 19, 1847; m. Sept. 20, 1876, William H. Goodwin of Wells River, Vt., b. Newbury, Vt., Oct. 25, 1840; served three months in 2d N. H. Vols.; mustered out July 20, 1861; entered Aug. 5, 1861, in 3d N. H. Vols.; wounded at battle of James Island June 16, 1862; discharged for wounds Sept. 11, 1862; m. 1st, Eva M. Dexter. One child by second marriage, Muriel E., b. June 17, 1887. Mrs. Goodwin d. May 19, 1915.

WHITE

GEORGE E. WHITE born Halifax, N. S., Aug. 20, 1845, son of Charles and Loriania (Thorn) White; married Oct. 10, 1868, at Lowell, Mass., Deborah, daughter of Joseph and Marian (Lampson) Hilt. At the age of 17 Mr. White came to Boston and was employed there and in Lowell until he enlisted in Company M, Third Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served with credit until after the close of the war. He came to New Hampshire about 1877, bought a farm in Benton, near Warren Summit, on which he resided till 1889, when he came to North Haverhill, where he has been successfully engaged in dairy farming. Member Nathaniel Westgate G. A. R. Post; in politics a Republican. Seven children:

1. SERENA b. 1869; m. 1894 Norris Wright. Four chil.
2. CORA b. 1872; m. Sam, s. of Daniel and Susan Clough Howe of Benton. He d. about 1909; four chil.: Edith, Olive, Susie and Frank E.; m., 2d, Otis Chute; four chil. A dau., Susie Howe, m. Ernest Needham; twin boys b. Aug. 20, 1915.
3. WESLEY G. b. 1874; m. 1899 Gertrude Trevena; three chil.
4. WILLIAM N. b. 1876; m. 1902 Maude Wilmot; five chil.
5. CHARLES F. b. 1879; m. 1907 Leona Bowles; two chil.
6. LULU B. b. 1883; m., 1st, 1906 William Greenley; one child; m., 2d, 1912, Michael Keith; two chil.
7. JOHN P. b. 1890; m. 1908 Mabel Sealey.

WHITTIER—WHITCHER

By recent investigations made in England by C. C. Whittier of Boston the parentage of Thomas Whittier, the emigrant ancestor of those bearing the name of Whittier and Whitcher, has been discovered, and was published in the July number for 1912 of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

RICHARD WHITTIER of Sarum (Salisbury) married Jan. 23, 1608/9, Mary, daughter of John Rolfe of White parish, born 1582. Their children were Richard, John, Thomas, the latter born about 1620, and came to America with his uncle, John Rolfe, in the ship "Confidence" which sailed from Southampton Apr. 24, 1638.

THOMAS WHITTIER¹, son of Richard and Mary (Rolfe) Whittier, emigrant ancestor, settled first in Salisbury, Mass., where he lived till 1649, when after a brief residence in Newbury he took up his residence that same year in Haverhill, where he lived until his death, Nov. 26, 1696. In 1688 he built and occupied as his home the house still standing, in which his distinguished descendant John Greenleaf Whittier, was born, and which is now the property of the Whittier Memorial Association. There is a tradition that as a young man he was of gigantic size, weighing more than three hundred pounds before he was twenty-one years of age, and that he was possessed of proportional physical and muscular strength. From facts obtained from the early records it is certain that he possessed both physical and moral courage in a high degree. Honored by his townsmen, he was also trusted by the Indians who never molested him. Married 1646 (?) Ruth Green, who died in the Haverhill homestead in 1710. His ten children were born in Haverhill, except Mary, the eldest, who was born in Salisbury Oct. 9, 1647.

NATHANIEL WHITTIER² (Thomas¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 11, 1658; married Mary Osgood; second, widow Mary Ring. Lived in Salisbury. Two children.

REUBEN WHITTIER or WHITCHER³ (Nathaniel², Thomas¹) born Salisbury; married Deborah Pillsbury. The name is spelled both Whittier and Whitcher. Grafton County, New Hampshire, descendants have adopted the latter spelling. Lived in Salisbury. Seven children.

JOSEPH WHITCHER⁴ (Reuben³, Nathaniel², Thomas¹) born Salisbury May 2, 1721; married Martha Evans; lived in Salisbury. Seven children.

CHASE WHITCHER⁵ (Joseph⁴, Reuben³, Nathaniel², Thomas¹) born Salisbury Oct. 6, 1753. (See Descendants of Chase Whitcher, by W. F. Whitcher, Woodsville, 1907.) Settled in Warren, N. H., his father, Joseph, being one of the grantees of the town; married Hannah Morrill of Amesbury, Mass. Eleven children born in Warren.

WILLIAM WHITCHER⁶ (Chase⁵, Joseph⁴, Reuben³, Nathaniel², Thomas¹) born May 23, 1783; married, first, Feb. 15, 1807, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Collins) Noyes of Landaff, born Nov. 5, 1787, died Benton Sept. 27, 1848; married, second, Oct. 3, 1849, Catherine, widow of Francis Wright of Bath. She died Oct. 19, 1874. Sixteen children born in Benton:

1. MOSES⁷ b. Dec. 26, 1807; m. Sarah Royce; d. Mar. 18, 1846.
2. WILLIAM JR.⁷ b. Dec. 26, 1808; m. Lucien Noyes; d. Oct. 16, 1839.
3. AMOS⁷ b. May 18, 1810; m. Polly Young; d. May 22, 1881.
4. LOUISA⁷ b. Dec. 22, 1811; m. Sylvester Eastman; d. May 4, 1889.
5. WINTHROP CHANDLER⁷ b. Feb. 20, 1813; m. Mercy (Priest) Noyes; d. Mar. 20, 1844.
6. SAMUEL⁷ b. Aug. 24, 1814; m. Emily Quimby; d. Oct. 8, 1879.
7. IRA⁷ b. Dec. 2, 1815.
8. SALLY⁷ b. May 25, 1817; m. Amos Wilson; d. Mar. 12, 1893.
9. HANNAH⁷ b. Apr. 4, 1819; m. James A. Mann; d. July 21, 1896.
10. JAMES⁷ b. Oct. 1, 1820; d. Aug. 20, 1838.
11. CHASE⁷ b. Jan. 20, 1822; m. Sarah (Royce) Whitcher, widow brother Moses; d. May 4, 1883.
12. MARY⁷ b. Oct. 28, 1823; m. Jason Titus; d. Mar. 31, 1895.

13. SUSAN⁷ b. May 20, 1825; m. Geo. W. Mann; d. Oct. 6, 1854.
14. DANIEL⁷ b. Jan. 20, 1827; m. Nancy R. Knight; d. Mar. 2, 1894.
15. DAVID⁷ b. June 17, 1828.
16. PHEBE⁷ b. Feb. 24, 1831; m. Moseley N. Brooks; d. June 4, 1870.

IRA WHITCHER⁷ (William⁶, Chase⁵, Joseph⁴, Reuben³, Nathaniel², Thomas¹) born Benton Dec. 2, 1815; married Haverhill Nov. 27, 1843, Lucy, daughter Samuel and Dorcas (Foster) Royce, born Landaff Oct. 11, 1814; died Woodsville Sept. 26, 1885. He died in Woodsville Dec. 9, 1897. Ira Whitcher had only the educational advantages of a backwoods town, and but limited use of these, his school education ending with five weeks in each of two or three winters. He had access to few books, the Town Officer, the Bible, the New Hampshire Statutes, Webster's Spelling Book and one or two of the old readers, and these he knew, and with their aid obtained a practical if not a liberal education. On reaching his majority he entered the employment of his brother, Moses, for whom he worked for six years for the compensation of twelve dollars and a half a month and board. Clothing himself by extra jobs, he saved his entire wages, purchased the farm in Benton on which he lived till the spring of 1870, and built the house in which he established his home in the autumn of 1843. Becoming the administrator on the estate of his brother, Moses, on the death of the latter in 1846, he naturally became engaged in the lumber business which he followed successfully during the remainder of his life, farming becoming a secondary consideration. He was a believer in the gospel of hard work, and practiced his belief. He was farsighted, thrifty, practiced rigid economy, but at the same time was open-handed and public-spirited. He advocated liberal appropriations for roads, schools and whatever was for the benefit of his town. He was a liberal supporter of the institutions of the church, not only of that with which he was actively identified, the Methodist Episcopal, but other communions as well. He was elected one of the selectmen of Benton in 1842, and during the next twenty-nine years was constantly in the service of that town, holding at various times every possible office except that of superintendent of schools. He was a member of the legislature from Benton in 1845, '46, '50, '51, '63, '64 and of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and from Haverhill 1891-93. He was county commissioner for six years (1867-73); was appointed by the governor one of the commission to investigate the condition of insane paupers, and was elected by the legislature as one of the commissioners to supervise the rebuilding of the State House in 1864. Benton had no resident lawyer and he did for his townsmen much of the work for which, in the larger towns of the state, legal talent is employed. He was conveyancer, writer of wills, administrator and executor, guardian of minors and insane, legal adviser in cases involving both large and small interests, and all this for the most part, for little or no compensation. He came to Woodsville in the spring of 1870 and entered at once into the activities of the life of his new town.

The erection of the court house, the establishment of savings and national banks, the Free Public Library, a Methodist Episcopal Church property free from debt, a fine pipe organ in memory of his daughter, a permanent fund for the support of church services, are among the monuments he left to his memory. In his political affiliations he was a life-long Democrat. Reserved and quiet in his manners, severely unostentatious in his mode of life, hating pretence and indolence alike, his long life was one of ceaseless activity. His integrity was never questioned, and his tenacity of purpose was such that he knew no such word as failure in the accomplishment of his plans. (See Coventry-Benton, descendants of Chase Whitcher, etc.) Four children born in Benton:

1. WILLIAM FREDERICK⁸ b. Aug. 16, 1845.
2. MARY ELIZABETH⁸ b. July 17, 1847; d. Apr. 15, 1897; m. Nov. 1, 1877, Chester, s. of Moses and Lucia Eastman Abbott of Bath, b. Oct. 13, 1850. She was educated in the schools of her native town and at Newbury and Tilton Seminaries. Devoted-

ly attached to her home she remained a member of it after her marriage, her husband entering the employ of her father. She gave her parents untiring care and service, and was a deserved favorite in the social and religious circles of the village. A lover of music, she was the leading spirit of the church choir, and aside from her home duties was active in charitable work. Childless herself, her home was a favorite resort for children, who cherished for her the warmest affection. Her death followed an illness of but a few days, and was a blow most sadly felt by her aged father and by her wide circle of relatives and friends.

3. FRANK⁸ b. June 21, 1849; d. Nov. 7, 1875; m. Apr. 27, 1875, Lizzie A., dau. of Russell and Ann (Walker) King of Hav., b. Feb. 5, 1848, d. Jan. 9, 1881. After a short time spent in the business department of New Hampton Institution, he entered into business with his father, but fell a prey to New England scourge, consumption, and d. in his 27th year a few months after his marriage. He had erected for his home, the house on Court Street, Woodsville, opposite that of his father, now the home of Joseph M. Howe, but he never occupied it.
4. SCOTT⁸ b. Nov. 2, 1852; d. Jan. 22, 1875. Was educated at Tilton Seminary and the State Normal School; became clerk in the National Bank of Newbury at Wells River, Vt., retiring some months before his death, on account of failing health. The summer of 1874 he spent in the Adirondacks, going to Florida in the late fall with the hope of warding off what proved to be pulmonary consumption. His life was full of promise but he lived but a brief month after his return home in Dec. 1874.

DAVID WHITCHER⁷ (William⁶, Chase⁵, Joseph⁴, Reuben³, Nathaniel², Thomas¹) born June 17, 1828; married Feb. 23, 1853, Sally Ann, daughter of Amos and Huldah Bronson Noyes of Landaff, born Dec. 29, 1829, died Aug. 1916. He died Jan. 7, 1917. He engaged at first in farming in Benton, but just before his marriage he purchased the Moses Noyes farm near North Haverhill village, which he owned and operated for nearly fifty years, and was recognized as one of the most successful farmers in Haverhill, the banner farming town of the state. He proved that farming even in Northern New Hampshire can be made to pay. A few years later he purchased the N. M. Swasey estate in the village, and a little later retired from active farming and devoted himself to looking after his investments. He formed his own opinions, was a man of decided convictions, political, temperance and religious, which he was always free to avow. He was never a candidate for public office. He was a Democrat, a prohibitionist, a Methodist. Was trustee of the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank from its organization. He was the last survivor of the sixteen children of William Whitcher. Two children born in North Haverhill:

1. QUINCY NOYES⁸ b. Dec. 14, 1853; d. Apr. 1, 1864.
2. HATTIE BLANCHE⁸ b. Mar. 28, 1860; d. Feb. 7, 1918; m. Simeon Sanborn. She lived for some years after her marriage in Contoocook, but later returned to N. Hav. and established herself in a pleasant home presented to her by her father. She had three chil.: (1) Roy E. b. Oct. 29, 1894; (2) Carl R. b. Feb. 19, 1896; (3) Marian L. b. Nov. 22, 1898. All three are graduates of Tilton Seminary and the eldest holds a responsible position with the New England Tel. and Tel. Co.

CHARLES O. WHITCHER⁸ (Samuel⁷, sixth son of William and Mary, William⁶, Chase⁵, Joseph⁴, Reuben³, Nathaniel², Thomas¹) born Easton Nov. 21, 1852; married July 2, 1874, Josephine Viola, daughter of Abner and Deborah Thompson Kimball, born Franklin Dec. 11, 1852. He was educated in the schools of Easton and at New Hampton Institution, and after his marriage engaged in the lumber business with her father, until he entered the employ of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad and removed to Woodsville about 1886. Leaving the employ of the railroad in 1898, he purchased of Stickney Bros. what is known as the "Brick Store," which he conducted till the fall of 1903, when he closed the business out and has since been employed as a painter. He is a Universalist, a Democrat, a Mason. Resides in Woodsville, and has one child, Kate Deborah, born in Easton Feb. 13, 1885, married June 3, 1908, Frank

S. Shepard, furniture dealer and undertaker. He was in business in Woodsville, but about 1910 removed to Tilton, where he still resides. They have one child, Francis Harold Shepard, born Northfield Mar. 3, 1916.

WILLIAM F. WHITCHER⁸ (Ira⁷, William⁶, Chase⁵, Joseph⁴, Reuben³, Nathaniel², Thomas¹) born Benton Aug. 10, 1845; d. May 31, 1918; married, first, Dec. 4, 1872, at Middletown, Conn., Jeannette Maria, daughter of Dr. Ellsworth and Maria T. (Haling) Burr, born Middletown Dec. 6, 1845, died at Malden, Mass., Sept. 25, 1894; married, second, Nov. 4, 1896, Marietta Amanda, daughter of Darius and Mary A. (Dean) Hadley, born Woburn, Mass., July 21, 1858.

Fitted for college at Tilton Seminary, graduated from Wesleyan University 1871, with honors, winning prizes for excellence in debate and oratory. Studied theology in Boston University, joined the Providence (now the New England Southern) Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and filled pastorates in South Yarmouth and New Bedford, Mass., and Newport and Providence, R. I. In 1881 became a member of the staff of the *Boston Evening Traveller*, and its editor-in-chief four years later. In 1892, literary editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and three years later took charge of the court reports, for many years a special feature of that paper. Resided in Malden, Mass.; member of the Board of Education 1887-95, chairman three years; pastor for six months, Malden Centre Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Methodist Church, Everett, for a like period. Removed to Woodsville in 1898, after the death of his father.

He was especially interested in genealogy, American political and local history, and his collection of books and pamphlets was an extensive and valuable one. He published: "History of Coventry-Benton," "Descendants of Chase Whitcher," "Haverhill in the Revolution," "Address, 180th Anniversary of Haverhill," "New Hampshire Men at Bunker Hill," etc., etc.

In 1899 he purchased the *Woodsville News* which he personally conducted until Mar. 1916, when he disposed of the property in order to devote his entire time to the "History of Haverhill" on which he had been for some years engaged.

He was moderator of Haverhill, 1901-16, and held other town offices. Was a member of the legislature 1901, '03, '05 '07, '11, serving each session on the committee on judiciary, in 1903 on state library, and in 1905, '07 and '11 on banks; trustee, state library 1903-12, trustee of Woodsville Free Library and president of the board. Was trustee of Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank, and clerk of trustees for fifteen years. Was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. W., New England Methodist Historical Society, New Hampshire Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution (serving one term as president of the New Hampshire Society), and various other organizations, fraternal and literary. Was a Methodist, and since 1887 a Republican. One child:

BURR ROYCE WHITCHER⁹, M. D., born New Bedford Nov. 6, 1878; prepared for College at Malden (Mass.) High School; graduated Dartmouth College 1902, Dartmouth Medical School, class 1905. In Boston hospitals for next two years, and began practice there. In Rockland 1907-12 and in West Somerville, Mass., since 1912. Member of American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Somerville Medical Society, medical examiner Middlesex Lodge, N. E. O. of P., Methodist, Democrat. On staff of out-patient department, orthopedic surgery, Carney Hospital, Boston. Unmarried.

WHITMAN

JOHN WHITMAN¹ came from England and was one of the earliest settlers of Weymouth, Mass. He settled prior to 1638. He had nine children, four sons and five daughters.

JOHN² (John¹).

EBENEZER³ (John², John¹).

DANIEL⁴ (Ebenezer³, John², John¹).

DANIEL WHITMAN⁵ (Daniel⁴, Ebenezer³, John², John¹) born July 16, 1745; married Aug. 8, 1770, Martha Cole born Oct. 13, 1753, died Sept. 25, 1823. He died Feb. 9, 1829; was buried in Haverhill. He settled in Vermont, but later lived in Canaan. Of his fifteen children two sons became residents of Haverhill.

DAVID WHITMAN⁶ (Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, Ebenezer³, John², John¹), seventh child of Daniel and Martha (Cole), born Nov. 29, 1781; married 1813 Rachel Barrett. Lived in Lisbon, then in Haverhill. Removed to Michigan in 1835. Of his seven children the five youngest were born in Haverhill:

3. LAURA WORTHING⁷ b. Dec. 11, 1820; m. in St. Clair, Mich., Bethuel C. Farrand lawyer.
4. SARAH⁷ b. Apr. 5, 1823; m. Henry Cady, Port Huron, Mich.
5. JOHN CORLISS⁷ b. July 3, 1825; m. Ann Eliza Brockaway of Bethlehem. In lumber business in Michigan.
6. MAHALA⁷ b. Feb. 9, 1828; m. True Paoli Tucker, lawyer, Michigan.
7. GEORGE BARRETT⁷ b. Aug. 9, 1830; m. Isabella M. Wheaton. In lumber business in Michigan and Chicago.

WILLARD WHITMAN⁶ (Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, Ebenezer³, John², John¹), youngest son of Daniel and Martha (Cole), born Canaan Nov. 22, 1798; married Oct. 19, 1820, Martha Kimball, died Feb. 21, 1860; married, second, Caroline Bean of Wentworth, N. H., died Feb. 12, 1865, aged 51; married, third, Mrs. Mary Ann Keyes, daughter Ebenezer and Mary Ann Heath. Resided in North Haverhill. Carriage and sleigh manufacturer. He died Sept. 29, 1874. His widow, after his death, removed to Manchester. Six children, all by his first wife

1. MARTHA⁷ b. 1823; m. Dec. 8, 1841, Hiram George, b. Feb. 10, 1821, d. June 25, 1845; she d. Mar. 14, 1843. Lived N. Hav. One child, Martha J.⁸, b. Mar. 10, 1843, m., 1st, Dec. 31, 1860, William C. Wetherbee; m., 2d, Elijah Clifford.
2. THOMAS KIMBALL⁷ b. Hav. Apr. 14, 1824; m., 1st, Caroline Wilson, d. Apr. 18, 1852; m., 2d, Apr. 17, 1854, Anna S. Burton, b. Washington, Vt., Feb. 12, 1829. Merchant, Port Huron, Mich. One child, Florence⁸, b. Mar. 1855, d. Nov. 12, 1856.
3. SAMUEL b. 1826; d. Aug. 31, 1842.
4. ELIZA⁷ b. Feb. 12, 1829; m. June 9, 1851, John Wesley, s. Robert and Mary Ann Jackson. (See Jackson.)
5. GEORGE⁷ b. 1835; d. 1837.
6. ORRIN MINOT⁷ b. July 27, 1837; m. May 26, 1866, Mary J. Marsh. In business with his father till 1862, when he enlisted in the 11th N. H. Vols. After the war he removed to Boston, and was engaged in business as a marketman. Two chil.: (1) Effie Dell⁸ b. May 1867; (2) William Minot⁸, b. July 29, 1870.

WILLOUGHBY

HORATIO WILLOUGHBY born Sept. 18, 1810; married Oct. 16, 1835, Sally daughter of Richardson and Sarah (Whiteher) French, born Mar. 10, 1816. He died Apr. 23, 1863. Farmer. Lived in Haverhill (Brier Hill) and Newbury, Vt. Five children:

1. MAHALA F. b. Feb. 10, 1837; m. Sept. 6, 1859, Carlos Alonzo Cummings; d. Mar. 18, 1911. Lived in Bath (Swiftwater).
2. JOSIAH R. b. Mar. 22, 1839; m. May 10, 1863, Helen Wheeler; d. Nov. 9, 1905. Four chil.: (1) Minnie, (2) Kate, (3) George W., (4) Irving W.
3. BURTON F. b. May 29, 1841; d. Apr. 19, 1842.

4. EZRA BARTLETT.

5. CYRUS I. b. Feb. 18, 1855; d. June 29, 1863.

EZRA BARTLETT WILLOUGHBY, son of Horatio and Sally (French), born Feb. 18, 1851; married May 1, 1875, Florence A., daughter Nathan P. and Rumina (French) Rideout. Farmer. Lives North Haverhill. Actively interested in town affairs; has served as selectman; representative 1907-09; trustee Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank; director North Haverhill Creamery; trustee Horse Meadow Cemetery Association; official member of Methodist Episcopal Church. Three children:

1. EARL C. b. Mar. 19, 1882.

2. LEON LEROY

3. HAROLD RIDEOUT b. Mar. 3, 1890; Wesleyan University class 1915; has distinguished himself for scholarship, and in intercollegiate debating contests.

LEON LEROY WILLOUGHBY, son of Ezra and Florence (Rideout), born Jan. 5, 1887; married Jan. 5, 1910, Elizabeth, daughter Percy and Ellen C. Lang Deming, born Haverhill 1890. Lives on the homestead farm with his father at North Haverhill. Child:

LEON LEROY, Jr., b. Apr. 24, 1911.

WILLOUGHBY

AL WILLOUGHBY, son of John R. and Anne, born Holderness Feb. 23, 1851; married Oct. 21, 1885, Mary Alice, daughter Charles and Roxanna W. (Page) Jones, born Haverhill July 27, 1851, died Woodsville Apr. 5, 1913. He died Woodsville May 6, 1905. He lived in Plymouth and was travelling salesman till about 1884, when he came to Woodsville and engaged in the meat and provision business. Became partner with Ezra B. Mann in the drug business, this partnership continuing till his death. He was interested in farming, and owned the Moses Abbott farm in Bath, just above Woodsville. Was an active Republican, at one time a member of the Republican State Committee, Odd Fellow, and attended the Methodist Church. He lived in the Cummings place at corner Court and Central streets, now owned by a niece of his wife, Helen M. Jones. Mrs. Willoughby was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church which was a beneficiary under her will.

WILMOT

TIMOTHY WILMOT came to Haverhill in 1815. Farmer and shingle maker. He died at age of 74, Feb. 28, 1858. His wife, Polly, died Oct. 4, 1867, aged 74 years. Twelve children, eleven born in Haverhill:

1. HARAN b. Thetford, Vt., 1814; m. Lydia S., dau. of Benjamin Martin; d. June 11, 1896; she d. 1894. He was a farmer and carpenter and builder, and lived N. Hav. Three chil.: (1) Frank L. b. May 12, 1850; m. Mar. 8, 1871, Ellen A., dau. of Joseph and Susan (Brown) Hutchins; is a dairy farmer at N. Hav., a Republican, an Odd Fellow; one child, Maude L.; (2) George E.; (3) Nellie B., m. W. W. Crook. (See Crook.)

WILMOT

HARVEY J. WILMOT died Oct. 7, 1897, aged 69 years. Emeline J., wife, died Mar. 18, 1864, aged 27 years, 5 months. Mary J., wife, died Mar. 7, 1882, aged 41 years, 3 months. George E., son, died Sept. 28, 1868, aged 1 year, 9 months. Two sons: Roswell, living in the west; Charles, an engineer on B. & M. R. R.

WILSON

JOSEPH WILSON¹ came from Newton, Mass., to Claremont in 1776, bringing his wife and two children on horseback. He bought and settled on a farm now (1905) owned by

his grandson, which has been in the family ever since. On the premises he built a small log cabin which was replaced in 1780 by a small framed house now used for a granary. Later a commodious two-story house, barns and other buildings were erected. Joseph Wilson had born to him ten children, five boys and five girls, of whom eight lived to maturity, viz.: Joseph, Jr., Jonathan, Nahum, Josiah F., Lydia, Hannah, Abigail and Mary. Joseph, Jr., Jonathan and Josiah F. settled and died in Haverhill.—Waite's History of Claremont, pp. 497-8.

JOSEPH WILSON, JR.² born Claremont 1783 (?); came to Haverhill early in 1812; made his first purchase of land May 4 of that year, 100 acre lot No. 18, and later 100 acre lot No. 17, on Poole brook, on which he erected a sawmill and small house opposite the mill. This was the mill so long subsequently operated by his brothers, Jonathan and Josiah F., on the road leading from the Union Meeting House to Brier Hill and the River road near the old court house location south of Horse Meadow. He died early in 1814, unmarried, and his brother, Jonathan, was on petition appointed administrator of his estate, of which inventory was filed in the probate office May 18. His real estate consisted of 100 acre lot No. 17 with mill and buildings appraised at \$1,066.67, small house \$80; 100 acre lot No. 18, one half 70 acre lot No. 5, 70 acre lot No. 38, and two 40 acre lots, numbered 4 and 17, \$850. At the time of his death he had already begun to operate his sawmill. As indicating the price of lumber at that time, 6,000 feet of white pine boards were appraised at \$5 per M. and 175,000 feet of white pine logs in the mill yard at \$2.50 per M. \$437.50. His body was taken down the Connecticut on a raft and buried in West Claremont Cemetery.

JONATHAN WILSON² (Joseph¹) born Claremont May 1887; came to Haverhill to reside just previous to or just subsequent to death of his brother, and in company with his brother Josiah, F., engaged in farming and in the manufacture of lumber. This partnership continued until according to their grand nephew, Nahum W. French, "Josiah's bachelor extravagance in building the large house on the south side of the road caused a division of their property, and Jonathan took the north side of the road, and built the large house (still standing) there, but in a much cheaper construction." Both took an active part in town affairs; Jonathan served as selectman in 1823, '24, '25, '31, and '34, and was representative in 1831, and again in 1837. He was a pronounced Democrat, and leader in party affairs. In religious views, a pronounced liberal. He married Mary Draper of Claremont. He died Nov. 16, 1850; she died Aug. 1, 1867, at the age of 81 years, 6 months. Seven children born Haverhill:

1. HANNAH³ m. — Sawyer; went to Wisconsin in the forties.
2. MARY ANN³ b. Dec. 1819(?); was a successful teacher of district school for many years, resided with her widowed mother, and d. unm. subsequent to 1871.
3. ELIZA³ b. Aug. 29, 1821; m. Joseph W. French. (See French.)
4. BARBARA ANN³ m. Oct. 24, 1836, Hiram Sawyer; went to Wisconsin.
5. ROSETTE³ m. — Sawyer; went to Wisconsin.
6. PAULINE b. 1828; d. 1863; m. Gustavis Heath. One child, Eddie, b. 1859; d. 1868.
7. JOSEPH was drowned "falling from the bridge in the hollow below the pond."

JOSIAH F. WILSON² (Joseph¹) born Claremont; came to Haverhill and entered into partnership with his brother, Jonathan, in farming and lumber manufacturing; married Ruth H. Dustin of Claremont. Was an active and enterprising business man. Interested in town affairs, served as auditor, and was chairman of the committee that built the stone house near the centre of the town, but his outspoken agnosticism made him politically unpopular, and he was seldom a candidate for political preferment. He died in the summer of 1871, and his widow who was named executor of his will returned to Claremont. One child.

JOSIAH DUSTIN³ born Haverhill 1862 (?); graduated Claremont High School 1876; was in Dartmouth College 1876-78. Resides Hollister, Cal.

WILSON

DANIEL WILSON of Franconia married, first, Rebecca —; second, Lovisa Guernsey, who died Woodsville July 30, 1887, at the age of 87. He died about 1872 (?) at the age of 85. They lived in Franconia and Landaff, till 1856, when they removed to Benton. After his death his widow removed to Woodsville living there with her children till her death. Their twelve children were born in Franconia and Landaff; by first wife:

1. WILLIAM m. —Everett.
2. JOHN m. Rebecca Knight of Franconia. They lived for a few years in Woodsville where he built the large two-story house at the head of Mill Street. An adopted s., Odell, married a dau. of D. L. Hawkins.
3. ADALINE b. 1820; m. Ephraim Cooley of Lisbon; lived in Lisbon and Benton till his death in 1897, when she removed to Woodsville and resided with her dau., Mrs. B. A. Bailey till her death Feb. 15, 1913, in her 92d year.
4. SALLY m. 1842 James Corey; lived in Franconia; d. Aug. 30, 1891.

By second wife:

5. AMOS b. Landaff Aug. 29, 1826; m. Nov. 11, 1849, Sally, dau. William Whiteher of Benton; d. Woodsville Nov. 20, 1906. Of their three chil. Susan M. m. for her third husband James M. Spinney, and d. in Woodsville Oct. 19, 1911; and Alice P. m. John A. Noyes, and d. Woodsville Feb. 22, 1915.
6. REBECCA b. Dec. 29, 1828; m. N. W. Cheney of Franconia.
7. MARTHA b. Sept. 17, 1830; m. — Fernald; lived in Laconia.
8. MARY b. May 15, 1832; m. Edwin Oakes; d. July 18, 1869.
9. MARIA b. Mar. 15, 1834; m., 1st, Harvey A. Hunkins; 2d, William Hunt; 3d, Israel Bailey. She lives (1917) in Concord.
10. ELIZA b. Aug. 29, 1836; m. Sept. 29, 1867, Calvin A. Prescott, b. June 18, 1841, d. Hav. Oct. 4, 1890. She lived in Woodsville, d. Feb. 27, 1918; no chil.
11. GEORGE b. Dec. 27, 1839.
12. ARTHUR b. Mar. 25, 1843; m. Jennett D. Hoyt of Laconia; lives since 1876 in Woodsville. Odd Fellow. Democrat.

GEORGE WILSON, son of Daniel and Lovisa, born Dec. 7, 1839; married Aug. 29, Laura Ann, daughter Bartlett Marston of Benton. She died Aug. 6, 1919. Lived in Benton till about 1875 when he removed to Woodsville. Board sawyer. Democrat. Methodist. Two children:

1. FRANK b. Aug. 12, 1865; m. Nov. 19, 1890, Frances Mae Dexter. One child, Nira, b. Feb. 14, 1896. Clerk in superintendent's office, B. & M. R. R., Woodsville.
2. ABBIE B. b. Sept. 9, 1870; m. June 1892 Albert P. Corliss, d. Hav. Apr. 30, 1895. One child, Mara M., b. Jan. 19, 1895; d. June 1896.

WOOD

FRANKLIN P. WOOD was the son of Amos Parker and Ploomey (Carter) Wood born Enfield, N. H., Nov. 24, 1844. Prepared for college at Haverhill Academy and Kimball Union Academy. Taught in Kimball Union Academy fall terms 1866, '67 and '68. Graduated at Dartmouth 1868. Went to Andover, graduating in 1871. Pastor of Congregational Church in Acton, Mass., 14 years, when he resigned and has accepted no pastorate since. Has lived in Acton. Has been superintendent of schools ten years. Married Oct. 1871 Abby O., daughter of Oliver W. Drew, M. D., of Waterbury, Vt., who died Feb. 1907, leaving five children.

WOODS

JOHN L. WOODS², son of SAMUEL WOODS¹, born Corinth, Vt., May 1791; married in Bath, N. H., Jan. 4, 1826, to Mary Ann, daughter Obadiah and Ann (Merrill) Swasey, born Jan. 7, 1802, died June 29, 1874. He died Mar. 15, 1855. Children:

1. HANNAH ELOISE³ b. Nov. 4, 1828, Wells River, Vt.; d. Apr. 22, 1833.
2. MARY ANN³ b. Oct. 23, 1831; d. Feb. 11, 1834.
3. JOHN L.³ b. June 6, 1838.

Mr. Woods came to Wells River on reaching his majority, and was in the employ of Timothy Shedd. He served on the board of listers in 1822 and 1823, but came to Woodsville in 1830 or 1831, though the place was not yet named. He engaged in the lumber business and kept a store, and for the remainder of his days was Woodsville's leading citizen. He was a man of strong character, an unflinching Whig. A full account of Mr. Woods will be found in the chapter on Woodsville, and in the chapter on public schools.

JOHN L. WOODS³ born Woodsville June 6, 1838; married Sophie Lane, daughter of George Seymore and Syllis Olivie (Lane) Hoad, born Dec. 3, 1849. Child, Edwin Stoughton Woods⁴ born Oct. 11, 1872; died Nov. 15, 1913.

Mr. Woods was for a time in the bank at Wells River, with Oscar C. Hale as cashier, but later went to St. Louis and Chicago. When the war broke out in 1861, he was clerk in a commission house having trade almost entirely with the South. He at once enlisted; was with Gen. Lyon when he was killed, Aug. 10, 1861. The regiment was changed to the artillery in Sept. 1861, and twelve full companies of six years each were recruited and every one went to the field in the spring. In Oct. 1862, he was commissioned as captain. Served with Gen. Grant till the capture of Vicksburg, when he went north to St. Louis where he was placed partly invalided till July 1867 when he was mustered out with rank of brevet major. Has since then been in the railway supply business.

OLIVER WOODS² had one son, John Lamb Woods³, who came to Woodsville and lived for a time with his uncle, John L. Woods². Later he went to Lexington, Mich., and engaged in the lumber business in which he was very successful, dying in Cleveland, O., a multimillionaire. He was born in Corinth, Vt., Feb. 11, 1821. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda Lamb.

WOODWARD

BEZABEL WOODWARD¹ born Lebanon, Conn., July 16, 1745; graduated at Yale College A. B. 1764; married 1772 Mary, daughter President Eleazer and Mary (Brinsmead) Wheelock of Dartmouth College. He died Hanover Aug. 25, 1804; she died at Hanover 1807. He was trustee Dartmouth College 1773-1804; treasurer 1780-1803; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy 1782-1804. He took an active part in what was known as "the Vermont Controversy" and was the leader of "the College party," whose purpose was to form a state composed of the towns on both sides the Connecticut River east of the Green Mountains and west of the Merrimack valley watershed, to be known as New Connecticut. After the settlement of this controversy, and the courts of Grafton County were reorganized, he was returned to his former place as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the only one of the old court which had not exercised its functions during the War of the Revolution to be so recognized.

GEORGE WOODWARD² (Bezabel¹) born Hanover Aug. 20, 1776; graduated at Dartmouth with honors in class of 1793; married, first, Sept. 9, 1808, Eliza, daughter of David and Elizabeth Webster, who died at Haverhill Aug. 4, 1809, at the age of 18 years and 4 months. He married, second, her sister, Lydia, who died Dec. 1814 (?); married, third, Dec. 13, 1815, Elizabeth Hallam Leverett of Windsor, Vt., a member of the famous Leverett family. He began the practice of law in Hanover, was treasurer of Dartmouth College 1803-05, and came to Haverhill about that time as cashier of the Coös Bank. He built the house south of the Common, later the residence of Joseph Bell, and now owned and occupied by Fred W. Page. As a lawyer he stood high in his profession. He suffered financially by the disastrous failure of the Coös Bank, and lost caste socially by his friendship for the Methodists.

Mr. Livermore in his reminiscences comments on this: "I know not through what causes, or by what influences impelled, Mr. Woodward became a Methodist and taking up his abode in the Noah Davis house, between Mrs. Bliss' house and the academy,

opened its doors to the brethren of that persuasion with such liberality that he was commonly at his wits end for means to feed and clothe his own family. He could not re-make himself nor efface the gentleman that he was, but it is to be confessed that his style became in a measure debased, and he left Haverhill a changed man." He was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas from 1817 till he left town, but the salary was small, his family was large, and he eked out what was little more than existence by taking boarders. Diligent search has failed to give any complete record of his family. The town records give the dates of his first and third marriage, and that is all. Under date of Dec. 22, 1812, in the church register, is found the baptismal record of Eliza Webster and Mary Wheelock, and under date of Dec. 16, 1813, that of Susan Smith, children of George and Lydia Woodward. The register also records the baptism Mar. 9, 1817, of Lucretia; Sept. 10, 1821, of Henry Martin, and June 20, 1823, of Lydia, children of George and Elizabeth Woodward. Lucretia became the wife of Judge Warren Currier of St. Louis, Mo. Henry also lived in St. Louis and a son, William, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Woodward went to Lowell, Mass., about 1826, and died there Dec. 5, 1836.

WOODWARD

GEORGE WOODWARD, son of Samuel and Mary (Newton) Woodward, born Springfield, Vt., Sept. 30, 1804; married Jan. 30, 1833, Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Baird) Lake of Springfield, Vt. He died June 9, 1875; she died June 15, 1899. They came to Haverhill in the spring of 1836 and settled on a farm at Horse Meadow near the present County farm. He was especially interested in the sheep industry, and at one time had large flocks, with pasturage of upwards of 400 acres. Mr. Woodward was a Republican in politics, and an attendant on the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church of which Mrs. Woodward was a member for more than half a century. Eight children born Springfield, Vt., and Haverhill:

1. MARY J. b. Oct. 7, 1833; m. John S. George of Newbury, Vt.
2. ELIZABETH ANN b. Jan. 22, 1835; d. Mar. 5, 1835.
3. WILLIAM G. b. Dec. 15, 1838; d. June 10, 1840.
4. SAMUEL b. Oct. 20, 1841; m. Nov. 23, 1865, Frances C. Smith. He d. Apr. 14, 1878, in Kansas City.
5. HENRY L. b. May 9, 1846; m. Apr. 13, 1869, Marietta P., dau. John C. and Maria Weeks of Bath, d. Mar. 24, 1895. He d. Dec. 25, 1908. Was a farmer at N. Hav. Lived on the Eben Eastman farm, which he owned. One child, Cora M., b. Sept. 2, 1870, m. Nov. 15, 1893, John M. Keith. Live on the farm owned by her father. Interested in the N. Hav. Creamery.
6. GEORGE J. b. Nov. 8, 1847; m. Apr. 9, 1873, Lydia H., dau. Seth and Almira Pike Glover. Lived on old homestead farm until it was sold to Grafton County. Removed to Woodsville, and later to Lisbon where he is now (1915) living.
7. ORVIN b. Aug. 5, 1852; m. —; one s.; lived in Clinton, Wis., where he d. July 22, 1912.
8. OSCAR b. Aug. 5, 1852; m. —; no chil.; dentist; living (1915) Waukegan, Ill.

WOODWARD

NATHANIEL WOODWARD¹ was in Boston in 1632. He is believed to have been a master mariner in his younger days, and in the early records is called a "mathematician," and was employed by the colony of Massachusetts in laying out the boundary lines between towns and also in connection with one Saffrey in marking the boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut.

He had a son, EZEKIEL², who married 1650 Martha Beamsley of Boston. In 1661 he settled in Ipswich, Mass. They had ten children but only one son, Ezekiel.

EZEKIEL WOODWARD³ born Ipswich Aug. 9, 1666; married Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Knight) Perkins. In 1700 settled in Gloucester, Mass. Eleven children.

JACOB WOODWARD⁴ (Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born Gloucester Dec. 13, 1705; married in Gloucester Elizabeth Smith. About 1734 they removed to Haverhill, Mass., and lived in that part of it which after the settlement of the boundary line in 1749 became a part of Plaistow and Hampstead, N. H. Seven children:

1. JACOB⁵ b. Gloucester Sept. 19, 1728.
2. WILLIAM⁵ b. Gloucester Aug. 25, 1733.
3. KETURAH⁵ b. Hav. Jan. 23, 1734/5.
4. HANNAH⁵ b. Hav. Jan. 12, 1736/7.
5. RACHEL⁵ b. Hav. Mar. 13, 1738/9.
6. JAMES⁵ b. Hav. Mar. 27, 1741.
7. SARAH⁵ b. Hav. June 1, 1743.

JAMES WOODWARD⁵ (Jacob⁴, Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born Haverhill, Mass., Mar. 29, 1741; came to Haverhill from Hampstead 1763; married Dec. 30, 1766, to Hannah Clark, died Haverhill Oct. 21, 1805, at the age of 56; married, second, Apr. 18, 1808, Mrs. Elizabeth Poole (late of Hollis now of Orford). She died Dec. 12, 1846, at the age of 84. He died Jan. 11, 1821. Twelve children by first marriage all born in Haverhill:

1. JACOB⁶ b. Apr. 17, 1768.
2. CLARK⁶ b. June 9, 1770.
3. HANNAH⁶ b. Mar. 3, 1772; d. young.
4. MARY⁶ (POLLY) b. Mar. 15, 1774; d. Nov. 15, 1780.
5. JAMES⁶ b. Apr. 4, 1776; pub. to Lydia Stevens Feb. 23, 1793; d. Sept. 1, 1854.
6. BETSEY⁶ b. Apr. 17, 1778; d. 1779 ae. 14 mos.
7. JESSE⁶ b. July 28, 1782; d. Dec. 7, 1859.
8. RUBY⁶ b. Sept. 1, 1784; m. Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 1, 1808, Samuel, s. John and Elizabeth Woodman Emery. One child, James Woodward Emery. She lived with her father for some years after the death of her husband in 1810; d. Portsmouth Feb. 12, 1856.
9. JOSHUA⁶ b. Sept. 2, 1786.
10. PHEBE⁶ b. Nov. 17, 1787; m. June 30, 1808, Timothy Bedel Bailey of Newbury, Vt., b. June 30, 1784. Resided in Rutland, Vt.
11. SIMON⁶ b. Sept. 20, 1791.
12. ISAAC⁶ b. Oct. 2, 1797; d. Feb. 17, 1796, ae. 15 yrs.

JACOB WOODWARD⁶ (James⁵, Jacob⁴, Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born Apr. 1, 1768; married, first, Mar. 5, 1793, to Polly Cross; second, Oct. 29, 1794, to Lydia Cross. He died June 29, 1848; she died Aug. 1, 1866. Children born in Haverhill:

1. HANNAH⁷ b. Aug. 29, 1795; m. Oct. 1812 Luther Bradish.
2. ALVIN⁷ b. May 29, 1798.
3. NABBY⁷ b. Sept. 7, 1800; m. July 4, 1825, Charles Wetherbee.
4. MIRON S.⁷ b. July 24, 1803.
5. LAURA⁷ b. Jan. 8, 1806; d. Dec. 6, 1832.
6. CHARLES BAILEY MITCHELL⁷ b. June 10, 1808.
7. ELIZABETH POOLE⁷ b. Nov. 25, 1810; d. Apr. 6, 1855.

CLARK WOODWARD⁶ (James⁵, Jacob⁴, Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born June 4, 1770; married Jan. 12, 1794, Sally Rice. Children:

1. GEORGE KNOX MONTGOMERY⁷ b. Oct. 29, 1804.
2. JOHN BLISS⁷ b. Aug. 8, 1807.
3. ADALINE⁷ b. Dec. 8, 1809.
4. SARAH ANN⁷ b. July 12, 1812.

JESSE WOODWARD⁶ (James⁵, Jacob⁴, Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born July 28, 1782, married Dec. 5, 1806, Mary Gordon of Windham, born Apr. 9, 1779; died Dec. 13, 1866. He died Dec. 7, 1859. Children:

1. JOSHUA B. F.⁷ b. Aug. 30, 1810.
2. ATHERTON S.⁷ b. Aug. 8, 1812; d. Apr. 27, 1813.
3. ISAIAH C.⁷ b. May 21, 1814.
4. MARY G.⁷ b. Mar. 7, 1816; d. Jan. 24, 1837.

5. DANIEL⁷ b. May 13, 1819.
6. ALMIRA⁷ b. Apr. 10, 1832; d. July 19, 1838.

JOSHUA WOODWARD⁶ (James⁵, Jacob⁴, Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born 1787; married Mar. 31, 1813, Susan Poole. He died Mar. 12, 1863, aged 76 years. She died June 5, 1875, aged 75 years. He was active as a surveyor of land, and was engaged in running lines in forest land as late as 1860-61. Children:

1. ELIZABETH⁷ b. Mar. 19, 1814; d. Dec. 26, 1838.
2. SUSAN⁷ b. Jan. 8, 1816; d. Mar. 1838.
3. JAMES⁷ b. June 21, 1818.
4. JOSHUA H.⁷ b. Oct. 27, 1820.

JAMES WOODWARD⁷ (Joshua⁶, James⁵, Jacob⁴, Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born June 21, 1818; married, first (published), Mrs. Mary Swan Dec. 30, 1840; she died; married, second, Louisa G. Hunt Jan. 18, 1849. He died Sept. 21, 1910. Children by first marriage:

1. HANNAH HARRISON⁸ b. Mar. 6, 1841.
2. JAMES CLARK⁸ b. Feb. 24, 1843.

REV. CHARLES BAILEY MITCHELL WOODWARD⁷ (Jacob⁶, James⁵, Jacob⁴, Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born Jan. 10, 1808; married (published Sept. 23, 1833) Sophronia Mudgett born July 13, 1817. He died Sept. 9, 1881; she died May 6, 1902, at Salem, Mass. Children.

JOSHUA B. F. WOODWARD⁷ (Jesse⁶, James⁵, Jacob⁴, Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born Aug. 30, 1810; married Aug. 16, 1841, Susan B. Swan, daughter of Benjamin and Grace (Carr) Swan, born Jan. 1, 1819; died Feb. 23, 1895. He died Jan. 14, 1874. Three children:

1. LUELLA ELIZA⁸ b. Feb. 7, 1844; d. Mar. 31, 1893; m. Edward B. Wilson. (See Wilson.)
2. CHARLES W. WOODWARD⁸ b. Mar. 27, 1850; d. Mar. 8, 1874.
3. MARY GRACE⁸ b. Oct. 29, 1856; a successful teacher.

ISAIAH C. WOODWARD⁷ (Jesse⁶, James⁵, Jacob⁴, Ezekiel³, Ezekiel², Nathaniel¹) born May 21, 1814; married Mar. 23, 1842 Matilda Simpson. No children.

WORMWOOD

WILBUR FRED WORMWOOD was born in Parsonsfield, Me., Apr. 17, 1865, the son of James G. and Amanda Wormwood. He came to Woodsville twenty years ago, and soon after began keeping the Wentworth, which he has made one of the best hotels in the state. He was married May 1, 1894, to Clare Emily, daughter of Orrin and Sarah Green, born in Topsham, Vt., May 6, 1871. No children.

WRIGHT

DEACON JOHN WRIGHT¹, emigrant ancestor in Charlestown, Mass., 1840.

JOHN WRIGHT² (Dea. John¹) born 1630 in England, married 1661 Abigail Warren. Lived in Chelmsford, Mass., where his nine children were born.

DEACON JOHN WRIGHT³ (John², Dea. John¹) born Chelmsford 1674; lived in Woburn; nine children.

CAPT. JOSHUA WRIGHT⁴ (Dea. John³, John², Dea. John¹) born May 9, 1716; married 1739, Abigail Richardson; moved to Hollis that year.

DR. ABIJAH WRIGHT⁵ (Capt. Joshua⁴, Dea. John³, John², Dea. John¹) born Hollis Aug. 15, 1746; came to Plymouth before 1770; practiced his profession in Plymouth and surrounding towns. His residence was in that part of Plymouth now Hebron; married

Apr. 30, 1772, Lucy Cummings. He died July 12, 1829, probably at the home of his son, Abijah, in Haverhill. Five children born in Plymouth (now Hebron).

ABIJAH WRIGHT⁶ (Dr. Abijah⁵, Capt. Joshua⁴, Dea. John³, John², Dea. John¹) born Plymouth Apr. 18, 1779; married May 10, 1804, Hannah, daughter Jacob Perkins of Plymouth, born Sept. 4, 1777. In 1816 he removed to Haverhill and later, after death of his wife, to Benton where he died Feb. 6, 1870. She died Apr. 18, 1852. Seven children:

1. EZEKIEL P.⁷ b. May 11, 1805; d. Apr. 4, 1806.
2. RUSSELL⁷ b. Feb. 21, 1807.
3. ELIZABETH⁷ b. Jan. 3, 1809; m. Moulton B. Richardson; lived in Columbia.
4. ALVAH C.⁷ b. May 27, 1810; m., 1st, Mary Stowe of Warren; they were divorced; four chil.: John, Enos, Eunice, Carlos; m., 2d, about 1858, Florilla (Corliss) Wright, widow of John C. Wright of Topsham, Vt. Lived in Hav. and Benton till about 1864, when he removed to Shasta, Cal., where he d.
5. ASENATH⁷ b. Apr. 3, 1812; m. Josiah F. Jeffers of Benton. Two chil.: (1) Samuel⁸ m. Hannah Fox; Marietta⁸ m. Rev. Copp.
6. GILBERT PIKE⁷ b. July 18, 1815.
7. DOROTHY PERKINS⁷ b. Aug. 22, 1819; m. — Merrill of Colebrook.

RUSSELL WRIGHT⁷ (Abijah⁶, Dr. Abijah⁵, Capt. Joshua⁴, Dea. John³, John², Dea. John¹) born Plymouth Feb. 21, 1807; married Feb. 14, 1831, Hannah, daughter Job and Susanna (Seavey) Cilley, born Plymouth Dec. 16, 1803. He died Apr. 30, 1892; she died Nov. 16, 1887. Farmer. Baptist. Republican. Lived on County road, district No. 10. Six children:

1. HENRY C.⁸ b. 1835; d. Mar. 11, 1863, in hospital, Union Army, 12th Vt. Vols.; unm.
2. ANNE⁸ b. 1831; m. L. W. Flanders (see Flanders); d. Oct. 23, 1861. No chil.
3. SUSANNA C.⁸ b. 1837; m. Oct. 11, 1859, Fayette Bacon (see Bacon); d. Apr. 15, 1887. No chil.
4. CHARLES⁸ b. Oct. 1839; d. Oct. 31, 1841.
5. LAURA A.⁸ b. 1841; d. Jan. 23, 1856.
6. MARTHA⁸ b. 1843; m. Frank Cummings; resides Meredith.

GILBERT P. WRIGHT⁷ (Abijah⁶, Dr. Abijah⁵, Capt. Joshua⁴, Dea. John³, John², Dea. John¹) born Hebron July 18, 1815; married 1841 Phebe, daughter Jonathan and Phebe (Howe) Marston, born Coventry Mar. 27, 1823. He died Haverhill July 20, 1888. She died 1907. Farmer; captain militia; Democrat; lived in Benton till about 1875, when he removed to Haverhill where he lived till his death. Eleven children all born in Benton:

1. RUSSELL W.⁸ b. Apr. 22, 1842; enlisted Union Army, but d. of typhoid fever before muster in.
2. ELLEN H.⁸ b. Feb. 13, 1844.
3. JONATHAN M.⁸ b. Aug. 30, 1845; d. 1863.
4. DAVID L.⁸ b. Apr. 19, 1847.
5. PHEBE A.⁸ b. May 12, 1849.
6. GILBERT P.⁸ b. Dec. 27, 1850.
7. NEWELL C.⁸ b. Nov. 21, 1852.
8. CHARLES W.⁸ b. July 11, 1855.
9. IRA B.⁸ b. Oct. 1, 1861; m. Nov. 29, 1889, Jennie L. Emery, Monroe.
10. MARY B.⁸ b. July 19, 1863; m., 1st, W. Bailey, Warren; m., 2d, — Peters; d. 1902.
11. WILLIAM R.⁸ b. Feb. 11, 1867; m. Oct. 1, 1893, Susie A. Meadow of St. Sylvester, P. Q.

YOUNG

JOHN YOUNG¹ born Haverhill, Mass.; married Oct. 7, 1746, Susanna Gatchell of Haverhill, Mass., and his thirteen children were born there, except the two youngest, Benjamin and Polly. He came to Gunthwaite (now Lisbon) just previous to the Revolutionary War, and later removed to Hanover where he died in Oct. 1785. He was a large

landholder in Lisbon. His wife, Susanna, died about 1776, and he married, second, Theodora Phelps, widow of Alexander Phelps of Lyme, and daughter of President Eleazer Wheelock of Dartmouth, by whom he had one child, Polly. His sons were Samuel, John, Joshua, Jesse, Caleb, David, Joseph, and Benjamin, and his daughters were Susanna, Tryphena, Ruth, Betsey, Lucy, and Polly. Tryphena married Pres. John Wheelock, son of Eleazer. They had four daughters: Abigail, Polly, Betsey and Tryphena. Four sons of John and Susanna: John, Samuel, Joshua, and Jesse, were officers in the War of the Revolution.

JOSHUA YOUNG² (John¹) born Haverhill, Mass., 1755, and came to Haverhill previous to the Revolution; married Aug. 18, 1778, Abiah, daughter Judge Ezekiel Ladd. He lived on what was later known as the Peter Flanders farm now Ladd Street. He was an officer in Col. Bedel's regiment and was at one time on the staff of Gen. John Stark. He died 1797 from an overdose of opium. Children born in Haverhill:

1. WILKS b. Dec. 30, 1778; d. Oct. 31, 1780.
2. NANCY b. Apr. 30, 1781.
3. DEANE b. June 18, 1783.
4. THAIS b. June 4, 1785; m. Nov. 27, 1806, William Gookin. (See Gookin.)
5. STIRA m. Oct. 16, 1808, William Morrison. (See Morrison.)
6. POLLY.
7. LUCY m. — Bailey; lived Rutland, Vt.
8. RUTH m. — Runnells; lived in Chateaugay, N. Y.
9. MASON b. Mar. 24, 1791; lived in Michigan.

Of the children of John¹ and Susanna Young the Haverhill records show marriages as follows:

ELIZABETH YOUNG to James King Nov. 23, 1786.

BENJAMIN YOUNG to Chloe Swan July 3, 1794.

CAPT. SAMUEL YOUNG to Abigail Thompson Sept. 20, 1784.

YOUNG

DAVID YOUNG¹, 2d, born Aug. 14, 1803, in Canada; married Mary J. Bowles, born Whitefield Apr. 22, 1823. Resided in Easton.

MILTON RAY YOUNG² (David 2d¹) born Apr. 7, 1851, Easton; married, first, Jan. 1875, Adalaide L. Swartz of Scranton, Pa.; married, second, Feb. 26, 1894, Alice M., daughter Ira and Alma Glazier Swain. He died Mar. 5, 1912. She married, second, June 11, 1913, Wesley Moses. Came to Haverhill from Easton about 1870. Purchased what was known as the Zebulon Carey farm on the Pond road. Democrat. Advent. Seven children born in Haverhill; by first marriage:

1. HATTIE m. Ernest Thayer; deceased.
2. MARY J. m. Nov. 18, 1893, Lemuel Barton.
3. EARL m. Myra Clark.
4. MOULTON.
5. DORA A. m. Ernest Thayer.

By second marriage:

6. MAURICE.
7. CARL.

MANSON F. YOUNG² (David 2d¹) born Easton Sept. 26, 1858; married Apr. 25, 1883, Ella A., daughter Smith and Adaline (Waterman) Clark, born Berlin, Vt., June 10, 1860. Came to Haverhill in 1869. Purchased the T. Reed Bacon farm where he resides. Democrat. Adventist. Two children:

1. FOREST MANSON YOUNG³ b. Sept. 12, 1889; d. Nov. 20, 1893.
2. OLLIE EASTMAN YOUNG³ b. Nov. 18, 1894.

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